

98
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Modern History ;
Rich OR, THE *Wilson*
PRESENT STATE
OF
ALL NATIONS.

DESCRIBING

Their respective Situations, Persons, Habits,
Buildings, Manners, Laws and Customs, Reli-
gion and Policy, Arts and Sciences, Trades,
Manufactures and Husbandry, Plants, Animals
and Minerals.

By Mr. SALMON.

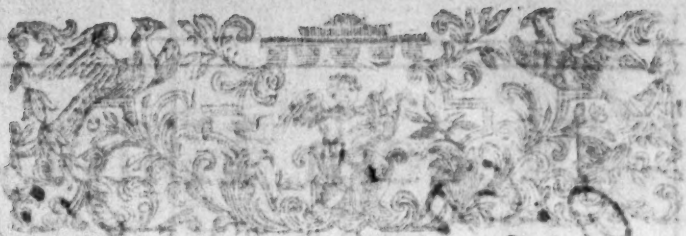
V O L. XXIV.

Contains the entire Reign of KING *WILLIAM* and
QUEEN *MARY*, with REMARKS on Bishop
BURNET'S History of that Reign.

Illustrated with CUTS.

L O N D O N :

Printed for THO. WOTTON, at the *Three Daggers* and
Queen's Head against St. Dunstan's Church; J. SHUCK-
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PATENTS OF VOL. XXIV. T. E.



Order of placing the CUTS.

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	THE







K. WILLIAM III.



Q. MARY.





THE
HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

*Contains the Reign of King WILLIAM and
Queen MARY.*



T must be acknowledged, that A. 1688-9
the Revolution was of infinite
Advantage to other Kingdoms 1 W. & M.
and States, as well as to the The Ad-
British Dominions: That the vantage of
Empire, *Spain, Italy, Holland,* the Revo-
and the rest of *Europe*, had been enslaved if lution to
King *James* had remained on the Throne, and the rest of
united his Forces with those of *France*. 'Tis *Europe*, as
true, *Great Britain* and *Holland* were in the well as to
most imminent Danger; but the neighbouring *Britain*.
Powers probably could not long have resisted
the united Forces of the two Crowns; and ac-
cordingly we find them expressing the highest
Satisfaction, when they saw the Prince and
Vol. XXIV. B Prin.

A. 1688-9 Princess of Orange advanced to the British Throne. Even the Pope himself, 'tis said, rejoiced at it, and contributed to the Prince's Expedition; conscious that he, as well as other sovereign Princes, must become subject to Lewis XIV, if his design of Universal Monarchy was not strenuously opposed: And, what confirms this Conjecture is, the Pope's entering into a Confederacy with King William, and the rest of the Powers of Europe, against France. It ought to be consider'd farther, that to those Kingdoms and States which profess'd the Protestant Religion, the Benefits of the Revolution were still more important and extensive; inasmuch as it prevented the Extirpation of the Reformed Churches. King William therefore had all the Inducements that could incite a generous Prince to engage in the glorious Enterprize: He was not only to rescue a Nation, to which he was nearly allied by Blood and Marriage; but Holland, his native Country, and with it all Europe, from impending Ruin; a Glory sufficient alone to move the Ambition of any Mortal. But if we add, that he had at the same time a Prospect of securing his Claim to three Kingdoms, and that there was a great deal more than empty Honours to be reap'd from the Attempt, how was it possible the Hero should resist the kind Invitation that was made him? But, to proceed in the History of his Reign: The Day after the King and Queen were proclaimed, a Proclamation was issued for continuing all inferior Civil Officers, that were Protestants, in their respective Offices and Places; and the same Day the Privy-Council was settled, consisting of the following Members, viz. his Royal Highness Prince George of *William*, Lord Arch-

The Privy
Council to
King Wil-
lam.



Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Thomas*, Earl of *A* 1688 9
Danby, Lord President; *George*, Marquis of *Halifax*, Lord Privy-Seal; *Henry*, Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal; *Charles*, Marquis of *Winchester*; *Robert*, Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; *William*, Earl of *Devon*, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household; *Charles*, Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; *Aubrey*, Earl of *Oxford*; *Charles*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Secretary of State; *William*, Earl of *Bedford*; *John*, Earl of *Bath*; *Charles*, Earl of *Macclesfield*; *Daniel*, Earl of *Nottingham*; *Thomas*, Viscount *Falconberg*; *Charles*, Viscount *Mordaunt*; *Francis*, Viscount *Newport*, Treasurer of the Household; *Richard*, Viscount *Lumley*; *Henry*, Lord Bishop of *London*; *Philip*, Lord *Wharton*; *Ralph*, Lord *Montague*; *Henry*, Lord *Delamere*; *John*, Lord *Churchill*; *Mynheer Bentinck*, Groom of the Stole, a Native of *Holland*; *Mr. Henry Sidney*; *Sir Robert Holland*; *Sir Henry Capel*; *Mr. Henry Powle*, Speaker of the Commons; *Mr. Edward Russel*; *Mr. Hugh Boscawen*; *Thomas Wharton*, Esq; and *John Lowther*, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

The great Officers of State were settled at Great Of the same time; among whom were introduced ficers of several Foreigners: *Monsieur d'Auverquerque*, State. was made Master of the Horse; *Marshall Schomberg*, a *French* Refugee, Master of the Ordnance; *Monsieur Zubistein*, Master of the Wardrobe; and *Monsieur Bentinck*, Groom of the Stole: The Bishop of *London* was appointed Dean of the Chappel; the Lord *Lovelace*, Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners; the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earl of *Oxford*,

A. 1688-9 the Lords *Churchill*, *Lamley* and *Mordaunt*,
 and Mr. *Sidney*, Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber;
 the Earl of *Wiltshire*, Lord Chamberlain
 to the Queen; *John How*, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain;
 Mr. *Villers*, Master of the Horse, and the Countess of *Derby*, Groom of the Stole to her Majesty: Sir *John Maynard*, *Anthony Kirk*, and *William Rawlinson*, Esqrs. were made Commissioners of the Great Seal; Admiral *Herbert*, the Earl of *Carbery*, Sir *Michael Wharton*, Sir *Thomas Lee*, Sir *John Chickley*, Sir *John Lowther*, and Mr. *Sacheverel*, were constituted Lords of the Admiralty; and the Lords *Mordaunt*, *Delamere* and *Godolphin*, Mr. *Hampden*, and Sir *Henry Capel*, Lords of the Treasury; and the Earl of *Nottingham* was prevailed on, with some difficulty, to accept the Office of Secretary of State.

The
 Whigs
 chiefly
 preferred.

Bishop *Burnet* very truly observes, that there was a Majority of Whigs both in the Council and among the great Officers of State: The King seems to have been most inclined to that Party, at his Accession, on a double Account; 1st, They had the Cunning to make his Majesty believe they were his best Friends, and to render the Fidelity of the Church suspected; and, 2^{dly}, Their Principles were much the same with the *Hollanders*, among whom he had been educated, and consequently he was prejudiced in their Favour; but he found Reason to alter his Opinion of them before the End of his Reign.

An Order of Council was made the 16th of *February*, for altering the Common-Prayer, in relation to the Royal Family; and on the 18th the King went the first time to the House of Lords, in the usual State; where, the Com-
 mons

mons being sent for up, he made a Speech to both Houses; in which he acquainted them, that there was a Necessity of assisting their Allies abroad very speedily, especially the *Hollanders*, who would otherwise be exposed to great Hazards: He recommended to them also the Settlement of the State at home, and the Condition of *Ireland*, which required their immediate Care.

A. 1688-9

1 W. & M.

The K's
Speech to
the Con-
vention.

The same Day, a Bill was brought into the House of Lords, to remove all Disputes concerning the assembling and sitting of the present Parliament, which met with an easy Passage there; but, being sent down to the Commons, occasion'd warm Debates in that House: Those who were against turning the present Convention into a Parliament, urg'd, That they could not be styl'd a Parliament, no Writs having been issued for the assembling the Members; and tho' something like this had been done at the Restoration, yet that was done by the Consent of the lawful King, and upon absolute Necessity, the King being absent, and no Great Seal in being: And notwithstanding this, the Acts of that Convention were ratified by a succeeding Parliament, and from thence they received their Authority; and therefore moved, that the Convention should be dissolved, and a Parliament summoned in the usual manner by the King's Writs. On the other hand, it was represented, that such a Delay would be fatal to the Nation at this Juncture: That immediate Supplies were necessary for fitting out a Fleet, and the Relief of *Ireland*, which was in Danger of being lost: That a new Election might occasion Disturbances in the Kingdom; and that those who had set the King upon the Throne would probably

Debates
on turning
the Con-
vention in-
to a Par-
liament.

A. 1688-9

i W. & M.

The Bill
passes.Some of
the Mem-
bers retire.Several
Bishops
and Tem-
poral
Peers
refuse the
Oaths.A Conspi-
racy a-
gainst the
present
Govern-
ment.The Ha-
beas Cor-
pus Act
suspended.

bably be more zealous to establish him in it, than those who would be chosen in their stead; and some added, that there was as much Reason to submit to a Parliament *de facto*, as a King *de facto*: Whereupon it was at length carried, That the present Convention should be converted into a Parliament; and in the same Act the Oaths appointed to be taken by both Houses were alter'd, and the Bill received the Royal Assent on the 23d of *February*. Several of the Commons however declared, they would neither sit in or submit to the Decision of such a Parliament, and accordingly retired into the Country; and of the House of Lords, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Ely*, *Norwich*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Chichester*, and *Peterborough*, refused to take the Oaths appointed by the said Act, as well as several Temporal Peers: However, ninety of the Temporal Lords and eight of the Bishops took the Oaths in that House.

In the mean time, the King receiving Advice, that several of the *Scottish* Nation and others were enter'd into a Conspiracy for the Restoration of King *James*; and among them the Earl of *Arran*, Sir *Robert Hamilton*, and several Persons then in *London*, he caused them to be taken into Custody; and having acquainted the House of Lords with it, they thank'd his Majesty for his Care of the Government, and address'd him to secure all disaffected Persons, and commit them till the next Term; in which the Commons concurred: But, as this seem'd to countenance the King's dispensing with the *Habeas Corpus* Act, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to empower his Majesty to apprehend and detain such Persons as he should suspect were conspiring against his

his Government; and it being thought proper, A. 1688-9
 that the King should begin his Reign with 1 W. & M.
 some popular Act, to ingratiate himself with
 the People, he was advised to send a Message
 to the Commons, to propose the taking off the
 Duty called *Chimney-money*, whereby all Per-
 sons were required to pay Two Shillings for
 every Fire-hearth in their Houses: Whereupon
 the Commons address'd his Majesty, thanking
 him for removing this insupportable Grievance,
 which had filled their Hearts, they said, with
 an entire Satisfaction and Gratitude for this
 most gracious and *unprecedented* Offer, pro-
 mising to make the most grateful and affection-
 ate Returns.

Chimney-
 money ta-
 ken away.

But what was there in this unprecedented
 Favour, that called for such uncommon
 Thanks? Was not the Hearth-money granted
 by Parliament, and in itself a most equal and
 moderate Tax? How was it then a Grievance,
 and the releasing of it so gracious and unpre-
 cedented an Offer? Unless never any Taxes
 were to have been raised in the room of it, as
 the common People began to apprehend from
 this extraordinary Grace. Had they foreseen,
 that they should in time come under a Necessi-
 ty of paying for the Light of the Sun, as well
 as for artificial Light within Doors, and some
 other Duties that would affect the Poor more
 than any other Class of People, possibly their
 Joy might have been more moderate. But to
 proceed: The King having acquainted the
 Commons, that King *James* was sailed from
Brest, with a Body of *French* Troops for *Ire-*
land, both Houses join'd in an Address to his
 Majesty, on the 5th of *March*; wherein they
 express their Sense of their late great and sig-
 nal Deliverance, and declare, they will stand
 by.

K. James
 lands with
 French
 Forces in
 Ireland.
 An Ad-
 dress
 thereupon.

A. 1688-9 by his Majesty, with their Lives and Fortunes,
 in supporting his Alliances abroad, in redu-
 cing *Ireland*, and in Defence of the Protestant
 Religion and Laws of the Kingdom: To
 which the King return'd this remarkable An-
 swer:

W. & M.

The K's
 Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ IF any thing could add to the Esteem and
 “ Affection I have for Parliaments, and
 “ particularly for this, they would be much
 “ encreased by the Kindness you shew to me,
 “ and the Zeal you express for the Publick
 “ Good, in the Address you have made, which,
 “ in the Manner as well as the Matter, has
 “ every thing in it that ought to recommend
 “ it to me.

“ I will assure you, that I will never abuse
 “ the Confidence you have put in me; being
 “ fully perswaded, that there is no sure Foun-
 “ dation of a good Agreement between a
 “ King and his People, but a mutual Trust;
 “ when that is once broken, a Government is
 “ half dissolved: It shall be therefore my
 “ chief Care never to give any Parliament
 “ Cause to distrust me; and the best Methods
 “ I can use for that purpose is, never to ex-
 “ pect any thing from them but what shall
 “ be their own Interest to grant.

“ I came hither for the Good of the King-
 “ dom; and, since it is your Desire that I am
 “ in this Station, I shall pursue the same Ends
 “ that brought me.

“ God has been pleased to make me instru-
 “ mental to redeem you from the Ills you
 “ feared; and it is still my Desire, as well as
 “ my Duty, to serve you in your Religion,
 “ Laws and Liberties, which was the only

“ Induce-

“ *Inducement* that brought me into *England*; A. 1688-9
 “ and to these I ascribe the Blessings that have
 “ attended this Undertaking. W. & M.

“ When I spoke last to you, I told you of
 “ the Necessity of assisting our Allies, and
 “ more especially the States of *Holland*, whose
 “ Readiness to relieve you (at so great a Ha-
 “ zard and Expence) from the Extremities
 “ you lay under, needs no other Argument to
 “ move you to the Consideration of it.

“ As I was then a Witness of their Zeal
 “ and Affection to promote the Expedition,
 “ and to second my Endeavours, even with
 “ the Neglect of their own Safety; so I am
 “ now sensible of the inevitable Ruin they
 “ have drawn upon themselves, in giving you
 “ their Assistance, if you should not return it
 “ to them.

“ They have really exhausted themselves to
 “ such a degree, both as to Men and Money,
 “ that it is not easily to be imagined: And I
 “ am confident, your Generosity will have as
 “ little Bounds towards them, as theirs had to-
 “ wards you; and that you will not only en-
 “ able me to make good the Treaty with them,
 “ and repay what they have actually laid out
 “ upon this Occasion (of which an Account
 “ will be given you) but that you will farther
 “ support them, to the utmost of your Abilities,
 “ against the Power of their Enemies, who must
 “ be yours too by their Interest and Religion,
 “ and do certainly design the Ruin of *Holland*
 “ to be a Step to your Destruction.

“ I need not take Pains to tell you the de-
 “ plorable Condition of *Ireland*, which (by
 “ the Zeal and Violence of the Popish Party
 “ there, and by the Assistance and Encourage-
 “ ment they have from *France*) is brought to
 Vol. XXIV. C “ that

A. 1688 9 “ that pass, that it is not advisable to attempt
 “ the reducing of it, but by a considerable
 1 W. & M. “ Force, which, I think, ought not to be less
 “ than twenty thousand Horse and Foot,
 “ which (by the Blessing of God) will make
 “ the Work shorter, and (in consequence) the
 “ Charge easier; tho’ the first Expence must
 “ of necessity be very great.

“ You are to consider, that towards the
 “ most speedy and effectual Success, in rela-
 “ tion to *Ireland*, as well as with regard to
 “ *France*, there must be such a Fleet as may,
 “ in Conjunction with the States, make us so
 “ entirely Masters of that Sea, that nothing
 “ may be sent from *France* to *Ireland*, or any
 “ where else, that may give Disturbance to
 “ us or our Allies. I must also recommend
 “ to you the Consideration of the Revenue to
 “ me; that it may be so settled, as that it
 “ may be collected without Disputes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ These Things will amount to a great
 “ Sum, and must of consequence be a present
 “ Weight upon the People; but, considering
 “ neither your Religion nor Safety can pro-
 “ bably be secured without these Means, I
 “ conclude nothing can be too great a Price
 “ for their Preservation: And I will engage
 “ my solemn Word to you, That whatever
 “ you shall give to these publick Ends, shall
 “ be strictly apply’d to them; and that as you
 “ so freely offer to hazard all that is dear to
 “ you, so I shall as freely expose myself for
 “ the Support of the Protestant Religion, and
 “ the Safety and Honour of the Nation.

Notwithstanding this Harmony between the
 King and his Parliament, the military Men
 appeared

WILLIAM and MARY.

11

appeared disgusted, under an Apprehension that the *Dutch* were more confided in and favoured, than the National Troops; and the Royal *Scotish* Regiment of Horse, quarter'd at *Abingdon*, together with five hundred of *Dunbarton's* Regiment, actually began their March to *Scotland*, refusing to serve under King *William*; which his Majesty having communicated to the Parliament, both Houses joined in an Address, on the 15th of *March*; wherein they desired his Majesty would take effectual Care to suppress this Rebellion, as they styl'd it, and proclaim these Deserters Traytors and Rebels; and, a Proclamation being publish'd accordingly, *Ginckle*, the *Dutch* General, was sent after them, with a Detachment of the Army, who surrounded those Troops, and brought them Prisoners to *London*; soon after which they were transported to *Flanders*, to serve against the *French*: And, to prevent any further Revolt, a Bill was brought in for punishing Mutiny and Desertion.

A. 1688 9

1 W. & M.

Part of the Army revolt, but are made Prisoners.

His Majesty coming to the House again the 16th of *March*, pass'd the Act for apprehending and detaining such Persons as conspired against his Government; and another for reversing the Attainder of the late Lord *Russel*: After which he made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he insinuated, that it would be for his Service so to settle the Oaths and Test, that the Dissenters might not be incapable of Offices and Places of Trust; for the Sectaries had cunningly insinuated, that they were his only true Friends; and that those of the Church of *England* were not to be trusted: And the Matter went so far, that a Bill was actually brought into the House of Lords, to exempt the Dissenters from receiving the Sacrament, on

A Bill to prevent Mutiny and Desertion brought in.

The Lord *Russel's* Attainder reversed.

The King proposes taking off the Test in favour of the Dissenters.

A. 1688-9 their entring on any Office or Place of Trust; but it was rejected by a great Majority. The Court made a second Attempt in Favour of the Dissenters, by proposing, that it should be sufficient to qualify them for Offices to receive the Sacrament in their own Meeting-houses; but this also was rejected by a great Majority: Six Lords only, *viz.* *Oxford, Lovelace, Wharton, Mordaunt, Montague and Paget*, entring their Protests on the throwing it out. About this time *Dr. Burnet*, being made Bishop of *Salisbury*, took his Seat in the House of Lords.

Dr. Burnet
made Bp.
of *Salisbury*.

The House of Peers received a Message from his Majesty, on the 18th of *March*, proposing their preparing a Bill of Indemnity and general Pardon; and another Bill for naturalizing the Prince of *Denmark*; for which the House return'd his Majesty their Thanks; And, on the 3d of *April*, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the Act for naturalizing the Prince of *Denmark*; 2dly, To an Act for reviving Actions and Process in the Courts at *Westminster*; and to a third, for punishing Mutiny and Desertion. On the 9th of the same Month, his Majesty pass'd an Act for altering the Coronation-Oath: An Act for settling the Precedency of the Prince of *Denmark*; and another for naturalizing Count *Schomberg*. And now, the Coronation being appointed on the 11th of *April*, several Noblemen, as usual, were created or advanced: His Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark and Norway*, was created Baron of *Ockingham*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Duke of *Cumberland*; *Charles*, Lord Marquis of *Winchester*, was made Duke of *Bolton*; *William Bentinck*, Esq; Baron of *Cirencester*, Viscount *Woodstock*, and Earl of *Portland*; *Thomas*, Lord Viscount *Falconberg*, Earl

A.D 1689
Acts pass'd

Creations
of Nobility.

Earl of *Falconberg*; *Charles*, Viscount *Mordaunt*, Earl of *Monmouth*; *Ralph*, Lord *Montague*, Viscount *Monthermer*, and Earl of *Montague*; *John*, Lord *Churchill*, Earl of *Marlborough*; *Henry Sidney*, Esq; Baron of *Milton*, and Viscount *Sidney* of *Shepey* in the County of *Kent*; *Richard*, Lord Viscount *Lumley*, of *Waterford* in *Ireland*, Viscount *Lumley* of *Lumley-Castle*, in the County-Palatine of *Darham*; *Hugh*, Lord Viscount *Cholmondeley*, of *Kellis* in *Ireland*, Baron *Cholmondeley* of *Watchinallbank*, alias *Nantwich*, in *Cheshire*; and *Frederick de Schomberg*, Marshal of *France*, Duke of *Schomberg*, Marquis of *Harwich*, Earl of *Brentford*, and Baron *Tey*s. And the next Day, being the 11th of *April*, the King and Queen were crown'd in *Westminster-Abbey*, by the Bishop of *London*, with the usual Solemnity; Bishop *Burnet* preaching the Coronation-Sermon. The Day following, the House of Commons went from *Westminster*, on Foot, to the Banqueting-House at *Whitehall*; where Mr. *Powle*, their Speaker, in an elegant Speech, congratulated their Majesties on their Coronation; and a Gold Medal, of the Value of Three Pounds, was given to every Member of the Commons.

A.D. 1689

W. & M.

The King
and Queen
crown'd.Medals
given to
the Com-
mons.

Both Houses observing, that the Members of the Church of *England*, and even those who had run the greatest Hazards to bring about the Revolution, were discountenanced; and that the Whigs were generally preferred and advanced to the most profitable Posts, under a false Notion that they were the truest Friends to the Government; presented an Address to his Majesty, to thank, or rather remind him of his gracious Declaration and repeated Assurances that he would maintain the Church

An Ad-
dress in
Behalf of
the Church
of *England*

A.D. 1689

W & M.

And for
summon-
ing the
Convoca-
tion.

Church of *England*, as by Law establish'd; and to desire he would summon the Convocation of the Clergy, as was usual when the Parliament assembled: But his Majesty told them, he would summon the Convocation in convenient Time, and actually deferred calling them together till next Winter; possibly he thought their assembling might prove an Obstacle to the Indulgence he intended the Dissenters: And I can't tell how it happens, but, notwithstanding the Clergy of every other Country, and even of every Sect and Persuasion amongst us, are permitted to assemble annually for the Establishment and Security of their respective Churches (and the Kirk of *Scotland* are indulged in this Matter to a very great degree) it is thought most conducive, however, to the Interest of this Church and Nation, that her Clergy should never assemble to consider the State of Religion; from whence a Stranger would be apt to conclude, that the Church was no Part of our Constitution; or that the Clergy, as Bishop *Burnet* suggests, were Enemies to the Civil Government. But to proceed: The King, coming to the House of Peers on the 24th of *April*, gave the Royal Assent to a second Act for empowering his Majesty to apprehend and detain such Persons as were conspiring against his Government, the former being expired: To an Act for abrogating the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths: An Act for the removing Papists from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*: To the Act for taking away Chimney-money; and an Act, pass'd some Days after, for raising Money by way of Poll.

Acts pass'd

For ap-
pointing
new Oaths

Taking
away
Chimney-
money.

The

The *French* having in a manner began the War, by assisting King *James* with their Troops in *Ireland*, King *William* at the Instance of the Commons, declar'd War against *France* on the 7th of *May*. The King also invited over the *French* Protestants, promising them his Protection, with Liberty of following their several Trades and Professions in *England*: And at the same time prohibited the Importation of all Goods and Merchandize of the Growth or Manufacture of *France*.

A.D. 1689

1 W. & M.

War declar'd against *France*.

Some few Days before this Declaration of War was publish'd, viz. on the first of *May*, there was an Engagement in *Bantry Bay*, on the Coast of *Ireland*, between a large Squadron of *English* Men of War, commanded by Admiral *Herbert*, and twenty or thirty *French* Men of War, who had been convoying a Body of *French* Troops and warlike Stores to *Ireland*. The *English* had the worst of it, and were obliged to bear away from the Enemy; and the Admiral, afterwards coming to *Portsmouth* to refit, pretended that the *French* were superior to him both in the Number and Bigness of their Ships: However the King, to encourage the Seamen, went on board the Admiral, and ordered ten Shillings to be given to every one of the Seamen, as a Testimony of their Valour; Captain *John Ashby* and Captain *Cloudesly Shovel*, also were Knighted, and the Admiral was not long after created Earl of *Torrington*.

A Sea Fight near *Bantry Bay*.

Admiral *Herbert* made Earl of *Torrington*.

The Judges of the respective Courts in *Westminster-Hall* were appointed about the same time; Sir *John Holt* was made Lord Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench*, and Sir *William Dolben*, Sir *William Gregory*, and *Giles Eyres*, Esq; Judges of the same Court.

Judges made, Ld. Chief Justice *Holt*, &c.

Sir

A.D. 1689 Sir *Henry Polexsen* was made Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*; Sir *Robert Atkins*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Edward Nevil*, *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq; and *John Turton*, Esq; Barons of the same Court; *John Trenchard*, Esq; Chief Justice of *Chester*; Sir *Gregory Treby*, Attorney General, and *John Somers*, Esq; Solicitor General.

Treby, Attorney, Solicitor General.

Difference between the two Houses on a Money Bill.

12 Pence in the Pound LandTax.

Sidney's Attainder revers'd.

Bp. Burnet makes *K. William* a Conqueror

The late Judges call'd to an Account for their Judgment against the Earl of *Devon*.

More Money being still wanting, the Commons pass'd an additional Poll-Bill; but it coming up to the Lords, they insisted, that they ought to be rated and tax'd by Commissioners of their own; which the Commons refusing to consent to, the Bill was dropp'd, and an Aid of twelve Pence in the Pound was granted instead of it. On the 11th of *May*, the King came to the House, and gave the Royal Assent to a Bill, for disarming Papists; to another for making void the Attainder of *Algernon Sidney*, and some others.

Notwithstanding Bishop *Burnet* says so many severe Things of the Nonjurors, for refusing the Oaths, he was so much at a Loss to make out King *William's* Title himself, that, in a *Pastoral Letter* he publish'd at this time, &c. the 15th of *May* 1689, he maintains, that King *William's* Right was founded on Conquest, which, if true, must have given the King a Right to every Man's Estate in *England*, as well as to the Crown; for which reason, this *Letter*, with another *Treatise* of the same Tendency, were some Years after order'd to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, as they justly deserv'd.

And now the Lords thought fit to call some of the Judges to Account, for invading their Privileges (as they styl'd it) in the late Reign. An Information had been exhibited against the Earl

Earl of *Devon*, in the *King's-Bench*, in the *A.D. 1689* third Year of King *James*, for an Assault on *Mr. Colepepper*; his Plea of Peerage had been over-rul'd, and a Fine of thirty thousand Pounds laid upon the Earl, for Non-payment whereof he was committed to the *King's-Bench* in Execution.

The Judges, Sir *Robert Wright* (who had been sent to *Newgate* on the late King's Abdication) Sir *Richard Holloway*, and Mr. Justice *Powel*, being brought to the Lords Bar, it was demanded what they had to offer in Justification of those Proceedings. To which, *Powel* answer'd, he had been misguided by some Books that he look'd on as Authorities, which he found were not so in their Lordships Opinion, and beg'd Pardon of the Earl of *Devon*: As to the Fine, he said, he thought it exorbitant, and that three thousand Pounds had been enough; and that his Silence in that Article was his greatest Fault, for which he beg'd Pardon. Sir *Robert Wright* also said, that as to the Breach of Privilege, they were misguided by Precedents; and as to the Fine, which was usually set according to Mens Quality and Estate, it came from the *puisné* Judge thirty thousand Pounds, and so to him last, according to the Course of the Court, and beg'd Pardon if he was mistaken. Sir *Richard Holloway* said, that he, as second Judge of the Court, pronounc'd the Fine thirty thousand Pounds, which was set *Nemine Contradicente*: That if a lesser Fine had been propos'd, he should have accepted it, beg'd Pardon of the Earl of *Devon*, and submitted all to their Lordships: And it being demanded of the King's Counsel, if they had any thing to offer, to shew that a Peer of the Realm might by

They beg
Pardon.

A.D. 1689 Law be committed in Execution for a Fine, and the King's Counsel, saying nothing to that Point, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, did on the 15th of May, declare and adjudge, *That the Court of King's-Bench in over-ruling the Earl of Devonshire's Plea of Privilege of Parliament, it being within the usual Time of Privilege, did thereby commit a manifest Breach of Privilege; and the Fine of thirty thousand Pounds impos'd by the King's-Bench upon the said Earl, was excessive and exorbitant, against Magna Charta, the common Right of the Subject, and the Law of the Land; and that no Peer of this Realm ought at any time to be committed for Non-payment of a Fine to the King.*

The Hanover Succession first propos'd.

The Duke of Gloucester born.

The Act of Toleration pass'd.

Mrs. Lisle's Attainder revers'd.

It was propos'd in the House of Lords, about this time, to settle the Crown on the House of *Hanover*, in default of Issue of the King and Queen, and Princess of *Denmark*; which the King labour'd very much to bring about, declaring, that the Queen and the Princess consented to it; but the House of Commons oppos'd the Limitation, and the Princess of *Denmark* being deliver'd of a Son on the 24th of July, baptiz'd by the Name of *William*, and created Duke of *Glocester*, the Dispute concerning the *Hanover* Succession was dropp'd.

The King coming to the House again the 24th of May, the Royal Assent was given to an Act for exempting his Majesty's Protestant Subjects, dissenting from the Church of *England*, from the Penalties of certain Laws, commonly call'd, *The Act of Toleration*, whereby the Acts of Uniformity were repeal'd, as far as they related to the Dissenters. Another Act pass'd, for making void the Attainder of Mrs.

Alice

Alice Lisle, executed for harbouring the Rebels *A.D.* 1689 in the *West*; and on the 28th of *May*, another Act pass'd, for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the former being expir'd. *W. & M.*

It was mov'd in the House of Lords the 31st of *May*, to reverse two Judgments given against *Titus Oates*, for Perjury, for which he had brought his Writ of Error; but the Lords, instead of reversing them, thought fit to confirm those Judgments. However, *Oates* was so far countenanc'd, that the Lords address'd his Majesty on the 6th of *June*, setting forth, that whereas *Titus Oates* had already receiv'd a severe Punishment for his Perjury, and some of the said Punishments would be still continu'd, unless they were remitted by his Majesty, he would be pleas'd to grant his Pardon to the said *Titus Oates*; which the King did not only comply with, but granted *Oates* a Pension of three hundred Pounds *per Ann.* for his own and his Wife's Life, and the Life of the Survivor, which they enjoy'd accordingly; tho' *Oates* could never recover any tolerable Reputation in the World, but remain'd detested and abhorr'd for his numerous Perjuries, by which so many innocent Men had lost their Lives.

The Lords refuse to reverse the Judgments against *Titus Oates* for Perjury.

King William grants him a Pension of 300 l. *per Ann.*

There were warm Debates in the House of Lords about this time, concerning the Delays that had been made in the Relief of *Ireland*, which were ascrib'd to the Marquesses of *Halifax* and *Caermarthen*, who were thought to enjoy too great a Share in his Majesty's Favour; insomuch, that it was mov'd by some noble Peers, to address his Majesty to remove them from his Councils, but it was carried in the Negative. The King coming to the House on the 22d of *June*, gave the Royal Assent

The Marquesses of *Halifax* and *Caermarthen* struck at.

A.D. 1689 Affent to an Act for granting an Aid to their
 1 *W. & M.* Majesties of twelve Pence in the Pound: To
 12 Pence another Act, declaring the Authority of the
 in the Commissioners of the Great Seal, to be equal
 Pound. to that of a Lord Chancellor, or Keeper: An
Cornish's Act for reversing the Attainder of Alderman
 Attainder *Cornish*, with some others of less moment.
 revers'd.

The King
 presses the
 Houses to
 use Dis-
 patch.

An addi-
 tional Ex-
 cise.

Univerfi-
 ties.

Differe-
 nces a-
 gain on a
 Money
 Bill.

The King, finding the two Houses engag'd
 in Debates, concerning the Miscarriages of
 his Ministers, to the Neglect of the Business
 before them, made them a Speech on the 28th
 of *June*; wherein he tells them, that the ne-
 cessary Expences of the Publick exceeded the
 Sums provided; and, that they might make
 the truer Judgment of that Matter, he had
 order'd the Accounts to be laid before them;
 reminded them of providing the Money due
 to the *States*, and earnestly recommended their
 avoiding all Disputes: Whereupon the two
 Houses us'd great Expedition in finishing the
 Bills before them; and his Majesty came to
 the House again the 25th of *July*, and gave
 the Royal Assent to an Act, for laying an ad-
 ditional Duty on Beer and Ale: An Act to
 take away the Court holden before the Presi-
 dent and Council of the Marshes of *Wales*:
 And an Act to vest in the two Universities,
 the Presentations of Benefices belonging to
 Papists; with some others.

A Bill having pass'd the House of Com-
 mons, for laying a Duty upon Coffee, Tea,
 and Chocolate, some Amendments were made
 to it by the Lords; but the Commons insist-
 ing as usual, that the Lords could not alter a
 Money Bill, the Bill was left: Another Bill
 was brought in, requiring the Subjects to wear
 the Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom;
 whereupon the Silk Weavers came in a tu-
 multuous

multuous Manner to the House of Lords, to ^{A.D. 1669} petition against it ; but their Lordships refus'd ^{1 W. & M.} to receive it, requiring the Petitioners to re- ^{A Tumult} turn to their respective Dwellings, and the ^{of the Silk} Guards and Militia were order'd to be assisting ^{Weavers.} to the Civil Powers in suppressing such Tu-
 mults: Whereupon the Weavers thought fit to remain quiet in their Houses; and the Bill for wearing the Woollen Manufactures was on the 19th of *August* rejected by their Lordships, at the second reading. The next Day, viz. the 20th of *August*, the King came again to the House, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act for appropriating certain Duties for paying the *States-General* the Charges of his Ma- ^{600,000 l.} jesty's Expedition into this Kingdom: 2. To ^{paid to the} an Act for prohibiting all Trade and Com- ^{States.} merce with *France*: 3. An Act to prevent the Exportation of Wool: 4. An Act for the Relief of the Protestant *Irish* Clergy; with some others. After which, the two Houses, by his Majesty's Directions, adjourn'd to the 20th of *September*. During this Session of Parliament, the Commissioners of the Customs and the Commissioners of the Excise were appointed; the former were, the Honourable *George Booth*, Esq; *Sir Richard Temple*, Bart. *Sir John Werden*, Bart. *Sir Robert Southwell*, *Sir Robert Clayton*, *Sir Patience Ward*, and *Thomas Pelham*, Esq; And the Commissioners of the Excise were, *Sir Henry Vane*, *Sir Henry Asburst*, *Sir Humphry Edwin*, *Thomas Frankland*, Esq; *Francis Parry*, Esq; *John Danvers*, Esq; and *John Wilcocks*, Esq; most of them zealous Whigs, and several of them rigid Dissenters; from whence it is easy to discern who were most in favour in those Days. There ^{Creations} were also some ^{of Nobili-} Creations of Nobility about ^{ty.} the

A.D. 1689 the same time; *John Ashburnham*, Esq; was created Baron *Ashburnham*; and *Charles* Lord *Dursley*, and *Robert* Lord Viscount *Lisle*, were call'd to the House of Lords by Writ.

Duke of
Albemarle
dies.

Duke of
Somerset
Chancel-
lor of
Cambridge
Pope *Inno-*
cent XI dies

Some other Occurrences also ought to be remember'd, that happen'd during this Session of Parliament, as the Death of the Duke of *Albemarle*, Governor of *Jamaica*: The Dutchess arriv'd in *England* with his Corps the 30th of *June*. On the same Day the Duke of *Somerset* was install'd Chancellor of *Cambridge*: And on the 2d of *August* died Pope *Innocent XI*, styl'd the Protestant Pope, from his entring into a Confederacy with the Protestant Powers against *France*.

King *Wil-*
liam's Let-
ter to the
Conven-
tion in
Scotland.

It has been already related, that the *Scotch* Nobility and Gentry about *London* address'd the Prince of *Orange* to take upon him the Government of that Kingdom, and to summon a Convention of Estates there; with which the Prince comply'd. I am now to add, that the Convention meeting thereupon the 14th of *March*, Duke *Hamilton* was chosen President; and on the 16th one *Crane*, a Servant to King *James*, arriving with a Letter from his Master, and the Lord *Levin* with another from King *William*, it was debated which of the Letters should be read; and it being carried by a majority to read King *William's* first, it was accordingly read in the Convention; wherein he tells them, he was sensible of the Kindness and Concern that Nation had shewn for the Success of his Undertaking for the Preservation of their Religion and Liberties, which were in such imminent Danger, and advises them to enter into such Consultations as might settle them on lasting Foundations; that he was glad to find so many
of

of the Nobility and Gentry about *London* in-
clin'd to a Union of the two Kingdoms, and
so should do all that lay in his Power to pro-
mote it, looking upon this to be the best
Means for procuring the Happiness of both
Nations; concluding, that he had nothing so
much before his Eyes, as the Glory of God,
establishing the Reform'd Religion, and the
Peace and Happiness of these Nations.

A.D. 1689

W. & M.

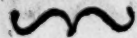
Before they would suffer the Letter from
King *James* to be open'd, they pass'd an Act,
asserting the Lawfulness of that Convention,
and declar'd, that they would continue to sit
until their Government, Religion, Laws, and
Liberties were establish'd. After which, the
Letter from King *James* was read, which pro-
mis'd Pardon to all who should return to their
Duty before the last of *March*, and threatened to
punish those who should persist in their Re-
bellion against him: But this only serv'd to
provoke the Members of the Convention, who
were most of them Presbyterians; nor did
they think fit to take any further Notice of
the Letter: But, in order to provide for their
Defence, they commanded all Persons to be
ready to appear in Arms, from sixteen to six-
ty; rais'd 800 Men, and gave the Command
of them to the Earl of *Leven* to guard the
City; and on the 19th of *March*, pass'd an
Act, approving the Address of the *Scottish*
Nobility and Gentry at *London* to the Prince
of *Orange*; and having read some Letters,
wherein the Protestants of *Ireland* desir'd their
Assistance, they order'd two thousand Muskets
and twenty Barrels of Powder, to be sent them
immediately, and a further Provision of Arms
to be bought up for them.

K. James's
Letter to
that Con-
vention.Send Sup-
plies to
Ireland.

The

A.D. 1689

W. & M.



The Answer of the Convention to King William's Letter.

The Bishops excluded the Convention in Scotland.

The Scots vote the Throne vacant.

The Duke of *Gordon*, in the mean time, being possess'd of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, which he held for King *James*, they order'd the Castle to be block'd up; and, understanding that the Lord Viscount *Dundee* held a Correspondence with the Duke of *Gordon*, they commanded him to appear before them; but he retir'd with forty or fifty Horse into the Country, out of their Reach; after which, the Convention sent an Answer to King *William's* Letter by the Lord *Ross*; wherein they acknowledge him their great Deliverer, congratulate his Success, and desire his Majesty to dispose the *English* to a Union with them, and in the mean time that he wou'd continue his Protection of them.

King *William* having sent four Regiments of Foot, and one of Dragoons to *Edinburgh*, under Major General *Mackay*, the Convention gave a Commission also to that General, to command all the Forces that were rais'd, or should be rais'd in *Scotland*: And on the 26th of *March*, they nam'd a Committee for settling the Government, consisting of eight Temporal Lords, eight Knights, and eight Burgeses; the Bishops being excluded from that Presbyterian Convention, by Direction from *England*, 'tis presum'd, or they would hardly have ventur'd to take so bold a Step. But, however that was, the Committee came to the same Resolution the Convention in *England* had done, *that the Throne was vacant*, which was approv'd by the whole House, except twelve. They afterwards pass'd an Act, that King *James*, being a profess'd Papist, did assume the Royal Power, and acted as King, without taking the Oaths requir'd by Law; and, by the Advice of evil Counsellors, had invaded

invaded the fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom, and alter'd it from a legal and limited Monarchy, to an arbitrary, despotick Power; and had govern'd the same to the Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and Violation of the Laws and Liberties of the Nation, inverting all the Ends of Government; whereby he had forfeited his Right to the Crown, and the Throne was become vacant.

A D. 1689

1 W. & M.

And that
K. James
had for-
feited his
Right to
the Crown

The Convention afterwards pass'd an Act, for settling the Crown on their Majesties King William and Queen Mary; in pursuance whereof they were proclaim'd King and Queen on the 11th of April, being the same Day the Coronation was celebrated in England. In this Act they recite the several Particulars, whereby King James had invaded the Constitution, with their Claim of Right in Imitation of the English Convention, and conclude, with settling the Crown on their Majesties and their Issue, remainder to the Princess Anne and her Issue, as in England; which was presented to their Majesties in the Banqueting House at Whitehall the 11th of May, by the Earl of Argyll, Sir James Montgomery, and Sir John Dalrymple, who were deputed by the Convention for that End: Whereupon his Majesty told the Commissioners, he took it very kindly that Scotland had express'd so much Confidence in him, and that he should be ready to assist them in every thing that concern'd the Welfare of that Kingdom. Then the King and Queen took the Coronation Oath, in which there was a Clause for rooting out Hereticks; at the repeating whereof, the King said, he did not mean to bring himself under an Obligation to become a Persecutor; and the Commissioners answer'd, that neither

The Suc-
cession set-
tled as in
England.

A.D. 1689 the Meaning of the Oath, nor the Laws of Scotland, did import so much.

1 W. & M.

Edinburgh
Castle sur-
render'd.

Dundee
defeats
Mackay,
but is
kill'd, and
K. James's
Interest
declines
there.

The War
in Ireland.

In the mean time, the Scots having laid Siege to *Edinburgh* Castle, and made a Breach in the Walls, and there being great want of Ammunition in the Place, the Duke of *Gordon* surrender'd it the 13th of *June*, on condition of having the Lives, Liberties and Fortunes of the Garrison secur'd: Still the Lord *Dundee* remain'd at the Head of six thousand of King *James's* Troops in the Highlands; whereupon Major General *Mackay* march'd and gave him Battle, but was defeated. However, *Dundee* being kill'd in the Action, his Forces dispers'd soon after, and never made any considerable Opposition afterwards.

I come in the next place to treat of the Condition of *Ireland*: King *James*, landing at *King'sale* on the 12th of *March*, with about two thousand *French*, repair'd to *Dublin*, where he summon'd a Parliament of that Kingdom to meet the 7th of *May*. On the King's Arrival, many of the Protestants in *Munster*, *Lemster*, and *Connaught*, fled to *Ulster*, where they declar'd for King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and made themselves Masters of the Towns of *Iniskilling*, *Kilmere*, *Colrain*, and *Londonderry*. The Protestants in other Parts of the Kingdom also assembled, and stood upon their Defence; but a Body of them being defeated by Lieutenant General *Hamilton* at *Drummore*, the rest dispers'd; and as King *James* was sensible the *English* would soon send over Troops to the Assistance of the Protestants in *Ulster*, he march'd with great Expedition to the North of *Ireland*, in order to dispossess the Protestants of the Towns they had seiz'd there, before the *English* Succours should arrive:

rive: He had the good Fortune to retake Col- ^{A.D. 1689}
rain and *Kilmore*, and *Londonderry* was in ^{W. & M.}
 danger of running the same Fate; for not-
 withstanding King *William* had sent them a ^{Londonderry in dan-}
 Supply of Arms and Ammunition, appointed ^{ger.}
 Colonel *Lundee* their Governor, and order'd
 Colonel *Cunningham* and Colonel *Richards* to
 reinforce the Garrison with their Regiments,
 who were actually arrived in *Derry* Harbour;
 it was resolv'd at a Council of War, that the
 Town was not tenable, as well, because there
 were not Provisions in it for above a Week or
 ten Days, as because the Works could not be
 defended against so formidable an Army as
 King *James* commanded: Whereupon *Lundee* ^{Lundee the}
 would not suffer the two Regiments to land, but ^{Governor}
 abandon'd the Place; and returning through ^{abandons}
Scotland to *England*, Colonel *Richards* and ^{the Town.}
 Colonel *Cunningham* also with their Regiments,
 sail'd back to *England*, leaving the Inhabit-
 ants, and the Protestants who had retir'd to
Londonderry as a Place of Security, to shift
 for themselves.

The People however being encourag'd by
 the Reverend *George Walker*, Rector of *Dun-*
nahmore, who had rais'd a Regiment of Pro- ^{Mr. Wal-}
 testants, and by Major *Baker*, a brave Officer, ^{ker takes}
 resolv'd to stand upon their Defence, chusing ^{upon him}
 Mr. *Walker* and Major *Baker* their Governors, ^{to defend}
 who form'd the Men most capable of bearing ^{the Town.}
 Arms, into Regiments and Companies, to the
 Number of seven thousand; and when King
James appear'd before the Town on the 18th
 of *April*, at the Head of a powerful Army,
 they made a brisk Sally, and oblig'd him to
 retire to *St. John's-Town*: The King however
 invest'd the Place on the 20th of *April*, and
 the next Day the Batteries began to fire; of
 which

A.D. 1689 which the Governors sent an Account to *England*, declaring at the same time their Resolution to hold out to the last Extremity, and desiring speedy Succours, their Provisions being very short. In the mean time, King *James*, having appointed the Parliament to meet at *Dublin*, the 7th of *May*, repaired to that City, leaving the Prosecution of the Siege of *Derry* to his Generals.

Transac-
tions in the
Parlia-
ment of
Ireland.

This Parliament was open'd by the King with a Speech; wherein he told them, that the exemplary Loyalty they had shewn, at a Time when the rest of his Subjects behaved themselves so undutifully, or betray'd him, had made him resolve to come and venture his Life with them, in Defence of their Liberties and his own Rights: That he had always been for Liberty of Conscience, and nothing should ever persuade him to change his Mind: He design'd to establish it by Law; and to have no other Test or Distinction, but that of Loyalty, in which he hoped for their Concurrence; and he should readily consent to such other Laws as might be for the Good of the Nation, recommending to them the repealing or regulating the Act of Settlement: And, as he should do his Part to make them happy and rich, he made no doubt of their Assistance to enable him to oppose the unjust Designs of his Enemies; and, to encourage them the more in it, he inform'd them, that the *French* King had embraced his Interest, and furnish'd him with Supplies of all Kinds, and that at a Time when he had many considerable Enemies to contend with: Concluding, that he was sensible of their signal Loyalty; and that he should make it his chief Study, as he had always done, to make them and all his Subjects happy.

happy. His Majesty being withdrawn, two ^{A.D. 1689} Addressees were fram'd; the one to return his Majesty Thanks for his gracious Speech, and ^{W. & M.} another desiring the Count *d'Avaux* to thank his most Christian Majesty for the Assistance he had afforded them: And a Bill was brought in, containing a Recognition of the King's Title, and an Abhorrence of the Prince of *Orange's* Usurpation and of the Defection of the *English* Nation. The King also publish'd a Declaration to all his Subjects of *England*, promising a Pardon to those, who, in four and twenty Days after his Appearance in Person amongst them, should return to their Duty: And, on the 12th of *May*, a Bill was brought in for repealing the Act of Settlement; which having been made for the Security of the Protestants, and to depress the Popish Interest, both Houses, in which there were a Majority of Roman-Catholicks, very readily pass'd it. They also pass'd an Act of Attainder (as the Speaker of the Commons told his Majesty on presenting it) upon such Evidence as satisfied the House, or upon common Fame, in Imitation of the Parliament of *England* in 41. By this Act were attainted of High-Treason, two ^{Great Numbers attainted in Ireland.} Archbishops, one Duke, seventeen Earls, seven Countesses, twenty-eight Viscounts, two Viscountesses, seven Bishops, eighteen Barons, thirty-three Baronets, fifty-one Knights, eighty-three Clergymen, and two thousand one hundred Gentlemen; and another Act pass'd for establishing Liberty of Conscience. After which, the Parliament was prorogued to the 12th of *January*: And, as if King *James* had a particular Spleen against Protestant Universities, the Vice-President, Fellows and Scholars of the College of *Dublin*, were all turn'd out, and

A.D. 1689 and their Furniture, Books, Plate, and all the rest of their Effects, seiz'd: The House was made a Garrison; several Protestants were imprison'd in the Students Chambers, and the Revenues of several Bishopricks and Ecclesiastical Preferments were given to Popish Priests. *Lutterel*, Governor of *Dublin*, at the same time commanded all Protestants, who were not House-keepers, to leave the City, and the rest to be disarm'd; and that more than five should not assemble together upon any Occasion: Whereupon all the Protestant Churches there were shut up.

The Distress of *London-derry*.

In the mean time, the Siege of *London-derry* was carried on; but, surely, not with that Skill and Application that the Importance of that Service required; for the Besieged did not seem to be in Danger from any thing but Famine; and, indeed, in this Particular their Case was very deplorable, being reduced to the Necessity of eating Horses, Cats, Dogs, Rats, Mice, and all manner of Vermin: For tho' Major-General *Kirk* was arrived at the Mouth of their Harbour, with a Reinforcement of Troops, and a Supply of Ammunition and Provision, the middle of *June*; yet the Enemies Batteries on the Shore, and a Boom cross the Harbour, prevented his approaching the Town; and the Enemy, to distress the Besieged the more, drove several thousand Protestants of the adjoining Country under their Walls, that they might see them perish before their Eyes, or lessen their exhausted Stores by relieving them: But the Besieged resolved to defend themselves to the last Man, and let their Enemies know, that unless they suffer'd the Protestants to return home, they would hang up all the *Irish* Catholics they had made Prisoners; which had the Effect they

they expected, and the Protestants were suffer'd A.D. 1689
 to return to their Dwellings: And now Major-
 General *Kirk*, having received repeated Or-
 ders to relieve the Town at all Hazards, or-
 der'd the *Dartmouth* Frigate to endeavour to
 break through the Boom; which, by the Af-
 sistance of Wind and Tide, was happily ef-
 fected the latter End of *July* (notwithstanding London-
 the Fire of the Batteries that were erected on ry reliev'd.
 the Shore) and several Ships with Provisions
 follow'd, to the unspeakable Joy of the Be-
 sieged, who, 'tis said, could not have subsisted
 two Days longer: Whereupon King *James's*
 Army rais'd the Siege on the last of *July*.
 About the same time, the Garrison of *Iniskil-*
ling defeated a Body of six thousand *Irish*:
 They had also done great Service during the
 Siege of *Derry*, by harrassing the Besiegers,
 and cutting off their Convoys. And now
 Duke *Schomberg*, having drawn down ten thou-
 sand Horse and Foot to *Chester*, embark'd for
Ireland with them on the 12th of *August*;
 and the next Day arrived at the Bay of *Car-*
rickfergus, where, having landed his Troops,
 he immediately laid Siege to the Town, which D. Schom-
berg lands
in Ireland.
 was surrender'd to him in four Days time. He
 was afterwards join'd by the Protestants of
Iniskilling and others, and by the Regiments
 commanded by Major-General *Kirk*, and Mr.
Walker, Governor of *Londonderry*; so that his
 Army amounted in a short time to twenty
 thousand Men: Whereupon King *James* as-
 sembled all his Forces near *Drogheda*, and made
 several Motions, as if he intended to attack
 Duke *Schomberg* in his Camp; but thought fit
 however to retire, without coming to a Battle.
 On the other hand, the Duke, wanting his
 Train of Artillery, which was not yet arrived
 from

A.D. 1689

W. & M.

A Sick-
ness in the
English
Army.

King Wil-
liam's
Speech to
the Parlia-
ment.

from *England*, and great Numbers of his Men falling sick of the Bloody-Flux, did not think it advisable to advance and fight the Enemy; especially since he was sure of receiving a farther Reinforcement from *England* in the Spring. A Discovery he made of a Conspiracy in his Army at the same time, carried on by *French* Papists, who had lifted among the Protestant Refugees of that Country, also made him cautious of engaging: And such was the Sick-ness that afflicted the Army this Campaign, that two Thirds of them were swept away without fighting; among whom were four Gentlemen of distinguish'd Merit, viz. Sir *Edward Dering* of *Kent*, who had raised a Regiment for the *Irish* Service; Colonel *Wharton*, Brother to the Lord *Wharton*; Sir *Thomas Gower*, and Colonel *Hungerford*.

The Parliament of *England* meeting again the 19th of *October*, King *William* made them a Speech; wherein he said, he esteem'd it one of the greatest Misfortunes that could befall him, in the Beginning of his Reign to be forced to ask such large Supplies; tho' it was his Satisfaction, they were for the carrying on those Wars he had enter'd into by their Advice: It was well known, how far he had exposed himself to rescue this Nation from the Dangers that threaten'd not only their Liberties, but the Protestant Religion in general, of which the Church of *England* was one of the greatest Supports, and for the Defence whereof he was again ready to venture his Life: He desired they would grant the Supplies speedily, because he was to go over to a Congress at the *Hague*, where the Ministers of all the Powers concern'd in the War were to concert Measures for the next Campaign; and till he knew their Inten-
tions,

tions, he could not tell what Resolutions to take ; nor could he make the Provisions necessary for the next year. He said, he had order'd the Publick Accounts to be laid before them, that they might see how their Money had been disposed of ; and recommended to them the Dispatch of a Bill of Indemnity.

For which Speech both Houses return'd his Majesty their Thanks ; and the Commons promised to assist him in reducing *Ireland*, and supporting his Allies against *France*. The Marquis of *Halifax*, Speaker of the House of Lords (while the Great Seal was in Commission) having been severely reflected on, in the former Session, as one who advised the arbitrary Measures in the late Reign, and for giving his present Majesty ill Advice ; desired he might be excused doing the Office of Speaker any longer ; which was agreed to, and the Lord Chief Baron *Atkins* was appointed Speaker in his room : But his withdrawing did not entirely satisfy the Commons ; they resolved to bring in a Bill for inflicting Pains and Penalties on such Persons as had been the Occasion of violating the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom in the two late Reigns, the advising the *Quo Warranto's*, the Prosecution of the Lord *Russel*, *Sidney*, &c. which affected so many Persons in Favour of the present Court, that it came to nothing, any more than the Impeachments they resolved on against the Earl of *Peterborough*, the Earl of *Salisbury*, Sir *Robert Hales*, and others, for being reconciled to the See of *Rome*. On the other hand, the Commons address'd the King to issue his Proclamation for apprehending *Ludlow*, one of the Regicides who came over to *England* in Expectation of Preferment ; but he retired to

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W. & M.

The Lord
Halifax in
Danger of
an Im-
peach-
ment.

As also
other
Lords for
turning
Papists.

Ludlow in
England.

A.D. 1689 *Holland* again, with the *Dutch* Ambassador, before the Proclamation was issued. The Commons also, in the midst of their Business, remember'd the brave Mr. *Walker*, who defended *Londonderry*, and return'd him their Thanks for that important Service; for which he also received a Reward of five thousand Pounds, and ten thousand more to be distributed among the Widows and Orphans of those who were killed in Defence of that Town.

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Mr. *Walker* rewarded for his Defence of *Londonderry*.

Complaints against the Victuallers of the Navy, and others.

Great Complaints were made against the Commissioners that had been employ'd in victualling the Navy the last Year, for furnishing corrupt and unwholsome Food, which had occasion'd a Mortality in the Fleet; as well as against *Shales*, Commissary-General of the Army, sent to *Ireland*, by whose Default Duke *Schomberg* had waited for Artillery, Horses, and Carriages above a Month; and the Soldiers had all along wanted Bread, the Horses Shoos and Provender, and the Surgeons Medicines for the Sick: And the Gentlemen complain'd of were turn'd out; but I don't find any other Punishment inflicted on them.

Two Shillings in the Pound raised.

The King, coming to the House the 16th of *December*, gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting to their Majesties an Aid of two Shillings in the Pound; and to an Act for declaring the Rights of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown; which will be found at the End of this Reign.

The Act of Succession, &c.

Ed *Griffin* taken up.

The Lord *Griffin* was committed to the Tower, about the same time, for entertaining a Correspondence with *France*, and betraying the King's Councils to the Enemy; but there is Reason to believe, that the Evidence was defective; for he was soon after admitted to Bail. The Lord Viscount *Preston* also was committed,

ted, for presenting a Patent to the House of Lords, whereby King *James* made him an *English* Peer, on the 21st of *January*; which the Lord *Preston* insisted was before the meeting of the Convention that voted the Throne vacant: To which it was answer'd, That the Vacancy was supposed to begin from the Time King *James* left the Kingdom; and thereupon his Patent was disallow'd, and he was voted guilty of a Misdemeanor.

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Ld. *Preston's* Patent rejected.

It was moved, during this Session, that no Person, having a Place at Court, or Dependance on the King, should be a Member of the Commons; but the Whigs joining with the Court in opposing the Motion, it was rejected.

A Motion against the Members having Places.

Another Matter occasioned warm Debates, which was the settling a Revenue on the Princess *Anne*, the presumptive Heir of the Crown: Her Friends propos'd the settling seventy thousand Pounds *per Ann.* at least upon her: Others propos'd fifty thousand; but there was a third Party, said to be instructed and influenced by King *William*, that were for settling nothing upon her certainly, but to make her entirely dependant on the King: And his Majesty even sent a Message to the Princess, by the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, to persuade her to rely on his Generosity: But she prudently answer'd, That since the Affair was before the Commons, she would be concluded by that wise Body: And, on the 18th of *December*, the House address'd the King to settle fifty thousand Pounds *per Annum* upon her, out of the Publick Revenues; which she thought fit to comply with.

A Revenue settled on the Princess *Anne*.

His Majesty coming to the House again the 23d of *December*, pass'd the Act for the Punishment of Mutiny and Desertion; and, on the 16th of *January*, an Act for an additional

The Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion.

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An additional
LandTax.
Duties on
Coffee and
Tea.An additional
Poll.Other Acts
pass'd.The Par-
liament
prorogu'd.The Con-
vocation
summon'dThe va-
cant Sees
filled.

Aid of Twelve-pence in the Pound; the bringing in whereof, in a Session where Two Shillings in the Pound had been granted before, was held to be unparliamentary. Another Act also pass'd the same Day for laying a Duty upon Coffee, Tea and Chocolate; and, on the 27th instant, an Act for an additional Poll-Bill received the Royal Assent: Inasmuch that it is computed upwards of Four Millions were raised this Year, which was more than ever had been granted to be paid within the Compass of Twelve-months before. And now the People were fully convinced, that they were not to be entirely exempted from Taxes, tho' the King had been so good to remit Chimney-money at his Accession. An Act also received the Royal Assent, the 27th of *January*, to prevent vexatious Suits against such as acted in order to bring in their Majesties, or for their Service; and another Act for the better Security and Relief of the *Irish* Protestants: After which, his Majesty thank'd the Commons for the Dispatch they had given to the Supply; but insinuated, it was not enough; and acquainted them he intended to go over in Person to *Ireland*, in order to put an End to that War; not forgetting to tell them, *That he had ventured his Life for the Preservation of their Religion and Liberties, and would now expose his Person again to secure their Enjoyment of them*: And then the Parliament was prorogued to the 2d of *April*.

This Winter, in pursuance of an Address of the Commons the last Session, King *William* was pleased to summon a Convocation to meet on the 21st of *November*; and, a Month or two before that Meeting, filled up the vacant Sees: Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet*, Dean of St. *Paul's*,

Paul's, was elected Bishop of *Worcester*; Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Dean of *Peterborough*, Bishop of *Chichester*; Dr. *Gilbert Ironside*, Warden of *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, Bishop of *Bristol*; who were consecrated by the Bishops of *London*, *St. Asaph*, and *Rochester*, by virtue of a Commission from the Archbishop: And, very little after, his Grace of *Canterbury*, with the Bishops of *Glocester*, *Ely*, *Norwich*, *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Peterborough*, were suspended *ab Officio*; the Time allow'd the Clergy by the late Act of Parliament for taking the Oaths being expired. And now the grand Design of a Comprehension of the Dissenters was again revived; in order to which, the King granted a Commission to Dr. *Lamplugh*, Archbishop of *York*, and the rest of the Bishops who had taken the Oaths; as also to Dr. *Tillotson*, Dr. *Sharp*, Dr. *Jane*, and several other celebrated Divines of the Church of *England*; authorizing them, or any nine of them, whereof three to be Bishops, to meet and prepare such Alterations of the Liturgy and Canons, and the Rights and Ceremonies of the Church, as they should judge expedient, in order to be offer'd to the approaching Convocation: And the Commissioners accordingly met, and drew up several Alterations, in order to remove the Scruples and Objections of the Dissenters, and induce them to conform; which were intended to be laid before the Convocation: But this being complain'd of, as an Encroachment on the Business of the Convocation, the Commissioners did not think fit to publish what they had done. And when the Convocation met, the Lower House shew'd no manner of Inclination to proceed in the Business of the Comprehension: They said, it seemed to derogate

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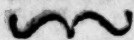
W. & M.

Bishops
suspended.A Com-
prehension
attempted.And a
Commis-
sion grant-
ed to several
Bishops
and others
to prepare
Matters
for it.

gate

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gate from the Dignity of the Church of *England* to make any Step towards altering her Constitution, till it appear'd the Dissenters themselves desired a Reconciliation, and were ready to offer some Proposals, or accept of such as should be offer'd them: They urged farther, that the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with several other Bishops and Clergymen, did not own the present Government, and were ready to fall into a new Separation; and therefore, at this Juncture, it would be dangerous to make any Change that might give them a Pretence of being for the old Church, as well as the old King: And, indeed, the Convocation had great Reason to be jealous of the Designs of her Enemies, in proposing this Comprehension: They saw Episcopacy extirpated in *Scotland*, and the Members of that Church refused even a Toleration, who were establish'd by Law but the other Day, as well as their Brethren of *England*: They observed also the Partiality of the Court for the Dissenters, and their insolent Books that came out every Day against the Church of *England*; whereby it appeared, that nothing less would satisfy them than the Establishment of Presbytery, which was all that they meant by Comprehension: They never made the least Advances towards a Reconciliation with the Establish'd Church, which was sufficient to deter the Convocation from attempting any Alterations at this Time.

Commis-
sioners of
the Privy-
Seal.

There were some Alterations and Promotions at Court this Spring: *William Cheney*, Esq; *Sir John Knatchbull*, and *Sir William Pultney*, were made Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord Privy-Seal, on the 19th of *February*; and *Sir John Lowther*, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; *Richard Hampden*,

Hampden, Esq; Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; *At 1689-90*
Thomas Pelham, Esq; and Sir *Stephen Fox*, *2 W. & M.*
 were constituted Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the 19th of *March*; and this
 Year, as the last, a Fast was appointed to be
 kept, for the Success of the War, on the third
Wednesday in every Month, which was ob-
 serv'd during the Continuance of the War.

Commis-
 sioners of
 the Trea-
 sury.

A month-
 ly Fast for
 the Success
 of the
 War.

A new
 Parlia-
 ment
 meets.
 The King's
 Speech.

A new Parliament having been summon'd,
 and meeting the 20th of *March*, the Commons
 chose Sir *John Trevor* their Speaker, who
 being approv'd, his Majesty made a Speech to
 both Houses; wherein he told them, he con-
 tinu'd in his Resolution of going in Person to
Ireland, desir'd they would settle a Revenue on
 him, as they had done on his Predecessors;
 and he would make a Fund of it to raise
 Money on, to serve his present Occasions;
 not doubting, but they would provide for the
 taking off such Anticipations: He told them,
 he would send them an Act of Grace, or In-
 demnity, with some few Exceptions, being
 desirous to leave no colour of Excuse to any
 of his Subjects, for the raising Disturbances
 during his Absence: He advis'd them to avoid
 Divisions; recommended to their Considera-
 tion a Union with *Scotland*; said, he should
 leave the Administration in the Queen's Hands
 during his Absence, and desir'd they would
 prepare an Act for that Purpose, if it was
 thought necessary; concluding, that as the
 Season of the Year, and his Journey to *Ire-
 land*, would admit but of a short Session,
 desir'd they would use Dispatch, and not be
 engag'd in Debates when their Enemies were
 in the Field.

The Demand of more Money, when the
 last Parliament had given upwards of four
 Millions

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*Sir Charles
Sidley's
Speech
against
granting
more
Money.*

Millions the preceding Winter, was resented by some of the Members; *Sir Charles Sidley* in particular made a Speech upon the Occasion; he said, it was a melancholy Reflection, that some Men should wallow in Wealth and Places, while others paid away in Taxes the fourth Part of their Revenues for the Support of the same Government; that the Courtiers and great Officers charg'd, as it were, in Armour; they felt not the Taxes, by reason of their Places; while the Country Gentlemen were shot through and through by them: That his Majesty saw nothing but Coaches and Six, and great Tables; and therefore could not imagine the Want and Misery of the rest of his Subjects: He was a brave and generous Prince; but a young King, surrounded by a Company of crafty old Courtiers, who had Places, some of three thousand Pounds, some of six thousand Pounds, and others of eight thousand Pounds *per Annum*; and the Commissioners of the Treasury had sixteen hundred Pounds *per Annum* apiece, Pensions much too great for the present Want and Calamity that reign'd every where else.

The Con-
dition of
the *English*
Gentry at
this time.

This Speech may not be perfectly understood, by those who came into the World since the Revolution: They may be surpriz'd that the People should be in Distress at the beginning of the War, when they had not yet paid two Years Taxes; but it was really Matter of Fact; for tho' they paid three Shillings in the Pound, a Poll-Tax and other Duties, which amounted to a fourth Part of their Revenue; yet no Man retrench'd his Expences, and consequently they found themselves on a sudden involv'd in Debts, and straiten'd in their Circumstances; insomuch, that some mort-
gag'd,

gag'd, others afterwards sold their Estates, especially Gentlemen of two or three hundred Pounds *per Annum*, who could no longer keep the Company they us'd, and live as formerly, without beggaring themselves.

However, the Court prevail'd so far, that the Commons resolv'd to grant their Majesties all the Revenues that King *James* was possess'd of the 20th of *December* 1688, except Chimney Money; and that this Revenue should be a Security for raising Money, as the King had intimated in his Speech; and this was the first beginning of the Funds that have so much impoverish'd the Nation; for the favourite Maxims that then prevail'd, were,

Borrow what you can; the more you borrow, the more Friends you make; Interest is a stronger Tie than Principle: Accordingly, the Government gave whatever Premiums or Interest was demanded, took up Naval Forces and Provisions, at thirty, forty, and sometimes fifty *per Cent.* whereby those, who were

monied Men in those Days, doubled and trebled their Fortunes, and became sure Friends to the Government, whatever their Principles were before: These Men afterwards purchas'd the Estates of the Gentry, eat up by Taxes and Interest Money; and, in the room of seven or eight Gentlemen of two or three hundred Pounds a Year, who were forc'd to leave their Seats, and take Lodgings in Town, we have frequently seen a Purse-proud Citizen come down into the Country, who has made his Fortune by exorbitant Interest and Premiums, and purchase an Estate not inferior to a Nobleman's. But to proceed: In this Session, the Oath of Abjuration was first propos'd, but it was thrown out upon the second Reading,

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ing, rejected.

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The Anticipations on the Revenue authoriz'd by Parliament.

The beginning of our Funds.

The monied Men increase their Fortunes by lending them to the Government at extravagant Premiums &c.

The Abjuration Oath propos'd, but

A.D. 1690 ing, being then esteem'd to bear hard upon
 the Liberty of the Subject. The Parliament,
 being sensible his Majesty was in haste to go
 over to *Ireland*, dispatch'd the Business before
 them, as soon as could be expected; and on
 the 23d of *April*, the Royal Assent was given
 to an Act, for granting to their Majesties, for
 their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor, cer-
 tain Duties upon Beer, Ale, and other Li-
 quors; and an Act for raising Money by a
 Poll: And the King coming to the House a-
 gain the 2d of *May*, he pass'd an Act for
 granting to their Majesties a Subsidy of Ton-
 nage and Poundage, and other Sums of Mo-
 ney, payable upon Merchandizes exported
 and imported: To an Act for the Sale of
 Goods distrain'd for Rent; and on the 20th
 of the same Month, the Royal Assent was given
 to an Act for transferring the Exercise of the
 Government to her Majesty during the King's
 Absence; wherein, however, there was a Clause,
 that she might be controul'd by any Order
 from his Majesty while he was abroad, which
 seems to express a great Distrust of that
 Princess. An Act also pass'd at the same time,
 for reversing the Judgment given against the
 City of *London* on a *Quo Warranto*, and for
 restoring that City to its antient Privileges:
 An Act to declare the Right and Freedom of
 Election of Members to serve in Parliament
 for the *Cinque-Ports*: An Act to discourage
 the Importation of thrown Silk: An Act to
 confirm the *Hudson's Bay* Company in their
 Privileges: An Act for establishing the Manu-
 facture of white Paper in this Kingdom: And,
 lastly, The Act of Indemnity, or free Par-
 don, out of which were excepted thirty-five
 Persons, and amongst them, *Robert Earl of*
Sunderland,

An addi-
 tional Ex-
 cise and
 other Du-
 ties grant-
 ed.

A Poll Tax

Tonnage
 and Pound-
 age.

Rents.

An Act for
 the Queen's
 Regency.

The Judg-
 ment on
 the *Quo*
Warranto
 against
London re-
 vers'd.

An Act of
 Indemnity
 pass'd, out
 of which
Sunderland
 and 34
 more are
 excepted.

Sunderland, and some others, who, not long ^{A.D. 1690} after, became great Favourites at Court; and, indeed, there seems little more intended by ^{2 W. & M.} the excepting these Persons, than the giving a Colour to the Charge against the late Administration: For, as the Lord *Sunderland*, and some of the present Courtiers, had been the forwardest in advising and executing the most arbitrary Measures taken in the late Reign; and that, with an Intention to render King *James's* Administration odious, and to bring about a Revolution; it was never design'd to make too strict an Enquiry into the Authors of those Councils; and in fact, few or none of the Persons excepted were ever prosecuted, as I can learn; and for the Earl of *Sunderland*, ^{But never prosecuted.} he was not only call'd to the Council Board by King *William*, but made Secretary of State not long after; and possibly no Man had done King *William* more Service, or contributed more effectually to force King *James* down the Precipice, than this Nobleman had done; tho' it was thought expedient, for Reasons of State, to except him at this time out of the Act of Indemnity. After the passing whereof, his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he thank'd them for the Supplies they had given, and told them, that the Season of the Year was so far advanc'd, that his Presence was requir'd in *Ireland*, and therefore order'd them to adjourn themselves ^{The Parliament rise.} to the 7th of *July*.

During this Session, there were some Promotions among the Nobility; *Richard* Lord Viscount *Lumly*, was created Earl of *Scarborough*; *Henry* Lord *Delamere*, was created Earl of *Warrington*; *Henry* Lord *Grey* of ^{Promotions of the Nobility.} *Ruthyn*,

A.D. 1690 *Rutbyn*, was created Viscount *Longueville*; and the Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, was by his Majesty's Writ introduc'd into the House of Peers; and on the 3d of *June*, Sir *John Trevor*, Speaker of the Commons, Sir *William Rawlinson*, and Sir *George Hutchins*, were constituted Commissioners of the Great Seal.

The War
in Ireland.

In the mean time, King *James's* Affairs in *Ireland* had no very promising Aspect: The *French* King had indeed sent him a Reinforcement of five thousand Men, under the Command of the Count *de Lausun*, besides those he carried over with him; so that King *James* had about seven thousand *French*, and as many *Irish*, that might be accounted good Troops; the rest, which amounted to ten or twelve thousand more, were new rais'd Men, and not to be depended upon: King *William*, on the other hand, had increas'd his Army in *Ireland*, to near forty thousand Men, all regular Forces, under experienc'd Generals; which Superiority giving him an assurance of Success, he determin'd to have the Honour of driving his Enemies out of *Ireland* himself; and thereupon embarking at *Higblake*, near *Chester*, on the 11th of *June*, he landed at *Carickfergus* the 14th, being attended thither by Prince *George* of *Denmark*, the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earls of *Oxford*, *Scarborough* and *Manchester*, Mr. *Boyle*, and several other Persons of Distinction; of which, King *James* receiving Advice, began his March from *Dublin* the 16th, in order to give his Enemies Battle, but with very little hopes of Success, as appears by several Letters written by his Majesty and his general Officers about that time: He pass'd the River *Boyne* however, and approach'd pretty near King *William's* Army; but finding

King *William* embarks for *Ireland* with Pr. *George*, the D. of *Ormond*, &c.

ing his own much inferior in Number, as well as Goodness of Troops, he thought fit to repass that River.

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Upon the Retreat of King *James*, the *English* Army advanc'd to the Banks of the *Boyne*, and King *William* finding that the River was fordable in several Places, determin'd to give his Father Battle the next day; but, as he was riding to take a View of the Posture of the Enemy, a Shot from a Field-piece hit the King on the Shoulder, and just rais'd the Skin, which put those about him into some Confusion, and occasion'd it to be reported in King *James's* Army, that he was kill'd; the News whereof being sent to *Paris*, occasion'd great Rejoycings there, 'tis said; but the Wound was indeed so very slight, that it did not hinder King *William* from pursuing his Design of engaging the next day; in order to which, he commanded a great Detachment of the Army to march up the River at Midnight, and fording over early in the Morning, to fall upon the Enemy's Flank; which being executed very exactly, and King *James's* Army thereby put into disorder, King *William* order'd the rest of his Troops to pass the River, and charge them in front; whereupon the new rais'd *Irish* making a faint Resistance, the *English* obtain'd an easy Victory; about fifteen hundred of the *Irish* were kill'd, and not above five hundred of the *English*: However, King *William* did not think fit to venture the Pursuit far beyond the Field of Battle, but suffer'd his Father, with the *French* and *Swiss* in his Army, to make an orderly Retreat; and now King *James* being sufficiently convinc'd, that the new rais'd *Irish* were not to be depended on, and that the Enemy by consequence would

The Battle of the
Boyne the
first of
July.

King *Wil-*
liam victo-
rious.

remain

A.D. 1690 remain Masters of the Field, retir'd to *Dublin*,
 and from thence to *Waterford*, where he em-
 bark'd for *France*, being attended thither by
 the Dukes of *Berwick* and *Tyrconnel*, and the
 Marquis of *Powis*: The greatest Loss King
William sustain'd by the Battle of the *Boyne*,
 was that of Duke *Schomberg*, who was
 mortally wounded in the Neck by a Shot from
 his own Men (as is suppos'd;) and at the same
 time Doctor *Walker* also was kill'd, who had
 so bravely defended *Londonderry*.

*D. Schom-
 berg and
 Mr. Wal-
 ker kill'd.*

Two Days after this Victory, viz. on the
 third of *July*, the Duke of *Ormond*, with a
 Detachment of the Army, took Possession of
Dublin; and on the sixth King *William* made
 his triumphant Entry into that Capital.

*King Wil-
 liam takes
 Possession
 of Dublin.*

Various Conjectures have been made on the
French King's Conduct, in suffering King
James to be driven out of *Ireland*; for, as he
 could not be ignorant that King *William* had
 an Army of forty thousand regular Troops
 there, it was not to be imagin'd, that King
James should be able to keep the Field against
 him with so small a Force as seven or eight
 thousand *French*, added to his *Irish* Troops: I
 am apt to think therefore, that he could not
 really spare more Forces at that time, having
 the *Germans*, the *Dutch*, the *Spaniards*, and
Savoyards to deal with; he might propose
 possibly, that as King *James* was possess'd of
 most of the strong Towns in *Ireland*, he
 would have been content to have remain'd
 upon the defensive, and suffer'd King *William*
 to waste his Army in Sieges, till he had either
 defeated his Enemies at Sea, or gain'd a
 Victory in *Germany* or the *Low-Countries*,
 and then he would have been able to send a
 farther Reinforcement to *Ireland*; but the
 Victory

Victory at the *Boyne* broke all his Measures ; *A.D. 1690*
 and tho' his most Christian Majesty received *2 W. & M.*
 Advice at the same time, that his Fleet had *The Con-*
 defeated the *English* and *Dutch*, in the Channel *federate*
 near *Beachy head*, the Day before the Battle of *Fleet bea-*
 the *Boyne*, we find he was not in a Condition *ten by the*
 to make any considerable Advantage of it, as *French at*
 he would have done, probably, if he had had *Beachy-*
 any Forces to spare. There is no doubt, but *head.*
 it was a great Surprize to the *English* and their
 Confederates, to see the united Fleets of *Eng-*
land and *Holland* defeated by the *French*, who,
 till then, had never been able to cope with
 either of those maritime Powers ; and, in-
 deed, that Misfortune seems to be owing as
 well to the Contempt the *English* and *Dutch*
 then had of the Naval Power of *France*, as
 to the Cowardise of Lord *Torrington*, the
English Admiral : It was not for want of Ships
 or Seamen that they had not a stronger Fleet
 at Sea ; but purely because they thought that
 Fleet sufficient to resist the utmost Efforts of
 the *French* ; for they no sooner saw their Mis-
 take, and increased the Number of Ships, but
 the *French* disappear'd, and only carried on a
 kind of piratical War against the Merchant-
 Ships of both Nations : All that they got by
 their Victory was the plundering the little Town
 of *Timmouth*, and putting the *English* to the
 Charge of raising their Militia ; for tho' it was
 suggested, that the *French* intended to have
 made a Descent, and to have join'd the Male-
 contents in *England*, and the Earls of *Litchfield*,
Aylesbury and *Castlemain*, the Lords *Mont-*
gomery, *Preston* and *Bellasis*, Sir *Edward*
Hales, and a great many others, suspected to
 be in King *James's* Interest, were taken up ;
 but most of them were discharged soon after, it
 appearing

The Mili-
tia raised
in *England*.

Several
Noblemen
in *England*
appre-
hended.

A.D. 1690

2 W. & M.

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The *Dutch* complain of *Ld Torrington's* Conduct.

The *English* make them Satisfaction for their Losses.

King *William* promises to pardon the *Irish*, on their Submission.

*Athlone* besieged in vain.

*Waterford* surrenders.

appearing that the *French* were not prepared for such an Attempt: And the *Dutch* were of Opinion, that if the *English* Admiral had done his Duty, the Confederates would have been victorious, notwithstanding the great Superiority of the *French*, both in Number of Ships and Guns: They complain'd, that Admiral *Torrington* suffer'd the whole Strefs of the Action to lie upon their Squadron, which consisted but of two and twenty Men of War, and three or four *English* Ships that join'd them without his Orders; which occasion'd their being so miserably shatter'd, while the rest of the *English* Fleet remain'd out of Gun-shot. However, the Admiral was of some Service to the *Dutch*, in favouring their Retreat, and giving them an Opportunity of bringing off most of their disabled Ships: And the *English* were so good as to repair the Losses of the *Dutch* Squadron at their own Charge.

In the mean time, King *William*, having taken Possession of *Dublin*, publish'd a Proclamation, promising his Pardon and Protection to all the *Irish* who should repair to their Dwellings and surrender their Arms; threatening to punish all those who persisted in their Rebellion against him: Count *Lausun* and General *Sarsfield* however having still a good Body of Forces in the Field, with which they retreated towards *Limerick*, the *Irish* did not shew any Disposition to submit: Whereupon Lieutenant-General *Douglas* was order'd to invest *Athlone*, which he did the 17th of *July*; but, wanting a sufficient Train of Artillery, was forced to raise the Siege. A Detachment of King *William's* Army, which was sent to invest *Waterford*, met with better Success; that Town surrendering the 25th of *July*: Where-



Whereupon the King advanced with his Army <sup>A.D. 1690</sup> towards the strong Town of *Limerick*, which he invested the 9th of *August*, and the Trenches were open'd the 17th, when the Batteries began to play; but the King having sent for more heavy Artillery, *Sarsfield* fell upon the Convoy, defeated them, nailed up some of their Guns, and burnt the Carriages of the rest, with the Ammunition design'd for the Siege; which obliged the King to raise the Siege, and he return'd to *England* the 5th of *September*, having constituted the Lord Viscount *Sidney* and *Thomas Conningsby*, Esq; Lords Justices of *Ireland*.

<sup>2 W. & M.</sup>

*Limerick*  
besieged.

The Siege  
raised.

The same Day King *William* obtained the Victory at the *Boyne*, the French General, the Duke of *Luxemburg*, defeated the *Dutch*, commanded by Prince *Waldeck*, in the Plains of *Fleury* in *Flanders*; said to be occasion'd by the Cowardise of the *Dutch* Horse, who abandon'd their Foot at the first Charge: But never any Infantry made so brave a Retreat as those under Prince *Waldeck*; for, notwithstanding the Battle was fought in a plain Champaign Country, and they were charged in Front and Flank by the Enemy, after their Horse had forsaken them, the Foot made an orderly Retreat, and *Luxemburg* found it impossible to break them.

The French  
obtain a  
Victory  
over the  
*Dutch* at  
*Fleury*.

The Dutch  
Foot  
make a  
fine Re-  
treat.

The Duke of *Savoy*, another of the Allies of *England*, also was defeated by Marshal *Catinat* near *Saluzes*, the 18th of *August*, and lost the Town of *Suza* the same Campaign; and in *Catalonia* the French obtained some Advantages of the *Spaniard*. But to return to *England*: The King, on his Arrival at *Kensington*, was congratulated upon his Victory at the *Boyne*, and his other Successes in *Ireland*,

The Duke  
of *Savoy*  
defeated  
by *Catinat*

*A.D.* 1690 by the City of *London*; and Addresses of the same Tenor came up from most of the Towns and Counties in *England*. The Parliament meeting the 2d of *October*, was open'd with a Speech from the Throne; wherein his Majesty told them, he had used his best Endeavours to reduce *Ireland*, in which he had met with Success, and should have been fully possess'd of that Kingdom if the Supplies had been given him in time the last Session: He put them in mind also, that he had ask'd no Revenue for himself, but what he had subjected to the Uses of the War; recommending to their Care the clearing of his Revenue, so as to enable him to subsist and maintain the Charge of the Civil Government.

The K's  
Speech to  
the Parlia-  
ment.

He took Notice of the Readiness of his Subjects to give their Assistance in his Absence, while the *French* Fleet was upon the Coast, and of the Demonstrations they had given of their Affections for him in the Counties through which he pass'd to and from *Ireland*; but was sorry the Honour of the Nation had suffer'd by the ill Conduct of the Fleet; and said, he could not be satisfied till an Example was made of such as should be found faulty upon Trial.

Concluding, that he look'd upon the future Well-being of this Kingdom to depend upon the Result of their Councils; and that the Benefit would be doubled by the Speed of their Resolutions.

The Lords and Commons, in Answer to the King's Speech, congratulated him separately upon his Successes in *Ireland*, and on the Queen's happy Administration during his Absence: The Commons particularly tell him, That he too freely expos'd his invaluable Life; upon which the whole Protestant Interest and the common Liberty

Liberty of *Europe* depended ; concluding, that they should ever be ready to assist him to the utmost of their Power ; and, as the best and truest way of expressing their Gratitude, would endeavour effectually to support his Government against all his Enemies : And, the same Day, they voted a Land Army of near seventy thousand Men, with a Supply of four Millions for the Fleet and Army, in order to the entire Reduction of *Ireland*, and carrying on a vigorous War against *France* ; and, among other Taxes, for raising this Sum, 137,641 *l.* per Month, or three Shillings in the Pound, was laid upon Lands ; the Excise upon Beer and Ale was doubled ; a Duty was laid on *East-India* Goods and foreign wrought Silks, and several other Goods imported ; and a Duty was imposed upon low Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction.

A.D. 1690

2 W. &amp; M.

Four Mil-  
lions voted  
for the  
War.

Raised by  
a Land-  
Tax, an  
Excise, a  
Duty on  
Foreign  
Goods,  
and a  
Duty on  
Spirits.

The Excise Bill being ready, the King came to the House the 25th of *November*, and gave the Royal Assent to it : After which he made a Speech to both Houses, and thank'd them for the large Supplies they were raising ; desiring, however, that they would use Dispatch, because his Presence was required this Winter at the *Hague* ; and put them in mind again of making Provision for the Civil List.

The King, coming to the House again the 20th of *December*, pass'd the Act for laying a Duty upon *East-India* Goods, and the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and some others : And, on the 5th of *January*, the rest of the Bills of Supply received the Royal Assent ; together with a Bill for appointing Commissioners to state the Publick Accounts : A Bill for raising the Militia : A Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors : Another to prevent



*A.D.* 1690 vexatious Suits against such as acted in Defence of his Majesty or the Kingdom. After which his Majesty made another Speech; wherein he return'd them Thanks for the Dispatch they had given to the Bills of Supply, which, he said, he would see duly apply'd; and *assured them, he would not make any Grant of the forfeited Lands in England or Ireland, but leave that Matter to be settled in Parliament*: And then the Houses, by his Majesty's Direction, adjourn'd themselves to the 31st of *March*.

The Parliament rises.

A Thanksgiving. New Prayers.

Belgrade taken by the Turks.

Johnston hang'd for assisting in a forcible Marriage. The Marriage dissolved.

During this Session of Parliament, a Thanksgiving was observed for the Successes in *Ireland*, on the 19th of *October*; and particular Prayers were order'd to be used on every *Wednesday* and *Friday* during the War with *France*. On the 15th of the same Month, the Princess of *Denmark* was deliver'd of a Daughter, baptized by the Name of *Mary*; but died soon after. On the 8th of *November*, the important City of *Belgrade* was taken by the *Turks*. On the 14th of the same Month, there was a forcible Marriage in *London*, that became the chief Discourse of the Town: Captain *James Campbell*, Brother to the Earl of *Argyll*, by the Assistance of *Archibald Montgomery* and Sir *John Johnston*, seiz'd and forcibly married Mrs. *Mary Wharton*, a rich Heiress of thirteen Years of Age; for which Sir *John Johnston* was condemn'd to be hang'd, and was executed accordingly: And an Act of Parliament was afterwards obtained, by the Relations of Mrs. *Wharton*, to dissolve the said Marriage between the said Captain *Campbell* and Mrs. *Wharton*; for the Particulars whereof I refer the Reader to the State Trials.

Another Transaction, which engaged the Attention of the Town, was the Trial of the Lord

Lord *Torrington*, Admiral of the Fleet in the late Sea-Engagement with the *French* at *Beauby-head*, for Cowardise and Treachery. He was try'd by a Court-Martial on Board the *Kent*, the 19th of *December*; when he shew'd, that the *French* had a great Superiority in Number and Strength of their Ships, and that the whole Fleet would have been in Danger if he had not retired: And, it seems, the Officers, who were his Judges, were so much of the same Opinion, that they acquitted him. However, King *William*, to silence the Clamours of the *English* and *Dutch*, thought fit to take his Commission from him; and the Command of the Fleet was given to Sir *Richard Haddock*, *Henry Killigrew*, Esq; and Sir *John Ashby*, who were made Joint-Admirals of the Fleet.

A.D. 1690

2 W. &amp; M.

Admiral  
*Torrington*  
try'd.And acquitted,  
but turn'd  
out.And other  
Admirals  
appointed.

The Campaign in *Ireland* did not end with the Siege of *Limerick*; for the Earl of *Marlborough*, being sent over thither with a Reinforcement of Troops, and a strong Squadron of Ships, invested *Cork*, a Sea-port Town in the Province of *Munster*, both by Sea and Land, the 21st of *September*; and press'd the Siege so closely, that they were obliged to surrender on the 28th: However, they repelled some furious Attacks; in one of which the brave Duke of *Grafton*, who served in the Siege as a Voluntier, was mortally wounded. The Garrison, which consisted of four thousand Men, having stood out to the last Extremity, could obtain no better Terms than to be made Prisoners of War.

Cork be-  
sieged.The Duke  
of *Grafton*  
kill'd at  
the Siege.  
The Gar-  
rison sur-  
render Pri-  
soners of  
War.

The Earl of *Marlborough* immediately after laid Siege to the Town and Forts of *Kingsale*, which he compelled to surrender the 15th of *October*; and the Garrison, consisting of eleven hundred Men, were permitted to march out with

*Kingsale*  
besieged  
and taken  
by *Marl-*  
*borough*.

*A.D.* 1690 with Arms and Baggage, and were conducted to *Limerick*. Thus the two principal Sea-ports in the Province of *Munster* being subdued, the *Irish* could not, without great difficulty, receive Supplies from *France*. The Earl of *Marlborough*, having perform'd this important Service, return'd to *England* the latter End of *October*.

*A.* 1690-1

The King goes over to the Congress at the *Hague*.

The King, having obtain'd the Supplies he desired of the Parliament, as has been related already, embark'd for *Holland* the 16th of *January*, in order to be at the Congress of the Confederate Princes and States, appointed to be held at the *Hague*. He was attended thither by the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Ormond*, the Earls of *Devon*, *Dorset*, *Essex*, *Nottingham*, *Scarborough*, and *Selkirk*, with the Bishop of *London*, and several other Persons of Distinction: Here he found the *Imperial*, *Italian*, *Spanish*, *Swedish*, *Danish*, and *Dutch* Ministers; the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Brandenburgh*; the Dukes of *Lunenburg*, *Zell*, and *Wolfembuttel*; the Landgrave of *Hesse*, and several other *German* Princes.

His Speech there.

This Congress was open'd by King *William*, with a Speech of the following Tenor: He represented, That the imminent Dangers wherein they found themselves, sufficiently discover'd the Errors that had been committed; so that he needed not use many Arguments, he said, to shew them the Necessity of taking juster and better Measures: That, in the Circumstances they were in, it was not a Time to deliberate, but act: That the Enemy were Masters of all the chief Fortresses that were the Barrier of common Liberty; and that he would quickly possess himself of all the rest, if a Spirit of Division, Slowness, and particular Interest



rest continued among them: That every one *A. 1690-1*  
ought to remain persuaded, that their respec-  
tive particular Interests were compriz'd in the *3 W. & M.*  
general one: That the Enemies Forces were  
very strong, and that they would carry Things  
like a Torrent before them: That it was in  
vain to oppose Complaints and fruitless Cla-  
mours, or unprofitable Protestations against In-  
justice: That it was neither the Resolution of  
a barren Diet, nor the Hopes of some Men of  
Fortune (arising from frivolous Foundations)  
but Soldiers, strong Armies, and a prompt  
and sincere Union between all the Forces of  
the Allies, that must do the Work; and that  
these too must be brought to oppose the Ene-  
my without any Delay, if they would put a  
Stop to his Conquests, and snatch out of his  
Hands the Liberty of *Europe*, which he held  
already under a heavy Yoke.

Concluding, That, as for himself, he would  
neither spare his Credit, Forces, nor Person,  
to concur with them in so just and necessary a  
Design; and that he would come in the Spring,  
at the Head of the Troops, faithfully to make  
good his Royal Word, which he had so so-  
lemnly engaged to them.

This Speech, from a Prince in whom they *They re-*  
all confided, had so good Effect, that they *solve to*  
came to a Resolution of employing two hun- *employ*  
dred twenty-two thousand Men against *France*; *222,000*  
of which the King of *England*, the Emperor, *Men a-*  
and the King of *Spain*, were to find each of *gainst*  
them twenty thousand: *France.*  
*But, notwithstanding*  
*the large Proportions promised by divers Princes*  
*and States of Germany, England and Holland*  
*were forced to pay them, and bear the Burthen*  
*of the War (and, indeed, England supplied*  
*Part of the Dutch Quota at last.)*

Before

A. 1690-1

3 W. &amp; M.

And not  
to make  
Peace till  
the follow-  
ing Terms  
are ob-  
tain'd, viz.

Till the  
French  
King had  
made Re-  
paration  
to the Pope

Restored  
what he  
had taken  
from the  
Allies.

Recalled  
the French  
Protestants

And re-  
stored to  
his Sub-  
jects their  
Estates  
and Liber-  
ties.

And abo-  
lish'd ille-  
gal Taxes.

Before the Congress broke up they came to this unanimous Declaration, viz. Since we look upon the Union that is between us as the Work of God alone, it is but reasonable that we should make a solemn Protestation to him, to deliberate nothing in this Assembly but what may be very just and equitable: We solemnly protest, before God, that our Intentions are, *That we will never break off this Union, nor make any Peace with Lewis XIV, till the following Articles be executed; to the Obligation of which we oblige ourselves for ever.*

1. Till he has made Reparation to the Holy See for whatsoever he has acted against it; and till he has annulled and made void all those infamous Proceedings against the Holy Father *Innocent XI.*

2. Till he has restored to each Party concern'd, what he has taken since the Peace of *Munster*; and till he has demolish'd *Brisac*, and deliver'd up the Country of *Ceay* to the Canton of *Bern*.

3. Till he has restored to the Protestants all their Possessions and Goods; and till there be an entire Liberty of Conscience throughout the whole Extent of the *French* Dominions.

4. Till the Estates of the Kingdom be re-establish'd in their ancient Liberties, so that the Clergy, the Nobility, and the Third Estate may enjoy their ancient and lawful Privileges; and till the Kings, for the future, shall be obliged to call together the said Estates, when they desire any Supply; without the Consent of whom they shall not raise any Money after any Manner, or for any Pretence whatsoever.

5. Till the Tax upon Salt, that upon the Third Estate, and an infinite Number of other unrea-

unreasonable Taxes and Impositions, be abolished for ever. A. 1690-1

6. Till he has restored to the Parliaments their ancient and rightful Authority; that so they might be enabled to distribute to every one Justice, and without Restraint, according to their Consciences.

7. Till all the Towns of the Kingdom be re-establish'd in their ancient Privileges; and till their Revenues be restored, which had been taken from them with such Violence and Injustice.

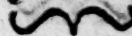
God, who knows the Intention of our Hearts, knows that we bear no Hatred against the *French* Nation; and that we do not aspire to have the lawful Dominions of the Kingdom of *France*: And if all those who are Inhabitants would join with us, we should soon dispatch this Affair, without Effusion of Blood, and without Desolation of the Kingdom: And we promise all those that shall do it, that we will treat them as our particular Friends, and preserve their Towns and Possessions as if they were our own: And as for those that shall not do it, we shall look upon them as Persons that have approved and abetted all those Persecutions, Burnings, and other Devastations that have been made; and we will make them feel (without Mercy) those Pains and Torments which they have been the Occasion that so many poor People have suffer'd.

We were willing, that the whole World should have a perfect Knowledge of our Resolutions, particularly the *French* Gentlemen and Persons of Honour, who are oppress'd with the heavy Load of the Government, and can no longer endure the Slavery which they lie under; to the end they may be able to take



A 1690-1

3 W. &amp; M.



Remarks  
on these  
Resoluti-  
ons.

Nice taken  
by the  
French.

Mons ta-  
ken by the  
French.

such Measures as may be assisting to us, in recovering for them their ancient Liberty, which has been so cruelly and so unjustly taken from them.

From this Declaration it is evident, that the Confederates promised themselves great Success; for it could never be supposed, that *Louis le grand* would have consented to restore the ancient Constitution of that Kingdom, and to allow the *Hugonots* a full Liberty of Conscience, while he was able to bring an Army into the Field: But the Articles of the Peace of *Reswick* shew, how miserably the Allies were disappointed, if ever they intended what was stipulated; there not being the least mention made of restoring the *French* their Liberties, or of tolerating the Protestants of that Kingdom in this Treaty: And, indeed, so little was the *French* King alarm'd at this formidable Confederacy against him, that he laid Siege to *Mons*, the 15th of *March*, before they were well separated; and, with another Army, besieged and took *Nice* from the Duke of *Savoy*, bidding Defiance to their united Forces. It is merry enough also to observe, in this Declaration of the Allies, the Protestant Powers engaging to support the Pretensions of the Pope, and Popish Princes, covenanting to promote the Interest of the Reform'd Churches; a Compact so forced and unnatural, that it is reasonable to believe the Parties themselves had no great Expectations of seeing it punctually executed.

The *French* King carrying on the Siege of *Mons* in Person, King *William* assembled the Confederate Army, in order to relieve the Town; but had the Mortification to see it surrender'd to the *French* on the 10th of *April*: Where-

Whereupon he left the Army, and return'd to *England*. A. 1690-1

While King *William* was on the other Side the Water, Sir *Richard Graham*, Lord Viscount *Preston* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, *John Ashton* and *Edmund Elliot*, Gents. were arraign'd for a Conspiracy against the King and Government: They were taken in a Smack in the River, near *Gravesend*, which they had hired to carry them to *France*. The Indictment against them set forth, that on the 29th of *December*, in the second Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, they consulted and conspired to raise a Rebellion, and to procure the *French* King to invade this Kingdom; and, to that End, had composed several treasonable Letters and Instructions, to inform the *French* King of the Force and Condition of the *English* Fleet, and of the Harbour of *Portsmouth*, and how the same might be surpriz'd: That they also procured several Bills of *Exchange*, for the Payment of Money to the Enemy; which Papers and Bills of *Exchange* were taken upon them in the Smack. The Lord *Preston* and Mr. *Ashton* were convicted of the Conspiracy at the *Old Bailey*, the one on the 17th, and the other on the 19th of *January*; and *Ashton* was hang'd at *Tyburn* on the 28th; *Ashton* executed. but the Lord *Preston* was spared, on account of his making some farther Discoveries; and *Elliot* was never brought to his Trial: Mr. *Ashton* declared, at his Death, *Elliot* knew nothing of their Design. What was most remarkable in the Prisoners Defence was, their insisting that they ought not to be convicted on a Similitude of Hands, Mr. *Sidney*'s Attainder having been revers'd because he was convicted on the like Evidence: To which it was answer'd, it was

3 W. & M.

Lord Preston, Ashton, &c. try'd for High-Treason.

Convicted.

Ashton executed.

The Substance of their Defence.

A. 1690-1 not material in whose Hands those treasonable  
 3 W. & M. Papers were written, since it appear'd they  
 were carrying them to *France*, which in itself  
 was High-Treason. To which the Prisoners re-  
 ply'd, That the Papers were found on the Ship's  
 Ballast, and not upon any of them: But I re-  
 fer the Reader to the State-Trials for a full Ac-  
 count of these Proceedings.

Archbp.  
*Sancroft*  
 deprived.

And five  
 other Bi-  
 shops.

Abused  
 and re-  
 viled by  
 the Whigs.

Tho' no  
 other Pre-  
 lates had  
 ever shewn  
 greater  
 Christian  
 Fortitude.

Their De-  
 fence.

During the King's Absence in *Holland*, viz.  
 on the 1st of *February*, Dr. *William Sancroft*,  
 Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was deprived of  
 his Archbishoprick, by virtue of the Act of  
 Parliament requiring all Ecclesiasticks to take  
 the Oath, on pain of Deprivation; and the  
 same Day, Dr. *Thomas Kenn*, Bishop of *Bath*  
 and *Wells*; Dr. *Francis Turner*, Bishop of *Ely*;  
 Dr. *Robert Frampton*, Bishop of *Glocester*; Dr.  
*Thomas White*, Bishop of *Peterborough*; Dr.  
*William Lloyd*, Bishop of *Norwich*; were de-  
 prived of their Bishopricks by the same Autho-  
 rity: Nor were they only deprived of their  
 Preferment, and left to starve, but in some  
 Pamphlet charged with having form'd a new  
 Liturgy and corresponding with *France*, and  
 reviled as Traytors and Enemies to their Coun-  
 try; which seems to be a little hard upon them;  
 since no Christian Bishops ever made a braver  
 Stand, than most of these Reverend Prelates  
 did in the late Reign, when the Religion and  
 Civil Rights of the Subject where invaded.  
 In Answer therefore to the various Calumnies  
 and Reproaches of their Enemies, they drew  
 up an Instrument; wherein they solemnly pro-  
 test and declare, in the Presence of God,

1. That these Accusations, cast upon them,  
 were all of them malicious Calumnies and dia-  
 bolical Inventions.

2. That



2. That they knew not who was the Author *A. 1690-1* of the new Liturgy, nor had any Hand in it; <sup>3</sup> *W. & M.* neither did they use it at any time.

3. That they never held any Correspondence, directly or indirectly, with Monsieur *de Croissy*, or with any other Minister or Agent of *France*; and if any Memorial had been presented to the *French King*, as was charged, they never knew any thing of it: And that they did utterly renounce both this and all other Invitations, suggested to be made by them to the *French*, in order to any Invasion of this Kingdom.

4. That they utterly deny'd and disown'd all Plots charged upon them as contrived and carried on in their Meetings at *Lambeth*; the Intent thereof being to advise how, in their present Difficulties, they might best keep their Consciences void of Offence towards God and towards Man.

5. That they were so far from being the Authors or Abettors of *England's* Miseries, that they did and should, to their dying Hour, heartily and incessantly pray for the Peace, Prosperity and Glory of *England*; and should always, by God's Grace, make it their daily Practice to study to be quiet, to bear their Cross patiently, and to seek the Good of their native Country.

They concluded, That as the Lord had taught them to return Good for Evil; the unknown Author of the Pamphlet having endeavour'd to raise, in the whole *English* Nation, such a Fury as might end in *De-Witting* them (a bloody Word but too well understood:) They recommended him to the Divine Mercy, humbly beseeching God to forgive him: And as they had, not long since, either actually, or in full Preparation of Mind, hazarded all they had

*A.D.* 1691 had in the World in opposing Popery and arbitrary Power in *England*; so they should, by God's Grace, with greater Zeal, again sacrifice All they had, and their very Lives too, if God should be pleased to call them thereto, to prevent Popery and the arbitrary Power of *France* from coming upon them, and prevailing over them; the Persecution of their Protestant Brethren there being fresh in their Memories.

3 *W. & M.*

Dr. *Turner*, Bishop of *Ely*, notwithstanding this Vindication, remain'd under the Suspicion of the Government; and a Proclamation was publish'd for apprehending him, together with the famous *William Pen* the Quaker, and *James Grabme*, Esq; as Accomplices in the Lord *Preston's* Plot: And, on the 9th of *April*, another Proclamation was issued for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists, and other disaffected Persons; and a third for a Fast to be held on the third *Wednesday* in every Month, for the Success of the War.

King *William*, embarking again for *Holland* the 1st of *May*, arrived at the *Hague* the 3d of that Month; from whence he went to the Confederate Army: But this proving a Campaign of very little Action, his Majesty return'd to *Holland* the Beginning of *September*, and from thence came over to *England*, without transacting any thing of moment. However, the very Day after he left the Camp, the Duke of *Luxemburg* fell upon the Rear of the Confederates, and cut off above a thousand of their Men: Soon after which, both Armies went into Winter-Quarters.

The Success of the English in Ireland.

On the other hand, the *English* met with all the Success they could expect in *Ireland* this Campaign; *Baltimore* surrender'd to them upon Articles the 4th of *June*; *Athlone* was taken

ken by Storm the 1st of July; and the 13th A.D. 1691  
of the same Month, General Ginkle gain'd W. & M.  
that memorable Victory at *Agbrim*; where, it  
is agreed, that the *Irish* behaved themselves as  
well as any Troops in the World; that is, they  
were by this time disciplin'd, and used to Ac-  
tion; which the *English* had like to have ex-  
perienced to their Cost, the Battle being very  
doubtful, till *St. Ruth*, the *French* General,  
who commanded the *Irish*, was killed with a  
Cannon-Ball. The *Irish* being no longer able  
to keep the Field after this Defeat, General  
Ginkle laid Siege to *Galloway*, which surren-  
der'd the 25th. The famous Earl of *Tyrcon-*  
*nel*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, died at *Li-*  
*merick* the 14th of *August*; and the Confede-  
rates sat down before that Town the 25th;  
and on the 3d of *October* it surrender'd, toge-  
ther with the Castles of *Ross* and *Clare*, and  
all other Places in the Possession of the *Irish*;  
whereby a Period was happily put to that  
War. (*The Articles of Surrender will be found*  
*in the Year 1692.*)

The Imperialists, under the Command of  
Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, also had the good  
Fortune to gain a signal Victory over the  
*Turks* at *Salankamen* on the 19th of *August*, in which  
*Kuperli* the Grand Vizier was kill'd; and the  
Prince of *Baden* afterwards took the Town of  
*Peterwaradin*: But this did not put an End  
to the War between the Emperor and the  
*Turks*; the Imperialists were still obliged to  
keep the greatest part of their Forces in *Hun-*  
*gary*, and could not furnish their Quota of  
Troops against *France*, which was a great Dis-  
advantage to the Allies: And 'tis observable,  
that the *French* scarce ever enter into a War  
with their Neighbours, but they bring the  
*Turks*



A.D. 1691 *Turks* into Christendom, who usually make a powerful Diversion in their Favour. But to return to *England* :

3 *W. & M.*

*Tillotson*  
made  
Archbi-  
shop.

Several  
other Bi-  
shops  
made in  
the room  
of those  
deprived.

Dr. *Sherlock* takes  
the Oaths.  
Made  
Dean of  
St. *Paul's*.  
Dr. *Sharp*  
made  
Archbp.  
of *York*.

Consecra-  
tions of  
the said  
Bishops.

During this Campaign great Alterations were made at home, especially among the Clergy ; Dr. *Tillotson*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, was nominated to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, in the room of the deprived Archbishop *Sancroft* ; Dr. *Patrick*, Bishop of *Chichester*, was translated to the Bishoprick of *Ely*, in the room of Bishop *Turner* ; Dr. *Beveridge*, Rector of St. *Peter's*, *Cornhill*, was nominated to the Bishoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*, in the room of Bishop *Kenn* ; but, Dr. *Beveridge* scrupling to take that Bishoprick while *Kenn* was living, Dr. *Richard Kidder*, Dean of *Peterborough*, was nominated to that See ; Dr. *Fowler* was nominated to the See of *Glocester*, in the room of Bishop *Frampton* ; Dr. *Cumberland* to the See of *Peterborough*, in the room of Bishop *White* ; Dr. *Moore* to the See of *Norwich*, in the room of Bishop *Lloyd* ; and Dr. *Grove* to the See of *Chichester*, void by the Translation of Bishop *Patrick* : Dr. *Sherlock*, Master of the *Temple*, formerly the most violent Opposer of the Revolution, and now one of the warmest of its Advocates, was made Dean of St. *Paul's* ; and, upon the Death of Dr. *Lamplugh*, Archbishop of *York*, Dr. *Sharp*, Dean of *Canterbury*, was nominated Archbishop of *York* ; and Dr. *Gilbert Ironside*, Bishop of *Bristol*, was nominated Bishop of *Hereford*, on the Death of Dr. *Herbert Crofts*. Dr. *Tillotson* was consecrated Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Church of St. *Mary le Bow*, on the 31st of *May*, by the Bishops of *Winchester*, St. *Asaph*, *Salisbury*, *Worcester*, *Bristol*, and *Oxford*, who acted by Commission ; and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*

bury consecrated the Archbishop of *York*, the Bishops of *Norwich*, *Glocester* and *Peterborough* the 8th of *July* following; the Translation of the Bishop of *Ely*, with the Confirmation of the other Bishops mention'd, having been performed on the 5th. And, on the 30th of *August*, the Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*, *Chichester* and *Bristol*, also were consecrated by Archbishop *Tillotson*, assisted by the Bishops of *Salisbury*, *Worcester*, *Norwich*, and *Glocester*.

A.D. 1691

3 W. &amp; M.

The Parliament of *England* meeting the 22d of *October*, was open'd with a Speech from the Throne; wherein his Majesty told them, he hoped that the Success his Forces had met with in *Ireland*, would be a great Encouragement to them to grant fresh Supplies: He recommended to them the keeping of a strong Fleet at Sea, and an Army of sixty-five thousand Men on Shoar, that they might annoy the Enemy in the most sensible Parts; adding, that they had now an Opportunity of establishing their future Quiet and Prosperity, which, if they neglected, they might never see again.

King William demands fresh Supplies.

Both Houses hereupon congratulated his Majesty upon his happy Return, after so many Hazards in his late Voyage, and on his Successes in *Ireland*; promising to assist him in carrying on a vigorous War against *France*, in order to procure an honourable Peace to his own Dominions, and to secure his Neighbours from the common Oppressor. And, on the same Day the Parliament met, a Proclamation was publish'd for keeping a Thanksgiving on the 26th of *November*, for preserving his Majesty from the great and manifold Dangers in his Voyage to and from *Holland*, and for the

The Parliament promise to assist him.

A Thanksgiving.

A.D. 1691 wonderful Success of the *Irish* War, whereby their Majesties were now establish'd in the full Possession of their three Kingdoms.

3 W. & M.

Vast Supplies rais'd

By a Poll-Tax.

By an Excise.

A Land-Tax, and

Duties on Merchandize.

The Nature of the Poll-Tax.

The Commons, on the 9th of *November*, voted upwards of a Million and half for the Service of the Navy and Ordinance, and upwards of two Millions for the Service of the Land-Forces for the Year 1692, besides the Supplies given the Year before for the Civil List, and other Uses; so that there were about five Millions of Money raised this Year: By a Continuance of the Excise upon Beer and Ale, &c. By a Land-Tax amounting to 1,651,702 *l.* being about three Shillings in the Pound: By a Poll-Tax; and by Tonnage and Poundage, or the Duties on Merchandize, which were assigned the last Year for the Support of the Civil Government for four Years.

By the Poll-Tax granted this Session, All Persons (except the Poor) were to pay Twelvepence *per* Quarter for one Year: All Tradesmen, who were worth three hundred Pounds, Ten Shillings *per* Quarter: All Gentlemen, and reputed Gentlemen, having Estates of three hundred Pounds *per Annum*; and all Clergymen and dissenting Teachers, having Ecclesiastical Benefices or Contributions of the Value of Eighty Pounds *per Annum*, Twenty Shillings *per* Quarter; and every Lord of Parliament Spiritual or Temporal, Ten Pounds *per* Quarter; and all Nonjurors double.

The King coming to the House of Peers the 24th of *December*, gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting certain Impositions upon Ale and Beer: To an Act for abrogating the Oath of Supremacy in *Ireland*, and appointing other Oaths; and to an Act for ascertaining the Tythes of Hemp and Flax; and

on



on the *Thursday* following to the Land-Tax. *A.D. 1691*

After which, his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he thanked them for their Resolutions to assist him, but pressed them to hasten the Remainder of the Supplies, that the Enemy might not be in the Field before him; But the two Houses were so taken up with a Dispute on the Bill for regulating Tryals in Cases of High-Treason, that they did not make the Dispatch the King expected; and as this Controversy seems to be of no small Importance, I shall give a Summary of the Arguments on each Side.

*3 W. & M.*  
Debates between the two Houses on a Bill for regulating Tryals.

The Commons, having pass'd the Bill, and sent it up to the Peers, their Lordships insisted on adding a Clause, *That upon a Tryal of a Peer or Peerefs for High-Treason, ALL THE PEERS should be summoned to appear, and have a Vote in such Tryals*: To which Clause, the Commons disagreed for several Reasons.

They said, they could not consent to so great an Alteration in the Constitution, as this would introduce; nor did they intend to disable the Crown in one of its most necessary Prerogatives, or to place a Judicature in other Hands, than in those to whom the Laws of *England*, and the Custom of the Realm, had committed it: That the Clause now in Dispute struck at no less than this, and consequently at the Alteration of the Government of *England*.

Arguments of the Commons against the Lords Amendments.

That the King has the Power of constituting Courts and Officers for the Administration of Justice: That the Judges are constituted by his Commission; the Sheriffs are of his Nomination, who are to return the Pannels of Jurors, who are to pass on the Lives of Commoners; and in like manner it is the Prerogative of the Crown to constitute a Lord High-

A.D. 1691 Steward, who, by his Serjeant at Arms, does  
 3 W. & M. summon a competent Number of Peers to be  
 Tryers of their Lordships: But this Clause  
 took away these Powers from the High-Steward;  
 and therefore took away so much from  
 the Regal Authority, and would render their  
 Lordships independent of the Crown in capital  
 Cases, wherein, above all other Things, the  
 Peace and Safety of the Government was  
 concerned: By this Clause, the Court would  
 no longer be constituted by the High-Steward,  
 who receives his Commission from the Crown;  
 but the whole Order of Peers would have a  
 Right to make up the Court, and all the Friends,  
 Relations and Accomplices of the Person accused,  
 were to be his Tryers: That the Commons  
 looked upon the Method of Tryals, which the  
 Lords would alter, to have been as antient  
 as the Constitution of the Government: That  
 it appear'd in the Year-Books, to have been  
 practis'd in the first Year of *Henry IV.*, and  
 to have been well known at that time; that  
 the Reason no older Proceedings before the  
 Lord High-Steward were to be found, was,  
 that this very *Henry IV.*, when Duke of  
*Lancaster*, was the last High-Steward who  
 had any fixed Interest in that Office; and the  
 Office having so long ceased, all the Records  
 were lost, and the very Nature and Power of  
 the Office, except in this Instance of trying of  
 Peers, and determining Claims at Coronations,  
 was likewise lost: But, since that time, the  
 High-Steward being only *pro hac vice*, the  
 Proceedings are commonly transmitted into  
 other Courts, where they are to be found.

That if there were any Objection to the present  
 Method of trying of Peers, it must be founded  
 on a Supposition of Partiality and  
 Unfair-

Unfairness of constituting a High-Steward, or <sup>A.D. 1691</sup>  
in the High-Steward himself, and the Peers <sup>3 W. & M.</sup>  
summoned by him : But as to the partial con-  
stituting an High-Steward, if that might be  
supposed, it was an Objection to the Constitu-  
tion, which entrusts the Crown with the Ad-  
ministration of Justice ; and that Supposal  
might as well extend to the Appointment of  
Judges and Sheriffs, and every other Part of  
the Administration : And as to the Partiality  
of the Lord High-Steward and the Peers, the  
Commons were unwilling to suppose, that it  
was possible that twelve Peers should be ever  
found (for that Number must agree, or the  
Person accused is safe) who could so far forget  
their Honour, and the noble Order they were  
of, as, for Revenge or Interest, to sacrifice an  
innocent Person : And, if the Lords could sup-  
pose this, the Commons thought themselves  
excused, if they supposed, that other Passions  
and Motives might also prevail on the Peers ;  
such as Pity in Friends, Partiality in Relati-  
ons, and the Consideration of their Safety in  
Case of Accomplices ; that the Care of a Friend  
would not fail to bring Friends to the Tryal ;  
the Concern to preserve the Family from the  
Stain of Treason would bring the Relations ;  
and, if there were any Accomplices, they  
would be ready for their own sakes to acquit  
the accused, and probably their Number might  
be considerable in those Cases : And how far  
this alone might go towards turning the Scale  
of Justice, especially in Times when there  
might be several Titles set up to the Crown,  
and great Parties formed, might deserve to be  
considered : That if this Clause had a Tendency  
towards letting in an Impunity for Treason,  
the Commons looked upon themselves as jus-  
tified



A.D. 1691 <sup>3</sup> W. & M.   
 {   
 tified in disagreeing to it; for they thought it obvious to every one of what Consequence it would be to the Constitution, if such a Body as the Peers, who had already such Privileges of all Sorts, should have Impunity for Treason added to them.

Argu-  
 ments of  
 the Peers  
 in Defence  
 of their  
 Amend-  
 ments.

To this the Managers for the Peers, the Duke of *Bolton*, the Marquis of *Halifax*, the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Rochester*, *Mulgrave*, *Nottingham*, *Monmouth* and *Stamford* answered: That they had not disagreed with the Commons in any thing they had proposed for their Security, and hoped the Commons would have the same Consideration for them; that tho' they were all secure under their present Majesties, there might hereafter arise Princes that might endeavour to invade the Liberties of the People, and then the Commons would be glad of the Concurrence of the Lords; and desired they would consider, if in such a Case it would not be a great Discouragement to the Lords to act, unless they were as secure at least as the Commons: That if there might be such Princes, it was not proper that Part of the Government, which was so necessary to their Concurrence, should be under such Terms for their Lives, that they dare not oppose them with Vigour: That, in Case of Impeachments, all the Lords are Judges; but here, in a Prosecution which might proceed from the Influence of particular Men, the Lord accused lies under the Hardship of being try'd by a few Peers selected for that purpose: That this way of Tryal was not ancients than *Henry VIII*, and was introduced by him to take off those he did not like: That this Clause did not alter the Constitution any more, than as in some Sense every new Law may be said to alter the Constitution:   
 And,

And, if the Commons said it was alter'd, be-  
 cause formerly the Tryal was by a select Num-  
 ber, and now all must appear, that did not  
 seem to alter the Constitution; for the High-  
 Steward might summon them all already:  
 That the Lord High-Steward formerly sum-  
 mon'd the Court, and was to summon it still.  
 The Nature of the Court was not alter'd by  
 the *Magis* or *Minus*, any more than the *King's-  
 Bench* ceased to be the same Court, when there  
 were more or fewer Judges in it.

A.D. 1691

3 W. &amp; M.

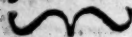
That the Commons were not satisfied when  
 the Commissions of the Judges ran *durante  
 bene placito*; and could it be thought reasona-  
 ble, that the Lords, who were the supreme Ju-  
 dicature, should not remain Judges, *quam diu  
 se bene gesserint*: That tho' the King did now  
 appoint Sheriffs, it was not always so; and,  
 since the Crown made them, the Commons  
 had this Security, that they might challenge  
 thirty-five of the Pannel peremptorily, and all  
 the rest for Cause; but in the Tryal of a Peer,  
 he could make no Challenges how partial or  
 byass'd soever the High-Steward or the Peers  
 summon'd by him might happen to be; and  
 that seven were sufficient to find him guilty:  
 That since the Tryal of a Peer in Parliament  
 must be by the whole House, where was the  
 Inconveniency that they should *at all times* be  
 try'd, as in Parliament? That it was implied  
 in the Commission of the Lord High-Steward,  
 that all the Peers should be summon'd, all the  
 Peers of the Realm being therein order'd to  
 attend him; so that the King does not only  
 give Liberty for this, but seems to command  
 it.

The Managers for the Commons in their  
 Reply said, that this Clause would alter the  
 Con-

The Re-  
 ply of the  
 Commons,

A.D. 1691

3 W. &amp; M.



Constitution, which could not be said of other new Laws, which were usually made to strengthen or restore the Constitution against Abuses, or to ascertain Things that were left to a reasonable Discretion; but the Substance of the Constitution remained still the same.

That if a like Clause was brought in, that a Commoner should be try'd by all the Freeholders that would appear, or those they should depute, this were to change the Constitution: And, that it might as well be said, that it was not an Alteration in the Constitution to divest the Crown of a Power of making Judges in the Courts of Law or Equity: That tho' it was granted in Parliament in the 28th *Ed. I.* that the People of every County should chuse their Sheriffs, this created such Factions and Confusions, that the People themselves, in a Parliament held the 1st *Ed. II.* desired, that the Power of making Sheriffs might be lodg'd again in the Crown: That the Commons were surpriz'd to hear that this Course of Tryal was first introduced in the Time of *Henry VIII.* and that all Tryals of Peers before were in Parliament; for the Statute of the 15th *Ed. III.* manifestly prov'd the contrary; as well as the Tryal of the Earl of *H—* in the Reign of *Henry IV.* reported in the Year-Books: That the very Clause in Question did affirm the Legality of this way of Tryal, as it distinguish'd Treasons, which corrupted the Blood, from others, and left all other Treasons and Felonies to be try'd by Peers, summon'd by the High-Steward *as usual*: That the Commons did not admit that a Peer could be convicted by seven Peers; there must be twelve at least to concur in the Verdict, as was resolv'd in the  
Lord



Lord *Dacre's* Case 26 *Hen.* VIII, which is found in *Moor's* Reports ; nor can it be shewn, that ever any Peer was convicted by fewer than twelve : And as to that Clause which requires all Peers to be attending, it is of the same Nature with that in every Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer* ; and imports no more, than that all Persons shall attend that are required to do so by Law : And it can no more be inferred from these Words, that the High-Steward is to summon all the Peers, than from the like Words in other Commissions, that all Freeholders are to be summon'd : That the Commons have Liberty of Challenging, because Fear or Corruption, or other Cause of Partiality, may be supposed among them ; but the Lords have no Challenges, because all Peers are esteemed unexceptionable, nothing so mean and dishonourable is to be presumed among them : And that, in reality, this Court had continued the most unblemish'd, in point of Justice, of any Court whatever.

Lastly, the Commons did not find Reason to pass this Clause from that Consideration mention'd by their Lordships, *viz.* That the Clause did provide such a Defence for the Peers, as would encourage them to adventure to join boldly with the Commons in asserting the publick Liberties ; for the Commons did not find, by the present Constitution, the Lives and Fortunes of innocent Peers were, as their Lordships intimated, exposed to the Will of a great and malicious Minister : And if they were, they did not see they would be protected by this Provision, since it extended but to some Treasons, and to no Felonies ; and they might say, it did not deserve the Name of *Adventure*, for their Lordships to act only upon Terms of

A.D. 1691

3 W. &amp; M.

A.D. 1691 perfect Safety. On the other hand, the Commons apprehended it would afford too great a Prospect of Safety to guilty Peers, and might embolden them to make Attempts against the Crown and publick Liberties. Their Lordships, however, insisting on their Clause, and the Commons disagreeing to it, the Bill was dropped at this Time; but it pass'd with the said Clause in 7 *W. III.*

Fuller condemn'd and pilloried for an Impostor.

During this Sessions of Parliament, *Fuller*, who had taken great Pains to prove the Pretender spurious, and afterwards swore several of King *William's* Friends into a Plot against him before the House of Commons, was voted by them *a notorious Impostor, a Cheat, a false Accuser; having scandaliz'd their Majesties and their Government, abused the House, and falsely accused several Persons of Honour and Quality:* And address'd his Majesty, that the Attorney-General might prosecute the Impostor; which was done accordingly, and he was set in the Pillory, in pursuance of his Sentence.

A 1691-2

4 *W. & M.*

General Ginkle created Earl of *Athlone*.

On the other hand, the Commons return'd their Thanks to General *Ginkle*, for his Conduct in reducing the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and, on the 20th of *February* 1691-2, King *William* created him Earl of *Athlone*, and Baron of *Aghrim*: And, in the preceding Month of *January*, Dr. *Thomas Tenison* was consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the room of Dr. *Barlow* deceased.

Acts pass'd

The King, coming again to the House the 24th of *February*, gave the Royal Assent to the Poll-Bill: To the Bill for raising the Militia: To an Act for taking away the Benefit of the Clergy from some Offenders, and bringing others to Punishment: An Act to prevent corresponding with their Majesties Enemies:

An

An Act for explaining the Laws concerning the Settlement of the Poor: An Act for the Repair of High-ways, and settling the Rates of the Carriage of Goods: An Act for the Discovery of Deer-stealers; and another for the Relief of Creditors against fraudulent Devises.

A. 1691. 2

W. &amp; M.

After the passing these Acts, the King thank'd the Commons for the Supplies they had given; acquainted the Houses he was going abroad, and therefore directed them to adjourn themselves; and accordingly they adjourn'd to the 12th of *April*, and on the 5th of *March* his Majesty went over to *Holland*.

The Parliament rise.

The King goes to Holland.

There were some Promotions this Spring besides those already mention'd: *Thomas*, Earl of *Pembroke*, in the Beginning of *March*, was made Lord Privy-Seal, being succeeded as a Commissioner of the Admiralty by *Charles*, Lord *Cornwallis*; Sir *Edward Seymour*, Bart. and *Charles Montague*, Esq; were made Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in the room of Sir *John Lowther*, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and *Thomas Pelham*, Esq; who resigned; and *Henry*, Lord Viscount *Sidney*, Principal Secretary of State, resigning that Office, was constituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Promotions.

I shall conclude the Year 91 with observing, that it was about this Time the Societies for Reformation of Manners were erected in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; of which an Account is given in the 15th Volume of *Modern History*, containing a Description of that great Metropolis.

Societies for Reformation erected.

Before I proceed to the History of the Year 1692, I shall take a Review of the Second Volume of Bishop *Burnet's* posthumous History

Remarks on Burnet from the Year 88 to 92.



A. 1691-2 History, from the Year 88 to the Year 1692  
 4 W. & M. exclusive, and make some Remarks upon it ;  
 Remarks that History at the End of every Year.

on Burnet  
 from 88 to  
 92.

A double-  
 bottom'd  
 Monarchy

King Wil-  
 liam's  
 Character.

The Second Volume of Bishop Burnet's History begins with the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, who were proclaimed the 13th Day of February 1688-9, he styles it a double-bottom'd Monarchy where there were two Joint-Sovereigns. *He does very well to let us understand afterwards it was so in Name only ; for the King insisting, her Majesty should have no Share in the Government, she was expressly excluded by the Act of Settlement during his Majesty's Life :* He adds, That the King was sickly, which made him peevish ; and that he was naturally silent and reserv'd, and lov'd Retirement, was not easily come at or spoke to ; so that the Face of a Court, and the Rendezvous usual in the publick Rooms in the late Reigns was now quite broke off, the Gaiety and Diversions of the Court disappeared, which created an early and general Disgust : And tho' the Queen endeavoured to make up what was wanting by a great Vivacity and Chearfulness ; yet, she not meddling in Business, few made their Court to her.

*Nor is it easy to conceive why they should, when the King had caused her to be excluded from the Administration by Act of Parliament : This was sufficient to shew, that her Power with his Majesty was not great, and she was too wise, after such an Instance of his Jealousy and Distrust, to intermeddle in Affairs, unless she had at first determin'd to assert her prior Right.*

At Page 3, he says, the High-Church Party apprehended, That the Opposition they had given the King's Advancement would alienate him from them, and throw him into other Hands, which made them begin to look back to King James; and therefore, not to provoke so great a Body too much, he thought fit to employ the Earl of Nottingham one of that Party.

A. 1691-2

4 W. &amp; M.

Remarks  
on Burnet  
from 88 to  
92.He will  
have the  
High-  
Church-  
men to be  
Jacobites.

*I do agree with Bishop Burnet, that the High-Churchmen (and indeed the whole Body of the Church of England) had rather have seen the Administration in the Queen's Hands, than in the King's, for very weighty Reasons: She was a Native of England, of the same Church, and could have no Views to the Prejudice of the Nation or the Church; whereas it was natural to suppose, that the King would have a Fondness for his own People, and his own Religion; add to this, that as the Queen was the next Protestant Heir, there would have been less Colour to say the Constitution was altered from an hereditary to an elective Monarchy; but I can never hold with the Doctor, that any considerable Body of Churchmen, especially among those that had taken the Oaths, had ever any Thoughts of recalling King James: As the Queen contentedly transferr'd her Turn in the Succession to her Husband, they acquiesced in it; tho' 'tis said, they had rather have seen the Sceptre in her own Hands: The Bishop therefore does the Church of England-men great Injustice, by constantly repeating and inculcating, That they took the Oaths to their Majesties only to betray them; in which indeed he follows the Dissenters, who ever suggested this, in order to make the King look with a jealous Eye upon the Church, and believe that the Sectaries only were*  
his

A. 1691-2 *his Friends; which surely he could never credit entirely, when he saw the two Houses of Parliament, who were generally Churchmen, give his Majesty such Aids to support his Government from time to time, as were never given in any former Reign, and even more than the Whigs themselves would have given if they had been a Majority.*

4 W. & M.  
Remarks  
on Burnet  
from 88 to  
92.

The  
Whigs sell  
Places.

Page 5, the Bishop informs us, That both the Privy-Council and the Officers of the Household consisted chiefly of Whigs; and few else were prefer'd, except they purchased their Places, for the Whigs SET THEM TO SALE.

*This I am ready to believe is true; but methinks he should not wonder the Churchmen were a little disgusted, when they were never admitted to any Places of Honour or Profit, but for a valuable Consideration; and that Merit without Money would never recommend them to their Prince's Service.*

He cen-  
sures the  
Nonjuring  
Bishops.

Bishop Burnet reflects severely upon the Prelates, who refused the Oaths, p. 7 — and in many other Places, as Men of no Conscience.

*But if these Reverend Fathers are not to be deem'd conscientious, who hazarded their All in the late Reign, and left such noble Estates and Preferments in this, rather than act contrary to their Consciences: What must we think of their Accusers, who swam with the Stream, and sacrific'd it to their Ambition, Revenge or Avarice?*

The  
Whigs for  
keeping  
the King  
dependent,  
and lessen-  
ing his  
Preroga-  
tives.

The Bishop informs us, p. 13 and 14, That the Whigs were for making the King dependent on the People, by granting his Revenue only from Year to Year, and restraining his Power over the Militia, which made him begin to think better of the Tories, who were for gratifying him in both these Instances.

*This sufficiently shews, that the Whigs cannot long*



long continue good Subjects, even to Kings of *A. 1691-2*  
 their own approving; and indeed, when they pretend to Loyalty, it is only with a View of *4 W. & M.*  
 making use of the Prince's Power to suppress *Remarks*  
 their Enemies; which when they have effected, *on Burnet*  
 they seldom fail to treat the Prince that pro- *from 88 to*  
 tected them as their Slave. *92.*

It is related, p. 19, That the Parliament made Duke Schomberg a Present of an hundred thousand Pounds for the Services he had done at the Revolution. *His Mistake as to Duke Schomberg's Reward.*

*This was certainly a gross Mistake of the Bishop's, or his Editors. The Present made to King Charles II. at his Restoration was not half so much; and can ye believe the Commons gave this Foreigner double the Money they did that King? If they gave Schomberg ten thousand Pounds, it was a very handsome Acknowledgement.*

It is related, p. 26, That King William's Enemies in England, charged him with abolishing Episcopacy in Scotland; but the Bishop affirms, that it was not possible for him to preserve Episcopacy there at that time, if he had endeavoured it. See also p. 63, the same Matter treated of. *Episcopacy abolished in Scotland.*

*In this, I must beg leave to be of a different Opinion; for there were not only a Majority of the People in Scotland at that time Favourers of Episcopacy; but the Duke of Gordon, who was in Possession of the Castle of Edinburgh, and the Earl of Dundee, who defeated the Presbyterian General Maskay, would both of them have come in to King William, and supported Episcopacy in that Kingdom, if they had not found King William determin'd to establish Presbytery there.*

Page 63, he tells us, King William's first Minister in Scotland endeavour'd to abolish Episco-

A. 1691-2 Episcopacy, and set up Presbytery. *Nor can his Majesty be censured for favouring the Religion he himself had been educated in, and was devoted to.*

4 W. & M.

Remarks

on Burnet

from 88 to

92.

The Eng-

lish Clergy

take the

Oaths a-

gainst their

Conscien-

ces.

They sus-

pect the

King was

an Enemy

to the

Church.

The good Bishop relates, p. 28, That the Clergy in *England* generally took the Oaths, tho' with too many Reservations and Distinctions, which laid them open to severe Censures, as if they had taken them against their Consciences. The King was suspected by them, by reason of the Favour shewn to Dissenters; but chiefly for his abolishing Episcopacy in *Scotland*, and his consenting to the setting up of Presbytery there. This gave some Credit to the Reports of the King's Coldness at least, if not his Aversion to the Church of *England*: The leading Men in both Universities were possessed with this, chiefly *Oxford*; and it began to have very ill Effects over all *England*, and those that did not think that the Church would be pull'd down, yet said, a Latitudinarian Party was like to prevail, and to engross all Preferments.

*The Bishop, 'tis observable, produces no manner of Reason or Evidence to shew that these Reports were not to be credited; only says, that the Earl of Clarendon, and the suspended Bishops, took much ill-natur'd Pains to spread these Slanders, from whence I presume he would have his Readers believe on his bare Word, that there was no manner of Grounds for those Reports, and that the Universities, as well as the Clergy and Laity in general, were imposed on.*

The Epif-

copal Cler-

gy abandon'd to

the Fury

of the Dis-

senters in

*Scotland*.

The Bishop adds, p. 29, That Lord Melvil, to whom King *William* committed the Administration in *Scotland*, abandon'd the Ministers of the Episcopal Persuasion to the Fury of the Dissenters, tho' the King had assured our

our Author, and others, that he would restrain A. 1691-2  
and moderate the Violence of the Presbyteri-  
ans. W. & M.

*And can any one blame the Clergy or the* Remarks  
*Members of the Church of England for being* on Burnet  
*under some Apprehensions for Episcopacy, when* from 88 to  
*they saw their Brethren so furiously persecuted in* 92.  
*the same Island, notwithstanding Episcopacy was*  
*the Establish'd Religion there at the Revolution;*  
*which the King came over to protect; but King*  
*William is not the first Prince who has been*  
*abused by his Ministers.*

It is said, p. 30, That the Persecution of The Cru-  
Episcopacy in Scotland, raised the Aversion of elty of the  
the Friends of the Church of England to the Scots Pres-  
Presbyterians so high, that they began to re-  
pent their having granted a Toleration to the  
Presbyterians in England; so that the Bishop The Bi-  
and his Friends, who had laboured to excuse shop and  
the Change that the King was forced to consent his Friends  
to, and had promised in his Name *great Mo-* asham'd of  
*deration* towards those of the Episcopal Church them.  
in Scotland, were much out of Countenance,  
when they saw the Violence with which Mat-  
ters were carried in that Kingdom, and made  
them despair of accomplishing a COMPRE-  
HENSION in this.

*It is observable here, that the Bishop did for* It prevents  
*once BLUSH; and he has himself given such Rea-* a Compre-  
*sons why the Church of England at that time* hension.  
*should not be fond of a Union with those furious*  
*Fanaticks, that it is needless to enlarge upon*  
*that Head.*

It is impossible to pass over what the Bishop The Con-  
says, p. 33, THAT THE CONVOCATION vocation  
WAS KEPT FROM DOING MISCHIEF BY kept from  
PROROGATIONS FOR A COURSE OF TEN doing Mis-  
YEARS. chief.



A. 1691. 2

4 W. &amp; M.

Remarks  
on Burnet  
from 88 to  
92.

*What would this Reverend Prelate insinuate? Would he have it thought, that the Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England can never assemble without doing Mischief? The Kirk of Scotland was never thus restrain'd; and yet we may modestly affirm, that their Clergy have shewn themselves at least as factious and troublesome as the Clergy of the Church of England; Would he have us infer, that the Bishops and Clergy are no Part of the Constitution? Or that they do not understand their own Interest, or the Interest of Religion? Why then would he have had them restrained from meeting; and, considering the State of the Church, while their Enemies of every Sect were permitted to meet, and consult how to ruin it? If this be IN REALITY A FAVOUR TO THEM (in the Bishop's Words) I believe I may say they are not very sensible of the Favour. But, who is it they would have hurt, if they had been suffer'd to assemble? Not the pious, the devout and orthodox Christian: No; but they might have come to some Resolutions in Defence of the Christian Faith, which would have been unacceptable to Hereticks and Schismaticks, to Men of profligate Lives or Latitudinarian Principles, who had the Art to insinuate, that they were the only true Friends to the Government; tho' it cannot be supposed, that such Company would have been agreeable in the Court of that Prince.*

The  
Whigs re-  
vengeful  
and facti-  
ous.

It is said, p. 34, That the Whigs began to lose much of the King's good Opinion, by the Heat they shew'd in both Houses against their Enemies, and by the Coldness that appeared in every thing that related to the Publick, as well as to the King in particular: And, p. 35, That a Jealousy was infused into many: That he would grow arbitrary, if once the Revenue was settled

settled upon him; and would strain for a high Pitch of Prerogative as soon as he was out of Difficulties and Necessities: That those of the Whigs, who had lived some Years at *Amsterdam*, had got together a great many Stories, that went about the City, of his Sullenness and imperious way of dictating.

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4 W. &amp; M.

Remarks  
on Burnet  
from the  
Year 88  
to 92.

*The Reader will observe, that these were Whig Stories which the Bishop relates; but he will find it difficult to discover, perhaps, whether the Bishop would be thought a Whig or a Tory, when he wrote them; for he seems to admit here, that the Tories were really the best Friends to K. William and the Revolution: And I believe it is by this time evident to all the World, that it was the Tories, and not that inconsiderable Party called the Whigs, that supported that Prince upon the Throne: For such is the Loyalty of the Tories, that they serve their King and Country even when they are not countenanced; while the other are ready to fly in the Face of all Government when they find themselves in Disgrace, and not encouraged answerably to the high Opinion they conceive of their trifling Services. Even King William, the Bishop observes, discover'd the Whigs were the worst of Subjects, upon a very short Trial of their Merits.*

At p. 36, the Bishop shews, That many of the Presbyterians in Scotland were rank Jacobites, and in a Plot to depose King William before he had been a Year upon the Throne.

The Scots  
Presbyterians  
Jacobites.

*This I shall not dispute, it being evident, that Montgomery, one of the Chiefs of that Party, was the prime Mover in that Plot.*

The King  
discovers  
the People  
were more  
devoted to  
the Queen  
than to  
himself.

This Reverend Prelate, p. 39, acquaints us, That King William was once near a very desperate Resolution: He thought he could not

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4 W. &amp; M.

Remarks  
on Burnet  
from the  
Year 88  
to 92.

trust the Tories, and he resolved he would not trust the Whigs; so he fancied the Tories would be true to the Queen, and confide in her, tho' they would not in him: He therefore resolved to go over to *Holland*, and leave the Government in the Queen's Hands; and, p. 49, that the King said, all the Nation would be very happy under her,

*From hence it appears, that King William saw that the Tories were disgusted that the Queen was excluded from any Share in the Government; but the Bishop's Inference, That therefore the King thought he could not trust them, was certainly forced and unnatural. The King would rather have argued in this manner: These Men are entirely devoted to my Wife, and therefore I have no Reason to apprehend they would depose me and recall King James: Tho' they do not obey me for my own sake, they will for hers. True it is, the Tories would rather have seen the Administration in the Hands of the Queen; but, as she had consented to lodge the Regal Power in the King alone, they very cheerfully agreed to support his Government for her sake, as well as their own; as also upon a Principle of Loyalty, because he was their King: They were of too great Fortunes and Estates to run the Hazard of another Revolution, if they could avoid it: And accordingly we find the King chose to trust the Tories rather than the Whigs at this great Crisis (as the Doctor styles it) as he did on many other Occasions.*

The new  
Parlia-  
ment Ja-  
cobites.

The Elections in the next Choice of Members of Parliament, the Bishop relates, p. 41, went generally for Men who would probably have declared for King *James*, if they could have known how to manage Matters for him.

Here



Here the Bishop will have the Tories to be all Jacobites; and yet these Jacobites raised the King more Money than ever any Parliament raised before; enabled his Majesty to conquer King James, and to reduce all Ireland under his Obedience; and furnish'd him with a great Army to join the Dutch and the rest of the Confederates against France: Nor could they be ignorant how to bring back King James, if they had had any Thoughts of it; for if they had not granted King William those immense Supplies, King James would have maintain'd his Ground, in Ireland at least, if he had not given us a Visit too. One must think therefore, that the Bishop had out-lived his Understanding, when he charged such a Parliament with being in the Interest of King James. Nothing is so common indeed among the Dissenters, as to call all Tories and Churchmen Jacobites and Papists; and we are not ignorant with what Views they do this: But that a Bishop, who sometimes values himself upon his being a Churchmen, and upon the Protection he has given to the Church and Churchmen, should fall into this absurd way of thinking, is something strange.

In the 42d Page, the Bishop makes King William say, in effect, That bribing and corrupting of Members of Parliament was necessary. His Words are these: By him (Sir John Trevor) began the Practice of buying off Men, in which hitherto the King had kept to stricter Rules. I took the Liberty once to complain to the King of this Method: He said, he hated it as much as any Man could do; but he saw it was not possible, considering the Corruption of the Age, to avoid it, unless he would endanger the whole.

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W. & M.  
Remarks  
on Burnet  
from the  
Year 88  
to 92.

Bribing  
and cor-  
rupting  
Members  
of Parlia-  
ment ne-  
cessary.

I shall

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Remarks  
on Burnet  
from the  
Year 88  
to 92.

*I shall only observe, that this Calumny rests purely upon the Authority of Bishop Burnet, and his Party. I don't remember, that ever the Tories suggested any such thing, either in their Writings or Conversation.*

The Bishop, p. 60, relates, That Cork in Ireland was taken by Storm.

*I shall only observe, that the Town surrender'd on a Capitulation; and that such trifling Mistakes are frequent in this Writer.*

The irregular way  
of introducing  
Presbytery  
again in  
Scotland.

This Reverend Writer, p. 64, ingenuously informs us, that when the Parliament of Scotland had repeal'd all the Laws in Favour of Episcopacy, it would have been extremely difficult to have establish'd Presbytery there; if they had follow'd the Pattern set them in the Year 1638, when all the Clergy in a Parity assum'd the Government of the Church; for the Clergy were now generally Episcopal Men: It was pretended therefore, that the Ministers, who had been turn'd out in the Year 1662, ought to be consider'd as the only sound Part of that Church, of whom there happen'd to be about threescore alive; *so the Government of the Church was lodg'd with them,* and they were impower'd to take to their Assistance, and to a Share in the Church Government, such as they should think fit; and that thereupon they admitted *furious Men*, who had gone into *very frantick Principles*; and all those, who had been honestly ordain'd in the Presbyterian Way; and these broke out into a most extravagant way of proceeding against the Episcopal Party (who were indeed the only lawful Clergy at the Revolution) that had escap'd the Rage of the former Year: Accusations were rais'd against them, and they were loaded with scandalous

Impu-

Imputations, thrown only out to defame them ; *A. 1691-2*  
 and where they requir'd Proof, it was in a way more becoming Inquisitors than Judges: *4 W. & M.*  
 And all other Matters were carried in the Parliament of *Scotland*, as the Lord *Melvil*, (King *William's* prime Minister) and the Presbyterians desir'd. And, p. 75, the Bishop relates, that the Presbyterians, by their Violence and other foolish Practices, render'd themselves both odious and contemptible ; that they very much expos'd themselves by the Weakness and Peevishness of their Conduct ; little Learning or Prudence appear'd among their poor Preaching and wretched haranguing Partialities to one another, Violence and Injustice to those who differ'd from them, in all their Meetings ; which extremely sunk their Reputation.

*This is so full an Account of the Scots Presbyterians, that it needs no Explanation :* Give me leave only, by way of Confirmation of the Bishop's Narrative, to add another concerning the abolishing of Episcopacy, and introducing Presbytery in *Scotland*, by a Clergyman, in a Letter to a Lord of that Nation, then in the Court of *England*. *An Account of the Destruction of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, by another Clergyman.*

*My Lord,*

“ THE Church of *Scotland* is at this  
 “ time under the Law of an enraged  
 “ Lion: Episcopacy abolish'd, and its Re-  
 “ venues alienated ; the Clergy routed, some  
 “ by a Form of Sentence, and others by Vio-  
 “ lence and popular Fury ; their Persons and  
 “ Families abus'd, their Houses ransack'd,  
 “ their Gowns torn to pieces, with many other  
 “ Injuries and Indignities done them, which  
 “ I forbear naming, that I may not martyr  
 “ your



A. 1691-2 " your Lordship's Patience by the bare Re-  
 " cital of them. My Post in the Army, as  
 4 W. & M. " it has carried me into many Places of this  
 " Kingdom, so it has given me as many Op-  
 " portunities to see and lament their Condi-  
 " tion.

The De-  
 struction  
 of the  
 Church of  
 Scotland.

" The Occasion of all these Disasters is  
 " the prevailing Strength of the *Cameronian*  
 " Party; a Faction here, taking its Name  
 " from one *Cameron*, formerly their Leader,  
 " and who was slain in his Rebellion; they  
 " are a sort of rigid Presbyterians, or rather  
 " Fifth-Monarchy Men, valuing neither King  
 " *William* nor King *James*, any further than  
 " as these Princes happen to please them:  
 " Some designing Heads in the Council and  
 " Parliament have made use of these Men's  
 " Hands to bring their Ends about, whose  
 " Weakness otherwise was too discernible.  
 " From these Disorders they represent abroad  
 " the Inclination of the People to the Presby-  
 " terian Government, and alledge the popu-  
 " lar Zeal; when it is highly suspected, they  
 " are only Tumults of their own making;  
 " otherwise, upon the Complaints and Peti-  
 " tions of injur'd Persons, Redress might be  
 " obtain'd; which however they are so far  
 " from, that after such Remonstrances they  
 " fare the worse, and have this Aggravation  
 " to their Miseries, that they are unpitied by  
 " those who ought to protect them: Nay,  
 " now at last, the Government itself is be-  
 " come a Party against them; and, where be-  
 " fore good Neighbourhood and well affect-  
 " ed Persons screen'd their Ministers from  
 " the Dissenters Barbarity, now they suffer  
 " by a Form of Law, by Acts of Council,  
 " and

“ and are themselves reputed Malignants, and *A. 1691-2*  
 “ suffer as a discontented factious People.

“ And yet the Church Party, both for *W. & M.*  
 “ Number and Quality, was predominant in *The Destruction*  
 “ this Nation; the Nobles and Gentry are *of the Church of*  
 “ generally Episcopal, and so are the People, especially Northward; where, to my *Scotland.*  
 “ own Knowledge, they are so well affected,  
 “ that it would be no hard Task to bring  
 “ them, *Cultui & Ritibus cum Anglis Communibus Subscribere*, as *Buchanan* saith, the  
 “ ancient *Scots* did, when they stood in Fear  
 “ of the *French*, and desir'd *England's* Assistance against them: My frequent reading of  
 “ our Service, and preaching in their Churches  
 “ to the Auditory's Satisfaction; the Caresses  
 “ of the Gentry, and Respect of the ordinary  
 “ People, whenever I met them, infers so  
 “ much, and plainly discovers, that they neither  
 “ abhor'd me, nor my way of Religion. At *Perth* I was readily admitted into  
 “ the Church and Pulpit, tho' the Magistrates refus'd the same Favour to the Lord  
 “ *Cardross*, a Privy-Counsellor, and the Lord  
 “ *Argyll*, in Behalf of two *Cameronian*  
 “ Preachers; and tho' the former of these  
 “ forc'd his Way thither upon one *Sunday*,  
 “ yet the Lord Provost was better provided  
 “ against the other, and took the same Method, I mean the Strength of the City, to  
 “ oppose and baffle the latter; and when it  
 “ was urg'd by both these Lords, that that  
 “ Liberty they desir'd was granted me some  
 “ *Sundays* before, the Magistrates excus'd  
 “ themselves with an Order to that Purpose  
 “ from *Sir John Lanier*. Even at *Edinburgh*  
 “ itself, the Faction was so weak, that they  
 “ were forc'd to send privately to the West  
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A. 1691-2

4 W. &amp; M.

The De-  
struction  
of the  
Church of  
Scotland.

“ for Assistance, before they durst attempt  
 “ any Violence against the regular Clergy :  
 “ But the College of Justice, being inform’d  
 “ of their coming, arm’d themselves and their  
 “ Friends, and so were secur’d both they and  
 “ their Ministers, until an Order was obtain’d  
 “ for laying down their Arms again. In-  
 “ deed, at *Glasgow* the Faction is stronger,  
 “ and this Town may be said to be the warm-  
 “ est Nest of the *Cameronians* ; and yet, to  
 “ my Knowledge, the most considerable, and  
 “ Persons of the best Quality, are very well  
 “ affected, and would prevail, were it not  
 “ for the Assistance of the Mountaineers,  
 “ which the Malignants have sometimes  
 “ brought privately into the Town to assault  
 “ and over-awe the others : But then it is a  
 “ Wonder the Adversary succeeded so well,  
 “ and that they have got to such an Ascen-  
 “ dency, as to ruin the Church, if it be sup-  
 “ pos’d that the Church was so strong to  
 “ have acted in her own Safety ; yet it is not  
 “ much to be admir’d at, if this be consider’d,  
 “ that in the beginning of this Revolution,  
 “ the Episcopal Party in *Scotland*, not know-  
 “ ing at that time how far things would go,  
 “ judg’d it safest for them to keep at a Di-  
 “ stance ; and having a deep Impression of  
 “ their Allegiance to King *James*, they ap-  
 “ pear’d a little too tender and unconcern’d  
 “ in the Election of Members for the Con-  
 “ vention ; by which means the discontented  
 “ and Presbyterian Party, as they are in them-  
 “ selves always very active ; so upon this  
 “ Occasion they became more numerous, and  
 “ carry’d it against those few Gentlemen that  
 “ shew’d themselves for the Church and old  
 “ Constitution : The first Instance and Disco-  
 “ very



“ very of their new Strength, was, their car- *A. 1691-2*  
 “ rying the Vote for the Committee about *W. & M.*  
 “ controverted Elections; a Point not ob-  
 “ tain’d with difficulty, as the Convention *The De-*  
 “ was then compos’d; and the Consequence *struction*  
 “ was, that no Episcopal Gentlemen should *of the*  
 “ be admitted in Case of a Competition, let *Church of*  
 “ the Number of Electors in Shire, or Bo- *Scotland.*  
 “ rough, be never so unequal: Nay, many  
 “ were allow’d to be Members of that Con-  
 “ vention, who were incapable to sit by the  
 “ most ancient Laws of the Kingdom, either  
 “ in Convention or Parliament; and especi-  
 “ ally such as were not *Infeoff* in their  
 “ Estates, of which Instances might be given.  
 “ The Episcopal Party finding this, most of  
 “ the Nobility withdrew themselves from the  
 “ Convention, and, if my Lord *Dundee* had  
 “ liv’d, (who was a great Patron of the Cler-  
 “ gy) none doubts, but that he had chang’d  
 “ the whole State of Affairs in this Nation:  
 “ And having mention’d that Gentleman’s  
 “ Name, I shall insert one Word concerning  
 “ the Troubles, of which he seem’d to be the  
 “ whole Occasion in this Country; but did no  
 “ more, I think, than what a great many  
 “ others would have done, on the same Rea-  
 “ son of Self-preservation. It appears then,  
 “ that in the beginning, he sat in the Conven-  
 “ tion, and intended so to do, till he heard of  
 “ a Design on Foot to assassinate his Person;  
 “ he complain’d of this to the Convention,  
 “ and desir’d their Protection; but no Notice  
 “ was taken of it; he repeated his Com-  
 “ plaints, and offer’d to prove the Attempt,  
 “ and declar’d, that without the Assistance of  
 “ their Authority, he held it not safe to at-  
 “ tend any longer: But all this to no Purpose,

A. 1691-2 “ the only Answer he had was, That his  
 4 W. & M. “ Non-attendance would be no great Loss to  
 The De- “ them: Hereupon, he withdrew himself to  
 struction “ the Mountains, and being a Person of great  
 of the “ Spirit and good Conduct, he was resolv’d,  
 Church of “ not only to defend himself, but call them  
 Scotland. “ also to an Account whom he found so  
 “ much incens’d and set against him; and it is  
 “ generally believ’d here, he would have gone  
 “ no further:--- But enough of this.  
 “ The only Means, my Lord, to remedy  
 “ all this, is the Dissolution of this Parlia-  
 “ ment; and then it is not to be doubted, but  
 “ the Episcopal Party will shew their own  
 “ Strength, and concern themselves more in  
 “ a new Election, than they did in that be-  
 “ fore; for their Eyes are now sufficiently  
 “ open’d, and they see, tho’ somewhat late,  
 “ their former Omission and Mistake; but  
 “ withal, see no Possibility to retrieve them-  
 “ selves, if this Parliament continue. Indeed,  
 “ they wonder, that his Majesty can be very  
 “ fond of keeping it a foot, since they have  
 “ taken away so eminent a Branch of his Pre-  
 “ rogative, as to deny him a sovereign Inte-  
 “ rest here, in what is debated in Parliament;  
 “ they wonder, that his Majesty is not sensi-  
 “ ble, how little they value the promoting of  
 “ his Service; that notwithstanding the great  
 “ Necessity of his Affairs, they have not  
 “ thought fit to give him a Penny of Money.  
 “ They wonder, how the Presbytery of the  
 “ Church can sute Monarchy in the State, and  
 “ that one Ruler should give Encouragement  
 “ to the setting up of many; they wonder,  
 “ how it comes to pass, that the Clergy of  
 “ Scotland should be by a Form of Law  
 “ turn’d out of their Benefices, for not praying  
 “ for

“ for King *William* and Queen *Mary* in ter- *A. 1691-2*  
 “ *minis*, when the Intruders themselves, as I *4 W. & M.*  
 “ have observ’d, refus’d to do it in their usurp- *The De-*  
 “ ed Pulpits; and it is equally strange, that *struction*  
 “ even these Gentlemen that have comply’d *of the*  
 “ in that Particular, and in reading the Pro- *Church of*  
 “ clamation, are notwithstanding dismiss’d *Scotland.*  
 “ their Charges, by some other Libel; or, in  
 “ case any be wanting, to set the Rabble to  
 “ work to out them; so that, seeing no Obe-  
 “ dience can secure them, but that they are  
 “ destin’d for Sacrifices to those wild People;  
 “ this is the Reason why, as yet, they have  
 “ made no Address to the King, nor think  
 “ themselves encourag’d to do it, since their  
 “ inveterate and implacable Enemies have his  
 “ Majesty’s Ears so much, as to make such an  
 “ Attempt of no Effect to them. And, my  
 “ Lord, they also wonder, That the Church  
 “ of *England* endeavours not to interpose, and  
 “ move the King to pity them in their present  
 “ Calamity; since the violent Party in *Scot-*  
 “ *land* will certainly inflame the discontent-  
 “ ed in *England*, for they are sworn by their  
 “ Covenant to reform *England* upon their  
 “ Model, and to purge the Neighbour-Land  
 “ from Popery and Superstition. My Lord,  
 “ I have had the Honour and Happiness to  
 “ converse with the Clergy here of the first  
 “ Form, and I find them very reverend,  
 “ and, as far as I can judge, very learned and  
 “ judicious Gentlemen; they are exceedingly  
 “ wrong’d by the Faction, when they are  
 “ call’d ignorant and scandalous; it’s an unjust  
 “ Calumny to say they would have betray’d  
 “ the Laws which were made for the Defence  
 “ and Security of the Protestant Religion;  
 “ when all the Bishops of *Scotland*, two ex-  
 “ cepted,



A. 1691-2 “ cepted, were unanimous against the Repeal  
 “ of the Penal Laws against the Papists in  
 W. & M. “ my Lord *Murray*’s Parliament 1685. And  
 The De- “ as great is the popular Mistake concerning  
 struction “ the Bishops Revenues, which they will have  
 of the “ to be an arbitrary Stipend from the Crown,  
 Church of “ which makes them precarious and subservi-  
 Scotland. “ ent to the Prince’s Will; whereas, their In-  
 “ comes are as independent in that Respect,  
 “ as the Bishopricks of *England*, and have  
 “ their several Localities, as they are here  
 “ call’d, or Tythes and Manors, to support  
 “ them: These, and the like Objections against  
 “ them and the regular Clergy, are only In-  
 “ ventions to countenance some Men’s Reso-  
 “ lutions, right or wrong to ruin them; and,  
 “ indeed, that they are so resolv’d, not only  
 “ against the Bishops, but all the Episcopal  
 “ Clergy, is evident from hence; that not-  
 “ withstanding they have those Qualifications,  
 “ which are even now requisite for the Exer-  
 “ cise of their Ministry, as praying for the  
 “ King, &c. yet some other Objection is  
 “ rais’d against them; and this now is a very  
 “ influencing one, that if all the rest of the  
 “ Parish be Church People, and well dispos’d  
 “ to their Minister, and but one single Dissen-  
 “ ter among them, it is a sufficient Reason to  
 “ eject and deprive him, how industrious so-  
 “ ever the others are to continue him with  
 “ them; as in the Instances of the Ministers  
 “ of *Mousegard, Collingtoun, Kirkneutoun*, and  
 “ *Kirklistoun*; not to mention several hun-  
 “ dred that have been routed by the Rabble,  
 “ and yet are never restor’d to the Purpose;  
 “ nor have Opportunity to shew, whether they  
 “ will comply or no.

“ My

“ My Lord, if the perfect Knowledge of *A. 1691. 2*  
 “ these Things has made some Impression on *W. & M.*  
 “ me, it's no Wonder, upon the Account of *The De-*  
 “ common Christianity, I am sorry for the *struction*  
 “ Distress of this Church, and in Compassion *of the*  
 “ to it, I wish I were able to contribute any *Church of*  
 “ Ways to the Relief and Recovery of it. *Scotland.*  
 “ This is all I can do, in order to that, to  
 “ give your Lordship the best Account I can  
 “ of her present Circumstances, and what  
 “ Hopes she has in Prospect upon the Dissolu-  
 “ tion of this Parliament.

“ What Interest your Lordship has with  
 “ their Majesties, is a Thing well understood:  
 “ Here I humbly recommend the Matter to  
 “ your Lordship; I beg Pardon for this In-  
 “ terruption given your Lordship, by one  
 “ who desires at all times to shew himself,  
 “ tho' he may fail in the manner of it,

*My LORD,*

*Your Lordship's most obedient*

Glasgow, Oct.

*Curate and Servant.*

12. ---89.

In a second Letter to the same Noble Peer, the same Clergyman, who was a Chaplain in King *William's* Army, gives this further Account of that Persecution.

“ All our Bishops are turn'd out, and their  
 “ Order abolish'd by Act of Parliament, da-  
 “ ted *July 5th*, their whole Benefices for the  
 “ Year 1689. are taken from them by pub-  
 “ lick Proclamation. The Number of Pres-  
 “ byters within the Kingdom, may be about  
 “ nine hundred and forty or fifty, or so; of  
 “ these, about three hundred are turn'd out  
 “ by

A. 1691-2 “ by Tumult and Rabble, and their Expulsi-  
 4 W. & M. “ on is (as to the most part) justified, and  
 The De- “ (as to the rest) conniv’d at by the Govern-  
 struction “ ment: About two hundred are depriv’d  
 of the “ by Sentence of the Privy-Council; and a  
 Church of “ Resolution is taken, That none of the rest  
 Scotland. “ of the Episcopal Clergy shall be spar’d,  
 “ how conformable soever to the Presbyterian  
 “ Model.

“ There’s not a falser Proposition in the  
 “ World, than that the Inclinations of the  
 “ Generality of the People of *Scotland*, are  
 “ against Episcopacy: I can affirm, with a  
 “ well grounded Assurance, that if by the Peo-  
 “ ple you mean the Commonalty, the third  
 “ Man through the whole Kingdom is not  
 “ Presbyterian: And if you mean by the  
 “ People, those of better Quality and Edu-  
 “ cation, I dare boldly aver, not one in thir-  
 “ teen is Presbyterian: Even in *Edinburgh*,  
 “ the Churches where the Episcopal Clergy  
 “ preach’d, were more throng’d than the  
 “ Churches usurp’d by the Presbyterians; and  
 “ in *Glasgow* itself, which has been so famous  
 “ for Fanatick Zeal, and where the Rabble  
 “ at *Christmas*, headed by the Earl of *Argyll*,  
 “ burnt our two Archbishops in Effigie, with  
 “ the Pope, even in that City, ’tis said, the  
 “ greatest part of the Citizens of the best  
 “ Quality, were of Episcopal Principles.

“ I remember you once blamed the Clergy  
 “ for not addressing the present Court for Pro-  
 “ tection: They made their Applications to  
 “ no purpose, tho’ they were furnish’d with  
 “ all necessary Evidence of their bad Usage.  
 “ You know, that Presbytery is to be esta-  
 “ blish’d here; and you know, that the Inqui-  
 “ sition is not half so rigid as that will be,  
 “ when



“ when they are once in the Saddle : To what  
 “ purpose then should they beat the Air, when  
 “ their Ruin is thought to be Part of the  
 “ Bargain? There is nothing so inconsistent  
 “ with Presbytery, as Toleration: It is true,  
 “ they are against the Doctrine of Non-re-  
 “ sistance of the Civil Powers; but they will  
 “ not be resisted themselves: And, since the  
 “ Episcopal Clergy here know they are given  
 “ up as a Prey to their Enemies Teeth, they  
 “ had rather sit silent under their *Malheur*,  
 “ than struggle with the Stream when it is so  
 “ violent and impetuous. It is very wonder-  
 “ ful indeed, that all the Civil Magistrates in  
 “ Christendom do not banish that Supremacy  
 “ of the Kirk from off the Earth, being equal-  
 “ ly subversive of all Republicks, as it is in-  
 “ deed inconsistent with Monarchy. The Pro-  
 “ testants, at the Reformation, thought they  
 “ did Christendom good Service, when they  
 “ discover’d and expos’d the Tyranny of the  
 “ Popish Supremacy over Christian Magi-  
 “ strates; but the very same Doctrine of *Rome*  
 “ is here cherish’d as the great *Palladium* of  
 “ the Protestant Religion. And, to be short,  
 “ let them swear Allegiance to the Kings in  
 “ *Europe*; it must be in Subordination to this  
 “ great Article, that all Persons and Councils  
 “ must strike Sail to OMNIPOTENT PRES-  
 “ BYTERY: They are taught, by their Hopes  
 “ of Heaven, to resist the King when he ei-  
 “ ther counteracts or contradicts the Decisi-  
 “ ons of the General Assembly; which Gene-  
 “ ral Assembly may and ought to meet when  
 “ and where they please, without or against  
 “ the King’s express Will; as is evident from  
 “ the History of what they have actually done,  
 “ and by their Principles are obliged still to  
 Vol. XXIV. O do.

A. 1691-2

W. &amp; M.

The De-  
struction  
of the  
Church of  
Scotland.

A. 1691-2 “ do. A Liberty to tyrannize over all not of  
 4 W. & M. “ their Stamp is the Idol they adore. The  
 The De- “ Kirk Supremacy is by so much the more  
 struction “ mischievous, by how much it is more iniqui-  
 of the “ sitive, precipitate and confused, than the pre-  
 Church of “ tended Authority of the Bishop of *Rome*. The  
 Scotland. “ Blasphemies and Fooleries that are heard at  
 “ present from the Pulpit of *Edinburgh*, make  
 “ up the Entertainment of most Companies:  
 “ They discourse of the Mysteries of Christia-  
 “ nity as coarsely and familiarly as they do of  
 “ the meanest and vilest Things in Nature.”

Remarks  
 on Burnet  
 from the  
 Year 88  
 to 92.

The Eng-  
 lish Parlia-  
 ment  
 grant all  
 the King  
 asks

But, to return to Bishop *Burnet*: The Bi-  
 shop has the Ingenuity to acknowledge, p. 56,  
 That the Parliament of *England* did not only  
 promise the King and Queen to stand by them,  
 and assist them with every thing necessary for  
 the publick Service, but that they were as good  
 as their Word; for the King having laid be-  
 fore them the Charge of the next Year's War,  
 the Estimate, rising to above four Millions,  
 the vastest Sum that ever a King of *England*  
 had ask'd of his People, they agreed to it;  
 the Opposition that was made being very in-  
 considerable.

*And yet these are the Men that a very little  
 before he charges with a Design of restoring  
 King James; so consistent is this admired Writer  
 with himself: Let the Tories behave themselves  
 never so Loyally to King William, he will per-  
 sist in his Opinion, that they are all Jacobites.  
 But, p. 85, the Bishop seems to explain what  
 he meant by Jacobites all along, viz. those Men  
 who were not for maintaining vast Armies of  
 English in Flanders, or those who took Umbrage  
 at the Partiality the King express'd towards the  
 Dutch. His Words are these (speaking of the  
 Tories:)* They

They began to infuse into all People, that there was no need of keeping up a great Land Army; and that we ought only to assist our Allies with some Auxiliary Troops, and encrease our Force at Sea.

That the King was thought to love the *Dutch* more than the *English*; to trust more to them, and to admit them to more Freedom with him. He gave too much Occasion to a general Disgust, which was spread both amongst the *English* Officers and the Nobility. He took little Pains to gain the Affections of the Nation; nor did he constrain himself enough, to render his Government more acceptable: He was shut up all Day long; and his Silence, when he admitted any to an Audience, distast- ed them as much, as if they had been denied it. The Earl of *Marlborough* thought that the great Services he had done were not acknow- ledged or rewarded as they well deserved, and began to speak like a discontented Man. And the Strain of *almost all the Nation* was, that the *English* were overlook'd, and the *Dutch* were the only Persons favoured and trusted.

*It is very well the Bishop has explained his Notion of Jacobites here: They were Men, it seems, that wished and understood the true In- terest of the Nation, whose Advice, if it had been followed, would have prevented our being exhausted by the War, and the mortgaging our Lands for Ages to come: They would have had us encreased our Shipping, whereby we might have gain'd a Superiority of the Dutch at Sea, as well as of the French, which was perhaps the Reason the Advice was not attended to: But it is merry enough to see the Duke of Marlborough marked out as the principal Jacobite and Male- content, who did more towards reducing France*

A. 1691-2

3 W. &amp; M.

Remarks  
on Burnet  
from the  
Year 88 to  
92.The Tories  
against  
great Ar-  
mies.  
The *Dutch*  
more fa-  
voured  
than the  
*English*.*Marl-  
borough*, a  
Malecon-  
tent.



A.D. 1692 in a single Campaign, than former Generals had done in seven; and who was appointed Generalissimo by King William himself, when he was no longer able to command the Army in Person.

Thus having taken a View of Bishop Burnet to the Year 92, I shall for the future animadvert on his History at the End of every Year.

The Queen Dowager goes to Portugal.

The Queen Dowager, Relict of King Charles II, who had resided at Somerset-house till this Time, thought fit to return to Portugal, her native Country, the beginning of this Year by the Way of France, tho' she lost great Part of her Revenue by going out of the Kingdom. About the same Time, King James finding his Queen big with Child, that there might be no more Disputes about her Ma-

K. James invites the English Lords and Ladies to his Queen's Labcur.

jefty's Delivery, his Majesty sent over Letters, directed to the Dutcheffes of Somerset and Beaufort, the Countesses of Derby, Mulgrave, and Nottinbgam; as also to several Noblemen and Commoners of Distinction, inviting them to be Witnesses of his Queen's Delivery; but it does not appear, that any of them attended: However, I think it is not disputed, but her Majesty was brought to Bed of a Daughter, baptiz'd by the Name of

The Princess Louisa

Louisa Maria Terefia, on the 18th of June 1692, at St. Germans, who lived to be upwards of 19 Years of Age.

An Invasion of England projected.

The French had furnished King James this Year with a fine Army, consisting of sixteen or seventeen thousand Men, most of them English, Scots, and Irish, with which it was intended he should have made a Descent into England, under the Protection of the French Fleet, before the English and Dutch were joined; it was suspected also, that there was a great Par-

ty in *England*, ready to rise in Arms on his Landing, and that some desperate Men were employ'd to have assassinated King *William*, either in *England* or *Flanders*: But the Winds continued so stormy and tempestuous on the *French Coast* in the Spring for a Month together, that King *James* found it impracticable to embark his Troops, till the grand Fleets of *England* and *Holland* were joined; of which, however, the *French King* not being appriz'd, gave Admiral *Tourville* positive Orders to fall upon the *English Fleet*, and prevent the intended Junction; and this occasioned a Naval Engagement, very much to the Disadvantage of the *French*.

A D. 1692

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And an Insurrection in *England*.But disappointed by the joining of the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets.

The Court of *England* were in some Consternation, when they first heard that King *James* lay upon the Coast of *France*, with an Army ready to invade them, before the *Dutch Squadron* came over: The Queen therefore, who had the Administration in the King's Absence, summoned the Parliament to meet the 24th of *May*; apprehended the Earls of *Litchfield* and *Middleton*, the Lord *Griffin*, and a great many more who were suspected to be in King *James's* Interest; ordered the regular Troops to be drawn together, and the Militia raised: And it being suggested, that some of the Officers of the Fleet were corrupted, the Queen sent down to Admiral *Ruffel*, to discover if there was any Truth in that Report: Whereupon the Officers signed an Address to her Majesty, to assure her, they were entirely devoted to her Service; and that they would, with the greatest Alacrity, venture their Lives in her Defence: With which, and the Advice she received about the same time, that the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets were joined, she was

A loyal Address of the Officers of the Fleet to the Queen.

so

A.D. 1692

4 W. &amp; M.

~~~~~

so well satisfied, that the Meeting of the Parliament was put off, and the Court appeared perfectly easy: And a very little after, they received Advice of a signal Victory obtained by the Confederates over the *French* Fleet near *La Hogue* in *Normandy*.

The Victory of *La Hogue*.

The *French* King, as has been hinted, believing the *English* and *Dutch* were not joined, had given positive Orders to his Admiral to engage: And accordingly *Tourville*, on the 19th of *June*, bore down with a great deal of Courage on the Confederate Fleet, and the Weather being foggy, he did not discover the Fleets were joined, till it was too late to get off: He afterwards made a kind of running Fight of it for two Days, till he gained the *French* Coast, where he drew his shattered Fleet as close to the Shore as he could; but they were so bravely attack'd by Sir *George Rook* and Sir *Ralph Delaval*, under their own Forts, and in Sight of their Army that lay encamped at *La Hogue* in *Normandy*, that twenty one of their largest Ships were taken and destroy'd, and among the rest their Admiral, the *Rising Sun*, one of the finest Ships that ever was built; this, and several others that were burnt, had each of them upward of a hundred Guns mounted.

The *French* expected to have been joined by some of the *English* Ships.

There was a plausible Story current at that time, that the *French* had never engaged, if they had not been assured, that Admiral *Carter* with his Squadron would have deserted to them; and 'tis said, he advanced very near the *French*, before he fired a Shot, which confirmed them in that Opinion; but on a sudden, the Admiral poured in his Broadfides, which put them into the utmost Confusion: What Truth soever there may be in this Relation, the Admiral did

not

not live to rejoice on the Victory, for he was killed in the beginning of the Engagement, by the splitting of one of his own Guns; however, he was the only Person of Figure among the *English* that lost his Life, except Colonel *Hastings*; nor did the Confederates lose a single Ship in the Fight.

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4 W. & M.

The Fleet being returned to *Portsmouth* after the Victory, the Queen sent down thirty thousand Pounds to be distributed among the Sailors, and Gold Medals to the Officers, to express the Sense she had of their Fidelity and Courage; and ordered Admiral *Carter* and Colonel *Hastings*, who lost their Lives in the Action, to be honourably interred at the Charge of the Crown: And in order to make some Advantage of this Victory, a Body of Land Forces was embarked, commanded by the Duke of *Leinster*, to make a Descent on the Coast of *France*; but, to the Surprize of all Men, after they had been some Months on Board, they were put on Shoar the latter End of the Year in *Flanders*, without having attempted any thing against *France*.

Medals and Money given to the Officers and Seamen.

A Descent in *France* intended, and the Troops on board, but nothing done.

In the mean time, the Duke of *Bavaria*, who had been made Viceroy of *Flanders*, at the Instance of King *William*, bringing a good Body of Troops into that Country to the Assistance of the Allies, it was expected they would have been superiour to the Enemy: But the *French* King in Person, however, laid Siege to *Namur*, one of the strongest Places in the *Netherlands*, the 25th of *May*, and after about a Week's open Trenches, the Town surrendered; of which King *William* receiving Advice, assembled his Forces, and marched to the Relief of the Castle: And on the 8th of *June*, the Confederate Army came within Sight of the

The *French* King in Person besieges *Namur*, and takes it in King *William's* View.

A.D. 1692 the Enemy, being parted from them only by the little River *Mebaigne*: King *William* made great Preparations to pass the River, and attack the Enemy the next Day; but there falling a heavy Rain that Night, and for several Days successively, it was found impracticable, and thereupon the Castle surrendered to the *French* on the 10th of *July*; after which, the *French* King returned to *Paris*.

4 W. & M.

King
William
defeated at
Steinkirk.

King *William* rightly judging that it would be some Reflection, either upon his Conduct or Courage, to have suffered a Place of that Consequence to be taken in his View, in order to retrieve his Reputation, laid a Design to surprize *Mons*; but being disappointed in this Enterprize also, he determined to fight the *French* at all hazards, in which he was encouraged, by a Reinforcement of eight thousand *Hanoverians* that joined him at this time: He attacked Marshal *Luxemburg* therefore the 3d of *August*, in his Camp at *Steinkirk*, which was strongly situated and fortified; but his Majesty was forced to retire, with the Loss of several thousands of his Men, which is sometimes ascribed to the Treachery of one of the Duke of *Bavaria's* Domesticks, who betray'd the Design to the *French*; and at others to Count *Solmes* the *Dutch* General, who refused to obey the King's Orders in supporting the *English*, saying, he would now be revenged of the *English*, for deserting the *Dutch* Fleet at *Beachy-Head*, when Admiral *Torrington* run away. But there is no doubt, if the *Dutch* General had refused to obey the King's Orders, he would have lost his Head; whereas, I don't find he was so much as turned out, or even tried for Breach of Orders: I'm afraid, Monsieur *Luxemburg* was the best General in the Field; and though

though King *William* was sensible there was *A.D. 1692*
 very little Hopes of forcing the *French* Camp,
 yet he was in a manner compelled to fight, to *4 W. & M.*
 silence the Clamours of the Allies, who ex-
 pected something extraordinary from a King,
 who had been cried up for the greatest Hero
 and General of the Age: And indeed, we had
 so high an Opinion of the King at that time,
 that we were ready to impute the Misfortune to
 any thing, rather than to his want of Courage
 or Conduct: Certain it is, it was a very de-
 sperate Attack; we lost five or six thousand
 Men at least, and among them Lieutenant
 General *Mackay*, Sir *John Lamer*, the Earl of
Angus, Sir *Robert Douglas*, and several other
 Officers of Distinction.

Soon after this Defeat, the Chevalier *de Millevoix*
Millevoix, who was charged with betraying and *Gran-*
 the King's Designs to the Enemy, was hang'd *val/hang'd*
 in the Confederate Camp; as was also the Che- *in the*
 valier *de Granval*, for being concern'd in a *Camp.*
 Conspiracy to assassinate his Majesty. And on
 the 20th of *October*, the King return'd to *Eng-*
land, leaving the Command of the Army to the
 Elector of *Bavaria*. On the 10th of *Novem-*
ber, a Thanksgiving was observed for the late *A* Thankf-
 Victory at Sea, for his Majesty's Preservation *ing.*
 in the Field, and safe Return to his Domini-
 ons.

We were just sensible of an Earthquake here, *An Earth-*
 and in several other neighbouring Countries, *quake.*
 the 8th of *September*; but it did not last above
 a Minute or two, and was attended with no
 ill Consequences.

The Parliament of *England*, meeting the 4th
 of *November*, was opened with a Speech from
 the Throne; wherein his Majesty says, he
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A.D. 1692

4 W. & M.

The K's
Speech to
the Par-
liament.

was glad of that Opportunity of thanking them for the Supplies they had already given him, and hop'd, by their future Assistance, to support their common Interest, against the excessive Power of *France*. He admired the Bravery of the *English* in the late Engagements by Sea and Land; but observ'd, that the Diligence of the *French* in augmenting their Forces was such, that it would be absolutely necessary to have at least as great a Force this, as they had the last Year; and therefore desired a suitable Supply: He was sensible, the sending such great Sums out of the Kingdom for the Payment of the Troops, was a great Inconvenience, and wished they could find some Way to remedy it. He said, that notwithstanding the Disappointment he met with in making a Descent in *France* the last Summer, he should attempt it again the next with a more considerable Force; and exhorted them to improve the Advantage they had at that time, of being join'd with most of the Princes and States in *Europe*, against so dangerous an Enemy; and give such speedy Dispatch to the Supplies, that their Preparations might be timely and effectual for the Preservation of all that was dear and valuable to them. That he had no Interest but what was theirs: They had the same Religion to defend, and could not be more concerned for the Preservation of their Liberties and Properties, than he was: He had no Aim, but to make them a happy People; *he had never spared to expose his Person for the Welfare of the Nation, and was so sensible of their Affection for him, that he should continue to do it with great Chearfulness.*

The

The Commons presented his Majesty with an Address of Thanks, for the many Expressions of his Affection for them in his Speech; congratulated him on his safe Return, and promised to assist him in the Support of his Government against all his Enemies.

A.D. 1692

4 W. & M.

Addresses
of Thanks
and Con-
gratulation
to the
King and
Queen.

They also presented an Address to her Majesty; wherein they commend her prudent Administration in the King's Absence, congratulated her on defeating the intended Invasion, and on the late signal Victory over the *French* at Sea; assuring her, that the great Sense they had of their Happiness under her Majesty's Government, should be always manifested in constant Returns of Duty and Obedience, and a firm Resolution to do all that was in their Power to render her Reign secure and prosperous. And, on the 11th of *November*, the Thanks of the Commons was given to Admiral *Russel*, a Member of that House, by their Speaker, for the Courage and Conduct he had shewn in the late Victory obtained at Sea.

Thanks
given to
Admiral
Russel.

However, some having suggested that this Victory was not improved as it might have been, the several Instructions, Orders and Resolutions of Councils of War concerning the last Summer's Expedition at Sea, and the intended Descent after the Victory, were laid before the House; and Sir *John Asbby*, one of the Admirals, was examined in relation to the *French* Men of War he had suffered to make their Escape into *St. Malo*: But he made so good a Defence, that they voted he had given them entire Satisfaction, and ordered him to be dismissed from his Attendance. Admiral *Russel* was also examin'd concerning the Miscarriage of the intended Descent, who justified himself

Examinations in the
House of
Commons
about the
late naval
Expeditions.

A.D. 1692 by the Orders he received from the Earl of *Nottingham* Secretary of State; and the Earl shewed, that those Orders were dictated to him from above; whereupon the Matter was dropt, and the Admiral's Conduct was again approved by the Commons.

W. & M.

Six Millions almost given for the ensuing Year.

An Estimate being brought into the House of the Supplies necessary for the ensuing Year, the Commons resolved to grant the whole Sum demanded, which amounted to about five Millions, *viz.* something under two Millions for the Charges of the Navy and Ordinance; two Millions and upwards for the Land-Forces, including the extraordinary Charges of the Office of Ordinance in relation to the Land-Service, and the Charge of the Transports, Hospitals, and other Contingencies: Besides which, the Sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand Pounds was granted to make good the Deficiencies in the late quarterly Poll, and the Expences of the Civil List was provided for in a former Session; so that the Expences of the Government, ordinary and extraordinary, for the succeeding Year, could not be computed at much less than six Millions of Money. Towards the raising whereof,

A Land-Tax of 4 Shillings in the Pound.

Excise.

Annuities.

To be increased by Survivorship.

1. The Sum of four Shillings in the Pound was granted on Lands, which was more than ever was laid on Lands before to be raised within the Year.

2. An additional Excise was granted on Beer and Ale, to be a Fund for paying Annuities to such Persons as should advance a Million of Money towards carrying on the War: By this Act the Principal was sunk, and 100,000 £ . was to be divided annually among the Contributors; and, if a Contributor, or his Nominee, died, his Share was to go among the Survivors,

vivors, or the Contributor might part with his ^{A.D. 1692} Share in the Fund, and have a certain Annuity ^{4 W. & M.} of fourteen Pounds *per Annum* during his Life, or the Life of the Person he should nominate: Or an Annuity of ^{14 l. per Ann.} This was the first Annuity-Act, and one of those destructive Ways by which the Nation was involv'd in Debt; nor was the Consequence unforeseen: But the Maxim that prevailed at this time, was, *The more you borrow, the more Friends you make; no matter how high the Interest and Premiums are you give for Money.* ^{Life for every 100 l.}

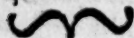
3. A third Way of raising Money, was by ^{New Du-} laying additional Duties on Goods and Mer- ^{ties on} chandise, imported and exported. ^{Merchan-}

A Bill was brought in this Session for inca- ^{A Bill a-} pacitating Persons, having certain civil and mi- ^{gainst} litary Employments, to sit in the House of ^{Members} Commons, which pass'd the Lower-House, ^{having} but occasioned long and warm Debates in the ^{Places.} House of Peers; there are some Paragraphs ^{Debates} in the Earl of *Mulgrave's* Speech in Favour ^{thereupon.} of this Bill, that ought not to be forgot.

He observed, that the Commons were the Representatives of the People; " But, if after ^{Earl Mul-} " they are chosen, says he, they shall change ^{grave's} " their Dependency, engage themselves in Em- ^{Observati-} ployments plainly inconsistent with the great ^{ons on the} " Trust reposed in them, what are the People ^{Bill.} " to expect from them? A Commoner, who " has a Command in the Army, must have a " divided Duty; it would admirably become " an Officer to sit voting away Money in the " House, while his Soldiers perhaps are taking " it away at their Quarters, for Want of his " Presence to restrain them; nay, perhaps his " Troop or Regiment may be in some Action " abroad, and he must either have the Shame " of being absent from them at such a time, " or

AD.1692 “ or from that House where he is entrusted
 “ with our Liberties.

4W. & M.



“ My Lords, There is another Sort of In-
 “ capacity yet worse than this; I mean, that
 “ of Parliament-Men’s having such Places in
 “ the *Exchequer*, as the very Profit of them
 “ depends on the Money given to the King
 “ in Parliament: Would any of your Lord-
 “ ships send, and intrust a Man to make a
 “ Bargain for you, whose very Interest shall
 “ be to make you give as much as he can
 “ possibly?

“ It puts me in mind of a Farce, where
 “ an Actor holds a Dialogue with himself,
 “ speaking first in one Tone, and then an-
 “ swering himself in another.

“ Really, my Lords, this is no Farce; for it’s
 “ no laughing Matter to undo a Nation; but
 “ is altogether as unnatural for a Member of
 “ Parliament to ask first in the King’s Name
 “ for such a sort of Supply; give an Account
 “ from him how much is needful towards the
 “ paying such an Army, or such a Fleet; and
 “ then immediately give, by his ready Vote,
 “ what he had before asked by his Master’s
 “ Order.

“ Besides, my Lords, there is such a Ne-
 “ cessity now for long Sessions of Parliaments,
 “ and the very Privileges belonging to Mem-
 “ bers are of so great Extent, that it would
 “ be a little hard and unequal to other Gentle-
 “ men, that they should have all the Places also.

“ All the Objections that have been made
 “ may be reduced to these:

“ *First*, ’Tis told us, that ’tis a Disrespect to
 “ the King, that his Servants or Officers should
 “ be excluded,

“ To

“ To this I desire it may be consider’d, that *A.D.1692*
 “ ’tis in this Case as when a Tenant sends up
 “ any body to treat for him: Would any of *W. & M.*
 “ your Lordships think it a Disrespect; nay,
 “ would the King himself think it any, if the
 “ Tenant would not wholly refer himself to
 “ one of your own Servants, or the King’s
 “ Commissioners in the Case of the Crown?
 “ And if he chuses rather some plain honest
 “ Friend of his own, to supply his Absence
 “ here, will any blame such a Proceeding, or
 “ think it unmannerly?

“ All we would prevent is, that a good rich
 “ Corporation should not chuse to intrust,
 “ with all their Liberties, a plain honest
 “ Country Neighbour, and find him, within
 “ six Months, changed into a prefer’d cunning
 “ Courtier; who shall tie them to their
 “ Choice, tho’ he is no more the same Man,
 “ than if he were turn’d Papist, which, by
 “ the Law, as it stands already, puts an Inca-
 “ pacity upon him.

“ Consider, my Lords, of what mighty
 “ Consequence it may be, that so many Votes
 “ should be free, when upon one single one
 “ may depend the whole Security or Loss of
 “ this Nation; by one single Vote such Things
 “ may happen, that I almost tremble to think
 “ of; by one single Vote *a general Excise may be*
 “ *granted, and then we are all lost*; by one
 “ single Vote the Crown may be impower’d
 “ to name all the Commissioners for raising
 “ the Taxes, and then surely we should be in
 “ a fair way towards it.

“ Nay, whatever has happen’d may again
 “ be apprehended; and, I hope, those Reve-
 “ rend Prelates will reflect, that if they grow
 “ once obnoxious to a prevalent Party, one
 “ single

A.D. 1692

4 W. & M.

“ single Voice may be as dangerous to that
 “ Bench, as a general Dissatisfaction among
 “ the People proved to be once in a late Ex-
 “ perience; which I am far from saying by
 “ way of threatening, but by way of Caution.

“ My Lords, We may think, because this
 “ concerns not the House of Lords, that we
 “ need not be so over-careful of the Matter;
 “ but there are Noblemen in *France*, at least
 “ such as were so before they were enslaved,
 “ who, that they might domineer over others,
 “ and serve a present Turn, perhaps let all
 “ Things alone so long, till the People were
 “ quite master’d, and the Nobility themselves
 “ too to bear them Company.

“ So that I never met a *Frenchman*, even
 “ of the greatest Rank (and some had ten
 “ thousand Pistoles a Year in Employments)
 “ that did not envy us here for our Freedom
 “ from that Slavery which they groan under;
 “ and this I have observed universally, except
 “ just Monsieur *de Louvois*, Monsieur *Colbert*,
 “ or such People; because they were the Mi-
 “ nisters themselves who occasion’d these Com-
 “ plaints, and thrived by the Oppression of
 “ others.

“ My Lords, This Country of ours is very
 “ apt to be provok’d: We have had a late
 “ Experience; and tho’ no wise Man but
 “ would bear a great deal, rather than make
 “ a Bustle; yet really the People are other-
 “ wise, and at any time change a present Un-
 “ easiness for any other Condition, tho’ a
 “ worse: We have known it so too often,
 “ and sometimes repented it too late.

“ Let them not have this new Provocation,
 “ in being debarred from a Security in their
 “ Representatives; for malicious People will
 “ not

“ not fail to infuse into their Minds, that all those A.D. 1692
 “ vast Sums which have been, and still must W. & M.
 “ be raised towards this War, are not dispos’d 
 “ away in so fair a manner as ought to be;
 “ and, I am afraid, they will say their Money
 “ is not *given*, but *taken*.

The King, coming to the House the 20th King Wil-
 of *January*, gave the Royal Assent to the liam fond
 Land-Tax of four Shillings in the Pound; but of this Par-
 he refused to give his Assent to a Bill for the liament
 frequent calling and meeting of Parliaments; that Burnet
 having no mind, says my Author, to part with calls Jaco-
 this Parliament so long as the War lasted. He bites.
 was far from thinking them *Jacobites*, as Bi-
 shop *Burnet* did, while he received annually
 such Demonstrations of their Affections, *viz.*
 Supplies of five and six Millions a Year to
 support him on the Throne.

A Complaint was made to the House of A Pamph-
 Commons, about this time, of a Pamphlet let burnt,
 entitled, *King William and Queen Mary Con-* with Bp.
querors; which would have made the Lives Burnet's
 and Estates of the Subject as precarious as they Pastoral
 are in *Turkey*: At which the House was so Letter,
 alarmed, that they order'd the Book to be making
 burnt by the Hands of the common Hang- the King
 man; together with Bishop *Burnet's* and Queen
 Pastoral Conque-
 Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese, of the rors.
 same Tenor. After which both Houses came
 to a Resolution, *That the Assertion of King*
William and Queen Mary's being King and
Queen by Conquest was highly injurious to their
Majesties rightful Title to the Crown, inconsistent
with the Principles on which this Government
was founded, and tended to the Subversion of
the Rights of the People.

Another Grievance complain'd of, was the
 pressing Land-men for the Sea-Service, by the
 Vol. XXIV. Q Officers

A.D. 1692 Officers of the Fleet, carrying them over to *Holland*, and selling them to the Officers of the Army; which, perhaps, had not been taken notice of, if a Servant of one of the Members of Parliament had not been thus spirited away. Sir *John Trevor*, the Speaker, being order'd to lay this Oppression before his Majesty, the King was pleas'd to express a just Resentment of it; and order'd, that no Officers should presume to press Land-men for the future, on pain of being cashier'd, &c. But it does not appear, that any of them were punish'd for this Practice.

4 W. & M.
Soldiers kidnapp'd and carried beyond Sea.

The Conditions granted the *Irish* on the Surrender of *Limerick* complain'd of.

The keeping back the Soldiers Pay, and embezzling the forfeited Estates, &c. complain'd of in an Address.

The Commons also appear'd uneasy at the Conditions that had been granted the *Irish* on the Surrender of *Limerick*, and at the King's Disposal of some of the forfeited Estates and Effects in that Kingdom, and presented his Majesty an Address upon that Subject; wherein they complain of the Licentiousness of the Soldiers for want of Pay in that Kingdom, which, they said, they hoped they had provided for: They complain of the recruiting his Majesty's Troops with *Irish* Papists; of the letting forfeited Estates at Under-rates, to the Prejudice of the Revenue; the Embezzlement of the Stores in the Towns and Garrisons taken from King *James*; the Embezzlements of the forfeited Estates and Goods; and represented, that the Addition to the Articles of *Limerick* had been a great Encouragement to the *Irish* Papists, and a weakening of the *English* Interest there.

They humbly beseech his Majesty therefore, that the Soldiers may be paid their Arrears, and the Country what is due to them for Quarters; and that no *Irish* Papist may serve in the Army there.

That,

That, according to the Assurance his Majesty had given them, no Grant might be made of the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, till there be an Opportunity of settling that Matter in Parliament; and, as to the additional Article which open'd so wide a Passage to the *Irish* Papists to come and repossess themselves of the Estates which they had forfeited by their Rebellion, they desired that those Articles, with the said Addition, might be laid before them, and the manner of obtaining them enquired into.

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They desire no Grants may be made of the forfeited Estates according to the K's Promise.

That the Articles of *Limerick* might be laid before them.

To which the King answer'd, in general Terms, That what was amiss should be remedied; but did, however, grant a very great Part of those Estates to the Lord *Portland*, and other Favourites afterwards.

As neither the State of *Ireland*, nor this Address of the Commons, can be well understood without a View of the Civil Articles, relating to the Surrender of *Limerick*, I have thought fit to insert them in this Place.

I. " The Roman-Catholicks of this Kingdom shall enjoy such Privileges, in the Exercise of their Religion, as are consistent with the Laws of *Ireland*, or as they did enjoy in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second; and their Majesties (as soon as their Affairs will permit them to summon a Parliament in this Kingdom) will endeavour to procure the said Roman-Catholicks such further Security in that particular, as may preserve them from any Disturbance upon the Account of their said Religion.

The Articles of *Limerick*, which were the Occasion of the said Address.

II. " All the Inhabitants or Residents of *Limerick*, or any other Garrison now in the Possession of the *Irish*, and all Officers and Soldiers now in Arms under any Commis-

A.D. 1692 “ lion of King *James*, or those authoriz’d by
 “ him, to grant the same in the several Coun-
 4 W. & M. “ ties of *Limerick, Cork, Kerry, Clare, Sligo,*
 “ and *Mayo*, or any of them; and all the
 “ commissioned Officers in their Majesties
 “ Quarters, that belong to the *Irish* Regiments
 “ now in being, that are treated with, and
 “ who are not Prisoners of War, or have ta-
 “ ken Protection, who shall return, and sub-
 “ mit to their Majesties Obedience, their, and
 “ every of their Heirs, shall hold, possess,
 “ and enjoy all and every their Estates of
 “ Freehold and Inheritance, and all the Right,
 “ Title and Interest, Privileges and Immuni-
 “ ties, which they, and every or any of them
 “ held, enjoyed, or were rightfully entitled to
 “ in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second,
 “ or at any time since, by the Laws and Sta-
 “ tutes that were in Force in the said Reign
 “ of King *Charles* the Second; and shall be
 “ put in Possession, by Order of the Govern-
 “ ment, of such of them as are in the King’s
 “ Hands, or the Hands of his Tenants, with-
 “ out being put to any Suit or Trouble there-
 “ in; and all such Estates shall be freed and
 “ discharged from all Arrears of Crown-
 “ Rents, Quit-Rents, and other publick Char-
 “ ges incurred and become due since *Michael-*
 “ *mas* 1688, to the Day of the Date hereof;
 “ and all Persons comprehended in this Arti-
 “ cle, shall have, hold and enjoy, all their
 “ Goods and Chattels, real and personal, to
 “ them, or any of them, belonging and re-
 “ maining either in their own Hands, or in
 “ the Hands of any Person whatsoever in
 “ Trust for, or for the Use of them, or any
 “ of them: And all and every the said Per-
 “ sons, of what Profession, Trade, or Cal-
 “ ling

“ ling soever they be, shall, and may use, exer- A.D. 1692
 “ cise and practise, their severall and respective W. & M.
 “ Professions, Trades and Callings, as freely
 “ as they did use, exercise and enjoy the same,
 “ in the Reign of King *James* the Second;
 “ provided that nothing in this Article con-
 “ tained, be construed to extend to, or re-
 “ store any forfeiting Person now out of the
 “ Kingdom, except what are hereafter compri-
 “ sed: Provided also, That no Person what-
 “ soever, shall have or enjoy the Benefit of
 “ this Article, that shall neglect or refuse to
 “ take the Oath of Allegiance made by Act
 “ of Parliament in *England*, in the first Year
 “ of the Reign of their present Majesties,
 “ when thereunto required.

III. “ All Merchants, or reputed Mer-
 “ chants, of the City of *Limerick*, or of any
 “ other Garrison now possessed by the *Irish*,
 “ or of any Town or Place in the Counties of
 “ *Clare* or *Kerry*, who are absent beyond the
 “ Seas, that have not bore Arms since their
 “ Majesties Declaration in *February*, 1688-9,
 “ shall have the Benefit of the second Article,
 “ in the same Manner as if they were present;
 “ provided such Merchants, and reputed Mer-
 “ chants, do repair into this Kingdom within
 “ the Space of eight Months, from the Date
 “ hereof.

IV. “ The following Officers, viz. Colonel
 “ *Simon Lutterill*, Colonel *Rowland White*,
 “ *Maurice Eustace* of *Yearmanston*, Cheviars of
 “ *Maystown*, commonly called *Mount-Linster*,
 “ now belonging to the Regiments of the
 “ aforesaid Garrisons and Quarters of the *Irish*
 “ Army who are beyond the Seas, and sent
 “ thither upon Affairs of their respective Re-
 “ giments, or the Army in general, shall have
 “ the

A.D. 1692 " the Benefit and Advantage of the second Ar-
 " ticle, provided they return hither within the
 4 W. & M. " Space of eight Months from the Date of these
 " Presents, and submit to their Majesties Govern-
 " ment, and take the above-mentioned Oath.
 V. " That all and singular the said Per-
 " sons comprised in the second and third Ar-
 " ticles, shall have a general Pardon of all
 " Attainders, Outlawries, Treasons, Misprisi-
 " ons of Treasons, Premunires, Felonies,
 " Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors
 " whatsoever, by them, or any of
 " them committed, since the beginning of the
 " Reign of King *James* the Second; and if
 " any of them be attainted by Parliament,
 " the Lords Justices and the General, will use
 " their best Endeavours to get the same re-
 " pealed by Parliament, and the Outlawries
 " to be reversed *gratis*, all but Writing-Clerks
 " Fees.

VI. " Whereas these present Wars have
 " drawn great Violences upon both Parties,
 " and if Leave were given to the bringing of
 " all sorts of private Actions, the Animosities
 " would probably continue, that have been so
 " long on foot, and the publick Disturbances
 " last; for the quieting and settling therefore
 " of the Kingdom, and the avoiding those
 " Inconveniencies, which would be the neces-
 " sary Consequence of the contrary, no Person
 " or Persons whatsoever, comprised in the
 " foregoing Articles, shall be sued, molested,
 " or impleaded, at the Suit of any Party or
 " Parties whatsoever, for any Trespasses by
 " them committed, or for any Arms, Horses,
 " Monies, Goods, Chattels, Merchandizes,
 " or Provisions whatsoever, by them seized or
 " taken, during the Time of the War; and
 " no

“ no Person or Persons whatsoever, in the se- *A.D. 1692*
 “ cond or third Articles comprised, shall be
 “ sued, or made accountable for the Rents or ⁴ *W. & M.*
 “ Rates of any Lands, Tenements, or Houses,
 “ by him or them, received or enjoyed, in
 “ this Kingdom, since the beginning of the
 “ present War, to the Day of the Date here-
 “ of: Nor for any Waste or Trespas, by him
 “ or them committed, in any such Lands,
 “ Tenements, or Houses: And it is also a-
 “ greed, that this Article shall be mutual and
 “ reciprocal on both Sides.

VII. “ Every Nobleman and Gentleman
 “ comprised in the second and third Articles,
 “ shall have Liberty to ride with a Sword
 “ and Case of Pistols, if they think fit, and
 “ keep a Gun in their Houses for the Defence
 “ of the same, or Fowling.

VIII. “ The Inhabitants and Residents of
 “ the City of *Limerick*, and other Garrisons,
 “ shall be permitted to remove their Goods,
 “ Chattels, and other Provisions out of the
 “ same, without being viewed or searched, or
 “ paying any manner of Duties; and shall
 “ not be compelled to leave their Houses or
 “ Lodgings they now have therein, for the
 “ Space of six Weeks next ensuing the Date
 “ hereof.

IX. “ The Oath to be administred to such
 “ Roman-Catholicks as submit to their Maje-
 “ sty's Government, shall be the Oath afore-
 “ said, and no other.

X. “ No Person or Persons, who shall at
 “ any time hereafter break these Articles, or
 “ any of them, shall thereby make, or cause,
 “ any other Person or Persons, to forfeit or
 “ lose the Benefit of the same.

XI.

A.D. 1692

4 W. & M.

XI. “ The Lords Justices and General, do promise to use their utmost Endeavours, that all Persons comprehended in the above-mentioned Articles, shall be protected and defended from all Arrests and Executions for Debt and Damage, for the Space of eight Months next ensuing the Date hereof.

XII. Lastly, “ The Lords Justices and the General do undertake, that their Majesties will ratify these Articles within the Space of three Months, or sooner, and use their utmost Endeavours that the same shall be ratified and confirmed in the Parliament.

XIII. “ And whereas Colonel *John Browne* stood indebted unto several Protestants by Judgments of Record, which appearing to the late Government, the Lords *Tyrconnel* and *Lucan* took away the Effects the said *John Browne* had, to answer the said Debts; which Effects were taken for the publick Use of the *Irish*, and their Army, for freeing the said Lord *Lucan* of his said Engagement, past upon their publick Account, for Payment of the said Protestants: For preventing the Ruin of the said *John Browne*, and for Satisfaction of his said Creditors, at the Instance of the said Lord *Lucan*, and the rest of the Persons aforesaid; it is agreed, That the said Lords Justices, and Lieutenant General *Ginkel*, shall interpose with the King and Parliament to have the Estates secured to Roman-Catholicks, by Articles and Capitulations in this Kingdom, charged with, and equally liable to the Payment of so much of the said Debts, as the said Lord *Lucan*, upon stating Accounts with the said *John Browne*, shall certify under his Hand, that the Effects taken from the said *John Browne*

“ *Browne* amount unto; Account is to be sta- A.D. 1692
 “ ted, and the Balance certified by the said 4 W. & M.
 “ Lord *Lucan* in twenty-one Days after the
 “ Date hereof: For the true Performance
 “ whereof, we have hereunto set our Hands;

P R E S E N T,

<i>Scravemore,</i> <i>H. Mackay,</i> <i>T. Talmasb,</i>		<i>Charles Porter,</i> <i>Tho. Conyngesby,</i> <i>Baron de Ginckel.</i>
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“ And whereas the said City of *Lime-* The Ra-
 “ *rick* hath been since, in pursuance of the tification
 “ said Articles, surrendered unto us. Now by the K.
 “ KNOW YE, That we, having considered of
 “ the said Articles, are graciously pleased here-
 “ by to declare, that we do, for us, our Heirs
 “ and Successors, as far as in us lies, ratify
 “ and confirm the same, and every Clause,
 “ Matter, and Thing, therein contained: And
 “ as to such Parts thereof, for which an Act
 “ of Parliament shall be found to be necessary,
 “ we shall recommend the same to be made
 “ good by Parliament, and shall give our
 “ Royal Assent to any Bill or Bills that shall
 “ be passed by our two Houses of Parliament
 “ to that purpose. And whereas it appears
 “ unto us, that it was agreed between the Par-
 “ ties to the said Articles, that after the Words
 “ *Limerick, Clare, Kerry, Cork, Mayo,* or
 “ any of them in the second of the said Arti-
 “ cles, the Words following, *viz. And all*
 “ *such as are under their Protection in the*
 “ *said Counties,* should be inserted, and be
 “ part of the said Articles; which Words ha-
 “ ving been casually omitted by the Writer,
 “ the Omission was not discovered, till after
 “ the said Articles were signed; but was ta-

R

“ ken

A.D. 1692 “ ken Notice of before the second Town was
 “ surrendered. And our said Justices and Ge-
 4 W. & M. “ neral, or one of them, did promise, that the
 “ said Clause should be made good, it being
 “ within the Intention of the Capitulation, and
 “ inserted in the foul Draught thereof. Our
 “ further Will and Pleasure is, and we do
 “ hereby ratify and confirm the said Words,
 “ viz. (*And all such as are under their Protec-*
 “ *tion in the said Counties*) hereby for us, our
 “ Heirs and Successors; ordaining and decla-
 “ ring, that all, and every Person and Per-
 “ sons therein concerned, shall, and may have,
 “ receive, and enjoy the Benefit thereof, in
 “ such and the same Manner, as if the Words
 “ had been inserted in their proper Place, in
 “ the said second Article, any Omission, De-
 “ fect or Mistake, in the said second Article,
 “ in any Ways notwithstanding. Provided
 “ always, and our Will and Pleasure is, that
 “ these our Letters-Patents shall be enrolled
 “ in our Court of Chancery in our said King-
 “ dom of Ireland, within the Space of one
 “ Year next ensuing: In Witness, &c. Wit-
 “ ness ourself at *Westminster*, the twenty-fourth
 “ Day of February, *Anno Regni Regis & Re-*
 “ *ginæ Gulielmi & Mariæ quarto perbreve do*
 “ *privato Sigillo. Nos autem tenorem præmis-*
 “ *sor’ prædict’ ad requisitionem Attornat’ Gene-*
 “ *ral’ Domini Regis & Domine Reginae pro*
 “ *Regno Hiberniæ duximus exemplificandum per*
 “ *præsentēs. Incujus Rei Testimonium has Li-*
 “ *teras Nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Testibus*
 “ *nobis ipsis apud Westmon’ quinto die Aprilis*
 “ *Annoq; Regni eorum quarto.*

Bridges.

Exam. per nos { S. Keck
 { Lacon W. Child } in Can. Mag.

I come

I come now to relate the farther Proceedings *A. 1692-3*
in the Parliament of *England* this Session.

Besides the Bills already mention'd, and an- *5 W. & M.*
other for taking special Bails in the Country, Acts pass'd

the following Bills received the Royal Assent on the 14th of *March*, viz. 1. An Act for granting additional Duties on Merchandize: 2. An Act for a Review of the last Quarterly Poll: 3. An Act for preventing Suits against such as acted for their Majesties Service: 4. An Act to encourage the apprehending of Highwaymen: 5. An Act for raising the Militia: 6. An Act for stating and examining the publick Accounts: 7. An Act for delivering Declarations to Prisoners: 8. An Act for the Discovery of such as destroy the Game: 9. An Act for recovering the *Greenland-Trade*: 10. An Act to punish Mutiny and Desertion: 11. An Act to prevent malicious Informations in the *King's-Bench*, and for the more easy Reversal of Outlawries in that Court: 12. An Act to prevent Frauds by clandestine Mortgages: 13. An Act to make Parishioners of a Church united, Contributors to the Repairs and Ornaments of the other Church: 14. An Act to regulate Proceedings in the Crown-Office: 15. An Act for the better Discovery of Judgments in the Court at *Westminster*: 16. An Act for continuing the Acts for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with *France*, and for the Encouragement of Privateers.

After which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, and thank'd them for the large Supplies they had given him; recommended the Peace of their respective Counties to their Care, as also the levying the Taxes equally; said, that his Presence was required abroad, but he should leave a sufficient Number of

The K's
Speech at
the Rising
of the Par-
liament.

A 1692-3 Troops for the Security of the Kingdom ; concluding, *That he should continue to expose his Person in their Defence* ; and that his Endeavours should never be wanting to make them a great and flourishing Nation : Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 2d of May.

Promotions.
Trevor
Master of the Rolls.

During this Session of Parliament, viz. in the Month of *December*, Sir *John Trevor*, Speaker of the Commons, was made Master of the Rolls, in the room of *Henry Powle*, Esq; deceased ; and, the latter End of *January*, the King thought fit to dismiss Admiral *Russel*, and give the Command of the Fleet jointly to *Henry Killigrew*, Esq; Sir *Ralph Delaval*, and Sir *Cloudestly Shovel* : *George Rook*, Esq; was appointed Vice-Admiral of the *Red* ; *George*, Lord *Berkley*, Vice-Admiral of the *Blue* ; Colonel *Matthew Aylmer*, Rear-Admiral of the *Red* ; and Captain *David Mitchel*, Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*. On the 16th of *February* the King went down to take a View of the Fleet at *Portsmouth* ; and, dining on Board Vice-Admiral *Rook*, conferred on him the Honour of Knighthood. During this Winter also, *Charles*, Lord *Mobun*, was brought to his Tryal, before the House of Peers, for the Murder of Mr. *Mountfort*, the Player ; but was acquitted. Certain it is, that Lord had laid a Design to carry off Mrs. *Bracegirdle*, the Player, by Force ; in which he was disappointed by *Mountfort*, and was afterwards taken in the Street by the Watch near Mrs. *Bracegirdle's* Lodgings, where *Mountfort* was murder'd, and was in a terrible Consternation when he was apprehended : But I must refer the Reader to the State-Tryals for his Satisfaction in this Matter.

Rook
knighted.

Ld *Mobun*
try'd for
the Murder
of
Mountfort.

Robert

Robert Young was also try'd at the King's-^{A. 1692-3}
Bench-Bar for Forgery and Subornation of
 Perjury; having counterfeited the Hands of ⁵ *W. & M.*
 the Earls of *Marlborough* and *Salisbury*, the *Robert*
 Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and ſeveral others, to an *Young* for
 Affociation againſt King *William*; and the ſham Plot
 Biſhop was taken into Cuſtody thereupon, but againſt the
 releaſed upon the Diſcovery of the Forgery; Biſhop of
 and *Young* was ſentenced to ſtand three times *Rocheſter,*
 in the Pillory, and to pay a Fine of one *&c.*
 thouſand Pounds. Biſhop *Burnet* ſays, the
 Earl of *Marlborough* was ſent to the *Tower*;
 but I believe he is miſtaken.

And now the King, being about to embark
 for *Holland*, was pleaſed, on the 23d of *March*,
 to conſtitute Sir *John Somers*, the Attorney-^{Somers}
 General, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal; and made Lord
 Sir *John Trenchard* one of the Principal Secre-^{Keeper.}
 taries of State: And at the ſame time Sir *John Trenchard*
Lowther, *Henry Prieſtman*, Eſq; *Anthony* Lord ^{Secretary}
Viſcount Falkland, *Robert Auſten*, Eſq; Sir *Robert* of State.
Rich, *Henry Killigrew*, Eſq; and Sir *Ralph* Lords of
Delaval, were appointed Lords Commiſſioners the Admi-
 of the Admiralty. I ſhall, in the next place, ralty.
 obſerve what is remarkable in Biſhop *Burnet* in
 the Year 92.

The Biſhop relates, That the taking off Par-^{Remarks}
 liament-Men (in the Year 92) who complain'd on *Burnet's*
 of Grievances by Places and Penſions, was be-^{History in}
 lieved to be now generally practiſed. (For) *Seymour*,^{the Year}
 who had, in a very injurious manner, 92.
 not only oppoſed every thing, but had reflect-
 ed on the King's Title and Conduct, was this
 Winter brought into the Treafury and the Ca-
 binet-Council.

The Biſhop has before complain'd of the Court's
countenancing Bribery, and buying off Men that
oppoſed them; but, whatever Truth there may
be

A. 1692-3 be in that Charge, I must beg leave to differ with the Bishop in the Reasons why Sir Edward Seymour and the High Party (as he calls them) opposed the Court: It was not on account of any Objection they had to the King's Title, or from an Averseness to furnish him with Supplies against France; but because they did not approve of the Methods of raising Money by Anticipations on the Revenue; by large Premiums and extravagant Interest, whereby they foresaw the Nation would be impoverish'd: They would rather have raised all the Money wanted within the Year, that the King might not have been obliged to have given such extravagant Interest and Premiums, and paid such a Price for Naval Stores and other warlike Provisions, which were taken up upon Credit. They might be dissatisfied also with the Management of the War, and at the keeping such vast Armies in Flanders: They would rather probably have seen our Naval Power encreased, the French Coasts alarm'd and harass'd from Time to Time by an Army from on Board the Fleet, Prizes made at Sea, and our Trade protected, which suffer'd miserably by the French Privateers, even when we were Masters at Sea: And however unreasonable Sir Edward Seymour and his Party might seem to be, in censuring the Conduct of the War, we shall find, in a few Pages, that the Bishop himself is no less severe upon the Administration on this Account, than the Knight. Give me leave to observe farther, that how complaisant soever the Parliament were in raising Money and assisting the King, if they happen'd at any time not to approve the Bishop's Measures, they were immediately denominated JACOBITES: But, surely, had King William suspected them to be such, he would never have advanced

5. W. & M.
Remarks
on Burnet's
History
of the Year
92.

advanced their Leaders to the principal Posts in the Civil Government, in the Navy, and the Army; and thereby have put it in their Power to destroy him and restore King James. It is to be remember'd also, that this very Sir Edward Seymour the Bishop charges with being a Jacobite, was the first Man of Quality that went over to the Prince of Orange after his Landing, and was the very Person that proposed and framed the Association to stand by him, &c.

A. 1692-3

W. & M.

Remarks
on Burnet's
History of
the Year
92.

The Bishop relates, p. 87, That the Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland being dissolv'd by the King, their Clergy insisted, that they might meet by an inherent Right lodged in their Church, and confirm'd by Law (without the King's Leave) and had the Assurance to continue to sit, and afterwards to adjourn themselves, even after the King had dissolved them.

The Assembly of
the Kirk
of Scotland
refuse to
obey King
William.

Had the Convocation of the Church of England acted at this rate, the Bishop would certainly have styled them Rebels and Traytors; tho' he seems to be very angry with those who represented this Matter as a high Strain of Insolence in the Scots Presbyterians. The next thing I shall present the Reader with, is Bishop Burnet's Relation of the Massacre at Glencoe, in his own Words, p. 88, &c.

“ There was at this time a very barbarous
“ Massacre committed in Scotland, which
“ shew'd both the Cruelty and Treachery of
“ some of those who had unhappily insinuated
“ themselves into the King's Confidence. The
“ Earl of Braidalbin form'd a Scheme of
“ quieting all the Highlanders, if the King
“ would give twelve or fifteen thousand Pounds
“ for doing it, which was remitted down from
“ England; and this was to be divided among
“ the

The Mas-
sacre at
Glencoe.

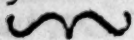
A. 1692-3 “ the Heads of the Tribes or Clans of the
 5 W. & M. “ Highlanders. He employ’d his Emissaries
 “ among them ; and told them, the best Ser-
 “ vice they could do King *James*, was to lie
 “ quiet, and reserve themselves to a better
 “ Time : And if they would take the Oaths,
 “ the King would be contented with that ;
 “ and they were to have a Share of this Sum
 “ that was sent down to buy their Quiet. But
 “ this came to nothing ; their Demands rose
 “ high ; they knew this Lord had Money to
 “ distribute among them ; they believed he in-
 “ tended to keep the best Part of it himself ;
 “ so they ask’d more than he could give.
 “ Among the most clamorous and obstinate
 “ of these, were the *Macdonalds* of *Glencoe*,
 “ who were *believ’d* guilty of much Robbery
 “ and many Murders ; and so had gain’d too
 “ much by their pilfering War to be easily
 “ brought to give it over : The Head of that
 “ Valley had so particularly provok’d Lord
 “ *Braidalbin*, that as his Scheme was quite
 “ defeated by the Opposition that he rais’d,
 “ so he design’d a severer Revenge. The
 “ King had, by a Proclamation, offer’d an
 “ Indemnity to all the Highlanders that had
 “ been in Arms against him, upon their coming
 “ in by a prefix’d Day to take the Oaths : The
 “ Day had been twice or thrice prolong’d ;
 “ and it was at last carried to the End of the
 “ Year 1691, with a positive threatening of
 “ proceeding to military Execution against
 “ such as should not come into his Obedience
 “ by the last Day of *December*.
 “ All were so terrified, that they came in ;
 “ and even that *Macdonald* went to the Go-
 “ vernor of *Fort William* on the last of *De-*
 “ *cember*, and offer’d to take the Oaths ; but
 “ he

“ he being only a military Man, could not or *A. 1692.3*
 “ would not tender them; and *Macdonald* was *5 W. & M.*
 “ forced to seek for some of the legal Magi-
 “ strates to tender them to him. The Snows
 “ were then fallen; so four or five Days pass’d
 “ before he could come to a Magistrate: He
 “ took the Oaths in his Presence on the 4th or
 “ 5th of *January*, when, by the Strictness of
 “ the Law, he could claim no Benefit by them.
 “ The Matter was signified to the Council,
 “ and the Person had a Reprimand for giving
 “ him the Oaths when the Day was pass’d.

“ This was kept up from the King; and
 “ the Earl of *Braidalbin* came to Court to
 “ give an Account of his Diligence, and to
 “ bring back the Money, since he could not
 “ do the Service for which he had it. He in-
 “ form’d against this *Macdonald*, as the chief
 “ Person who had defeated that good Design;
 “ and, that he might both gratify his own Re-
 “ venge, and render the King odious to all
 “ the Highlanders, he propos’d that Orders
 “ should be sent for a military Execution on
 “ those of *Glencoe*. An Instruction was drawn
 “ by a Secretary of State, to be both sign’d
 “ and countersign’d by the King (that so he
 “ might bear no Part of the Blame, but that
 “ it might lie wholly on the King) that such,
 “ as had not taken the Oaths by the Time li-
 “ mited, should be shut out of the Benefit of
 “ the Indemnity, and be received only upon
 “ Mercy: But when it was found, that this
 “ would not authorize what was intended, a
 “ second Order was got to be sign’d and
 “ countersign’d; that if the *Glencoe* Men could
 “ be separated from the rest of the Highlan-
 “ ders, some Examples might be made of
 “ them, in order to strike Terror into the rest.

A. 1692 3

5 W. & M.



“ The King sign’d this without any Enquiry
 “ about it ; for he was too apt to sign Papers
 “ in a hurry, without examining the Impor-
 “ tance of them. This was one Effect of his
 “ Slowness in dispatching Business ; for, as he
 “ was apt to suffer Things to run on till there
 “ was a great Heap of Papers laid before
 “ him, so then he sign’d them a little too pre-
 “ cipitately. But all this while the King
 “ knew nothing of *Macdonald’s* offering to
 “ take the Oaths within the Time, nor of his
 “ having taken them soon after it was past,
 “ when he came to a proper Magistrate. As
 “ these Orders were sent down, the Secretary
 “ of State writ many private Letters to *Le-
 vingstoun*, who commanded in *Scotland*,
 “ giving him a strict Charge and particular
 “ Directions for the Execution of them ; and
 “ he order’d the Passes in the Valley to be
 “ kept, describing them so minutely, that the
 “ Orders were certainly drawn by one who
 “ knew the Country well : He gave also a
 “ positive Direction that no Prisoners should
 “ be taken, that so the Execution might be
 “ as terrible as was possible. He press’d this
 “ upon *Levingstoun*, with Strains of Vehemence
 “ that look’d as if there was something more
 “ than ordinary in it : He indeed grounded it
 “ on his Zeal for the King’s Service ; adding,
 “ that such Rebels and Murderers should be
 “ made Examples of.

“ In *February* a Company was sent to *Glencoe*,
 “ who were kindly received, and quarter’d over
 “ the Valley ; the Inhabitants thinking them-
 “ selves safe, and looking for no Hostilities.
 “ After they had staid a Week among them,
 “ they took their Time in the Night and kill’d
 “ about six and thirty of them, the rest taking

“ the

" the Alarm and escaping. This raised a *A. 1692-3*
 " mighty Out-cry, and was publish'd by the *W. & M.*
 " *French* in their Gazettes, and by the *Jaco-*
 " *bites* in their Libels, to cast a Reproach on
 " the King's Government, as cruel and bar-
 " barous; tho', in all other Instances, it had
 " appeared that his own Inclinations were
 " gentle and mild, rather to an Excess. The
 " King sent Orders to enquire into the
 " Matter; but when the Letters writ upon
 " this Business were all examined, which I
 " myself read, it appeared that so many were
 " involved in the Matter, that the King's
 " Gentleness prevailed on him to a Fault;
 " and he contented himself with dismissing
 " only the Master of *Stair* from his Service.
 " The Highlanders were so inflamed with this,
 " that they were put in as forward a Disposi-
 " tion, as the *Jacobites* wish'd for, to have re-
 " belled upon the first favourable Opportuni-
 " ty: And, indeed, the not punishing this
 " with a due Rigour, was the greatest Blot of
 " this whole Reign, and had a very ill Effect
 " in alienating that Nation from the King and
 " his Government."

I shall leave the Massacre of Glencoe as Bi- Remarks
shop Burnet has stated it, and only observe, that on Burnet's
the Whigs would never have ceased clamouring Account
against the Stuarts, if such notorious Murders of the Year
bad gone unpunish'd during their Administra- 92.
tion.

Our Right Reverend Author relates, p. 90, *Marlbo-*
 That the Earl of *Nottingham* came to the Earl *rough's*
 of *Marlborough*, with a Message from the *Disgrace.*
 King, telling him, that he had no more Use
 for his Service; and therefore demanded all
 his Commissions: That what occasion'd so hard
 a Message was unknown; some Letter was

A. 1692-3 intercepted which gave Suspicion. It was certain, that he (*Marlborough*) thought he was too little consider'd, and that he had upon many Occasions censured the King's Conduct, and reflected on the *Dutch*; but the Original of his Disgrace rose from another Consideration, viz. the Princess of *Denmark's* insisting on having a Revenue settled on her by Parliament, which the Countess of *Marlborough* (by her Husband's Direction, as the Bishop insinuates) was supposed to advise.

5 *W. & M.*
Remarks
on *Burnet's*
Account
of the Year
92.

The Princess of
Denmark
retires
from
Court.
The Queen
severe up-
on her.

That, upon the Earl's Disgrace, his Lady, the Princess's Favourite, was forbid the Court; at which the Princess was so offended, that she also left the Court herself; and thereupon Queen *Mary* order'd, that no publick Honours should be paid the Princess: That the Breach continued to the End of the Queen's Life, which the Enemies of the Government tried to make some Advantage of; but the Princess gave no Encouragement to them.

The Bishop seems to be at a Loss to discover the Reason of the Earl of Marlborough's Disgrace; and yet gives us some of the best Reasons in the World for it, viz. That he had censured the King's Conduct, reflected on the Dutch, and put the Princess on demanding a Revenue, that she might be independent of the King (which the Bishop, however, thought but reasonable, inasmuch as she was put out of the Succession during the King's Life.) The Bishop himself seems to slight the Story of the intercepted Letter, nor does he so much as hint at the Contents of it, tho' at that time it was given as the chief Reason of the Earl's Disgrace. It was said, that this Letter contained a Discovery of a design'd Descent near Brest, or some other Part of France, after the Battle of La Hogue; and that

that this Letter (said to be written by the Countess of Marlborough to some of her Friends at the Court of St. Germans) prevented the Execution of that Design: Which Story was encouraged with a double View; 1st, To excuse the keeping the Soldiers so long on Board the Fleet, without attempting a Descent; and, 2dly, To justify the Court in dismissing the Earl of Marlborough, it not being convenient at that time to give the true Reasons of his Disgrace.

The making so little Use of the Victory at La Hogue, and keeping Land Forces on Board to no manner of purpose, seems to have raised the Indignation of our Bishop to a very high Pitch against the Administration: He says, p. 94, The Men who were thus shipped lay some Days (he might have said Months) on Board, to the great Reproach of our Councils; and, that we might not appear too ridiculous, both at home and abroad, by landing them again in *England*, the King order'd them to be sent over to *Flanders*. The common Reflection was, that the Providence of God, and the Valour of our Men, had given us a Victory of which we knew not what Use to make; and, which was worse, our Merchants complain'd of great Losses this Summer.

It is observable here, that the Bishop does not so much as suggest, that the intended Descent was disappointed by any Intelligence given to the Enemy by the Countess of Marlborough; but ascribes it purely to our ill Conduct.

The Reflections of the Bishop, p. 98, on the Loss of *Namur*, and the Defeat at *Stern-kirk*, were, That the Reputation of the King's conducting Armies was much sunk; the *English* were generally discontented, and alienated from the *Dutch*.

A. 1692-3

W. & M.

Remarks
on Burnet's
Account
of the Year
92.

Reflections
on the
Admini-
stration.

A. 1692-3

5 W. & M.

Remarks

on Burnet's

Account

of the Year

92.

On the

Prophane-

ness and

Immoral-

ty of the

Age.

In which I shall not contradict him.

The Bishop observes, p. 101, That we were at this time brought to an outward Face of Virtue and Sobriety, but became deeply corrupted in Principle: That a Disbelief of Revealed Religion, and a profane Mocking at the Christian Faith and the Mysteries of it, became avow'd and scandalous; which, he would insinuate, the Clergy of the Church of *England* were the Occasion of; who, having taken the Oaths, and pray'd for the Government, yet shew'd their Aversion to the Establishment; which made many conclude, he says, That the Clergy were a Sort of Men that would swear and pray against their Consciences: That the *Jacobites* grew more outrageous, while the Clergy seem'd to be Neutrals; nay, the Government itself acted with such Remissness, and so behaved, as if they had secret Instructions to be heavy on the King's best Friends, and to be gentle to his Enemies. Upon the whole, the Nation was falling under such a general Corruption, as to Morals and Principles, that it gave great Apprehensions of heavy Judgments.

Every Man will agree with the Bishop, that the Nation was never more corrupted in their Morals and Principles, than at this Time, notwithstanding the Societies that were formed for the REFORMATION OF MANNERS; but we cannot ascribe it to the same Causes Dr. Burnet does: He will have it, that the Clergy led the Way; that their swearing one way, and looking another, made them esteem'd a Set of Atheists, and that they did not believe the Religion they taught: This is a Slander that the Bishop frequently resumes and inculcates, upon very slender and incompetent Evidence. Every

ry

ry one knows, that the Clergy and Laity of the Church of *England* were the Men that brought about the Revolution. The Dissenters rather supported than opposed King *James* in his arbitrary Measures ; and, had they been never so zealous to have brought in the Prince of *Orange*, they were too inconsiderable a Party to have effected it ; tho', 'tis true, when it was done to their Hands, they did, as usually, claim the whole Merit of the Service, and blacken and calumniate the Clergy of the Church of *England*, as Men not well affected to the Revolution ; in which they had the good Fortune for some time to be believed, and to ingross most of the Places of Profit and Honour in the Government: Nay, the Clergy were not suffered to meet in Convocation, as if their assembling would be prejudicial to the State: And if this gave the Body of the Church of *England* some Apprehensions of being suppressed here, as their Brethren were in *Scotland*, and made them cold in their Zeal for the Administration, it is not to be much wondered at. But this is very far from proving, they would have deposed King *William*, and restored King *James*: They are obliged to the Dissenters and to Bishop *Burnet* for drawing this Inference from their Conduct: Nay, the Bishop has shewn, that both Houses of Parliament, the Body of the Nation in general, were disgusted at the Method of raising Money, and carrying on the War, and at the Partiality the King shew'd for the *Dutch*: And why might not the Clergy have the Liberty of complaining of their Hardships, as well as the rest of the Nation? If they were to be esteem'd *Jacobites* for this, he might with the same Reason have charg'd nine parts in ten of the Nation with being

A. 1692-3

5 W. & M.

Remarks,
on Burnet's
Account of
the Year
92.

A. 1692-3 being *Jacobites*: Nay, he himself, who had in like manner taken the Oaths must be deem'd a *Jacobite*, if Reflections on King *William* would make a Man so; for no one has made severer Reflections on that Prince, than Bishop *Burnet* has done in the Sheets we are now considering: I look therefore upon this Calumny rais'd on the Clergy, to proceed purely from the Bishop's Malice to these Reverend Gentlemen, who knew him to be a Hypocrite and Time-server, and treated him as such.

5 W. & M.
Remarks
on *Burnet's*
Account
of the Year
92.

Besides, there is a more natural Account to be given for the Prevalency of Infidelity and ill Principles, and the general Corruption of Morals, than any the Bishop has assigned: Namely, that there was now scarce any Authority left in the Church to restrain or censure what was amiss; the Clergy were never suffered to meet in a Body to consult the Advancement of Religion, and censure Vice and Infidelity; and the Jurisdiction of the Bishops and their Officers was slighted and laughed at; and because a Toleration had been granted to tender Consciences (which I am far from censuring) ill Men abused that Indulgence, imagining, that now every one was at Liberty to say and do what was right in his own Eyes, and even to avow and maintain their Opinions, how blasphemous or irreligious soever, in Print, as well as in common Discourse: And accordingly we find, that Complaint was made to the House of Commons of a blasphemous Pamphlet, entitled, A DIALOGUE CONCERNING THE DEITY, AND A BRIEF BUT CLEAR CONFUTATION OF THE DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY, which the Commons ordered indeed to be burnt by the Hangman: But, had there been a Convocation sitting at the time of

of the Parliament, as usual, or the Bishops had had any Authority, those Enemies to Reveal'd Religion, durst never have appear'd so openly: The Clergy were so far therefore from being the occasion of all that Impiety and Immorality the Bishop complains of, that the exempting, in a manner, them from all spiritual Jurisdiction, was the real Source of that Infidelity and Immorality. Nor did our new Reformers find, that the setting up Constables, and inferior Officers and Magistrates, to punish Vice and Prophaneness, instead of that Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction that was formerly exercised by the Bishops and their Officers, had any great Effect towards the restraining of Infidelity and Immorality: The committing this Charge to Lay Hands, and even to the worst and most rascally People, had the Effect that might naturally be expected from it.

The Bishop has another Expression, p. 102, that I don't well understand, viz. THAT THE JACOBITES GREW MORE OUTRAGIOUS WHILE THE CLERGY SEEM'D TO BE NEUTRALS: He had before charg'd the Clergy with being JACOBITES, which, one would think, should have made King *James's* Friends more bold and insolent, than their standing Neuter: I must leave the Bishop's Friends therefore to explain what he drives at here. A Man of common Understanding would be apt to conclude, by their standing Neuter, they neither adhered to King *James* or King *William*, and consequently could not be called *Jacobites* or *Williamites*: But to return to our History.

The King set out for *Harwich* the 24th of *March*, where he arrived the same Evening;
Vol. XXIV. T but

A. 1692-3

5 W. & M.

Remarks
on Burnet's
Account
of the Year
92.The Clergy
said to
stand Neu-
ter.

A.D. 1693 but finding the Winds contrary, he returned again to *Kensington*, and embark'd for *Holland* the 31st of the same Month at *Gravesend*, The King arriving at the *Hague* the 2d of *April*.

goes to
Holland.

The French
destroy the
Palati-
nate.

Take
Roses.

The French
take *Huy*.

The Al-
lies defeat-
ed at *Lan-*
den.

This Campaign prov'd very unfortunate to the Confederates on all sides. The *French* early in the Spring besieged and took the Town of *Heidelberg*, the Capital of the Palatinate, which they utterly destroy'd, and demolish'd the Fortifications. The Cities of *Spire*, *Mannheim* and *Frankendale*, and several other Towns of the Palatinate underwent the same Fate; and in *Catalonia* the *French* made themselves Masters of the Town of *Roses*.

The Confederates in *Flanders* were commanded by King *William* in Person, and the *French* by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, either Army consisting of seventy thousand Men at least, all fine Troops. They lay looking upon one another till the middle of *July*, when the *French* decamp'd, and besieg'd *Huy*: Whereupon King *William* sent a great Detachment of his Army, under the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, to force the *French* Lines in *Flanders*, and raise Contributions. *Luxemburg* having made himself Master of *Huy*, made a Feint, as if he intended to attack *Leige*, or *Maestricht*, which induc'd King *William* to make further Detachments to reinforce those Garrisons: Of this *Luxemburg* took the Advantage, and immediately march'd to attack the Confederate Army encamp'd at *Landen*, which was so weakened by the several Detachments King *William* had made, that they were not more than half the Number of the *French*, as 'tis said; but very probably, the *French* were now at least one third more than the Allies: To make some amends for which, King *William's* Camp was strongly

strongly situated, being cover'd almost by Rivers and Defiles, and, where it was not, an Intrenchment was thrown up: *Luxemburg* attack'd the Confederates in this Situation on the 19th of *July*, O. S. and was bravely repulsed till about Noon, when the *Dutch* Horse, as usual, gave Way, and the Confederate Army was defeated, the *French* making themselves Masters of their Camp and their whole Train of Artillery: Nor were there less than ten or twelve thousand Men kill'd and wounded on either Side: The *French* lost a great many Men in the Morning before they could force the Confederate Camp; and the Allies at least as many after the Defeat: And had there not been a little River which stopped the Pursuit of the *French*, the Loss of the Confederates had been still greater; tho' certain it is, a great many of the *English* were drown'd in that River, or kill'd by the *Chevaux de Frize*, which the *Germans* threw into the Water in the Confusion they were in.

King *William* behav'd bravely in the Field, charging several times at the Head of the Troops, and at last made good his Retreat at the Head of three or four Regiments of *English* Horse, together with the Duke *Bavaria*: But it must be acknowledged, that *Luxemburg* shew'd himself much the greatest General; first by those Feints and Stratagems that induc'd the Confederates to lessen their Army by Detachments; and then by forcing them in a Camp, which they look'd upon as inaccessible. Count *Solmes*, General of the *Dutch* Infantry, had his Leg shot off in this Battle, and dy'd of the Wound; the Duke of *Ormond* was also wounded and taken Prisoner by the

A.D. 1693 *French*; and on the other hand, the Duke
Berwick was made Prisoner by the *English*.

5 *W. & M.*

The
Streights
 Fleet at-
 tack'd by
 the *French*,
 and many
 of them
 lost.

To add to this Misfortune, we received Advice about the same time, that on the 16th of *June*, the whole *French* Fleet, commanded by Admiral *Tourville*, had fallen upon the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets bound for *Turkey* and the *Streights*, consisting of 400 Sail, under the Convoy of Sir *George Rook*, and twenty-three Men of War of both Nations, near Cape *St. Vincent*; and that twelve of the Men of War, with about fourscore Merchant-Ships, were taken and destroy'd: They had been convoy'd out of the Channel by the whole Confederate Fleet, which left Sir *George Rook* but a few Days before this Misfortune happened, which makes it highly probable, that it was a pure Accident, and is not to be ascribed to any Intelligence sent the *French* from the Secretary's Office, as was suggested; for it was not possible for any one in the Secretary's Office to know when the grand Fleet would part with them, their Orders being to see the *Turkey* Fleet out of Danger.

Charleroy
 taken by
 the *French*.

The *French* Foot having suffered pretty much in the Battle of *Landen*, did not pursue their Victory, or enter upon any further Action, till the 31st of *August*, when they laid siege to *Charleroy*, which surrendred upon Articles the first of *October* following.

The Al-
 lies defeat-
 ed by *Ca-*
tinat in
Piedmont.

But the Confederates, in no Part of *Europe*, received so entire a Defeat as at *Marsiglia* in *Piedmont*, where Duke *Schomberg* commanded the Troops in *English* Pay, and those celebrated Generals, the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, the rest of that Army: *Catinat* the *French* General obtained this Victory, by a Stratagem never used before, viz. by making

making his Soldiers screw their Bayonets over the Barrels of their Pieces, and charge with them loaded; for the Confederates Generals observing Bayonets at the end of their Muskets (imagin'd they had been discharg'd, and were thrown into Confusion, when they found their Mistake, and a Volley of Shot was pour'd in upon them. Soon after this Action, Pikes began to be laid aside, and Bayonets used in the room of them all over *Europe*: Duke *Schomberg* was mortally wounded, and taken Prisoner by the *French* in this Engagement.

A.D. 1693.

5 W. & M.

Bayonets
first screw-
ed upon the
Barrels of
Muskets.

Duke
Schomberg
killed.

King *William* having left the Command of the Confederate Army in *Flanders* to the Elector of *Bavaria*, repair'd to the *Hague* the first of *October*, where he represented to the States the Necessity of encreasing their Forces by Sea and Land; and they came to an Agreement to augment their Land Forces with fifteen thousand Men, and to make an Addition to their Fleet: After which, his Majesty embark'd for *England*, and, arriving at *Kensington* the latter end of *October*, a Thanksgiving was observ'd for his Preservation in the Field, and his safe Return: And the Parliament meeting the 7th of *November*, his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he mention'd the several Disadvantages the Confederates had receiv'd by Land, and the Miscarriages at Sea: The former he said were occasion'd by the superiour Numbers of the Enemies in all Places; and the latter he would inquire into, and should use his utmost Endeavours that our Power at Sea should be rightly manag'd for the future; recommended their encreasing their Forces by Sea and Land, as the Allies had resolv'd to encrease theirs, and did not doubt but they would grant him suitable Supplies.

The Dutch
agree to
augment
their For-
ces.

The

A.D. 1693

5 W. & M.

Supplies
and Forces
voted by
the Com-
mons.

The Commons, as the most effectual Answer to this Speech, voted the following Sums, viz. 500,000 *l.* to pay the Arrears due to the Seamen, two Millions for the Service of the Fleet, and two Millions five hundred thousand Pounds and upwards for the Army: To which it was resolv'd to add six Regiments of *English* Horse, four Regiments of *English* Dragoons, and fifteen Regiments of *English* Foot, to be commanded by Officers that were his Majesty's natural-born Subjects; and that the whole Land Army should consist of eighty-three thousand one hundred and twenty-one Men, including Officers; and there appearing a Deficiency of 118,000 *l.* in the late Annuity Act, this was agreed to be made good, by enlarging the Time for paying in the Sum of one Million, intended to be raised by that Act: And towards the raising Money for the Maintenance of the Fleet, it was agreed, any Person might add a second Life to the Life already named in the Annuity Act, upon paying in thirty five Pounds more to every hundred already paid in, and a third Life for the further Sum of twenty Pounds.

Annuities
for three
Lives.

In the Month of *January*, *Charles Butler* Earl of *Arran* in *Ireland*, was created Lord *Butler* of *Weston* in *England*.

4 s. in the
Pound.

The King coming to the House the 25th of *January*, gave the Royal Assent to an Act for raising four Shillings in the Pound upon Lands: To an Act for the Importation of *Italian* Thrown Silk, and some others of less Moment: But his Majesty again refused the Bill for free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament, by incapacitating the Members to have Places in the Government, which occasion'd the Commons to pass a Vote the next Day,

A Bill a-
gainst
Members
having
Places re-
jected.

That

WILLIAM and MARY.

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That whoever advised the King not to give the Royal Assent to that Bill, was an Enemy to their Majesties and the Kingdom. They also drew up an Address or Representation, which they presented to his Majesty; wherein they tell him, That it was with great Grief of Heart they observed, since his Majesty's Accession, that this, and several other Bills, had not obtained the Royal Assent, which they could not impute to any other Cause, than the Insinuations of particular Persons, who took upon them, for their particular Ends, to advise his Majesty contrary to the Advice given him in Parliament: To which the King gave a soft and general Answer, and the Matter was dropped, tho' some mov'd to address for a further Answer.

A. 1693-4

6 W. & M.

Which disgusts the Commons.

In this Session, some Merchants mov'd the Commons against the *East India* Company's Charter, and met with so much Countenance, that it was voted, *January* the 19th, That all the Subjects of *England* had a Right to Trade to the *East Indies*, unless prohibited by Act of Parliament; which gave the first Hint to the forming a new *East India* Company by Statute.

The *East India* Company's Patent questioned.

The Parliament hit upon another Expedient to raise Money this Session, which had not been thought of before; and that was by way of Lottery; for which certain Duties upon Salt, and Beer, and Ale, were assigned as a Fund; and, by this Means, a Million of Money was raised to defray the Charges of the War.

A Lottery.

The Royal Assent was given the 8th of *February*, to the Bill for making good the Deficiencies of the late Annuity Act, and to an Act to prevent Disputes concerning Royal Mines: And on the 23d of *March*, to the Act granting certain Rates on Salt, and on Beer and Ale,

Acts passed.

A.D. 1694 Ale, to be a Fund for the intended Lottery:

6 W. & M. An Act for the Relief of the Orphans, and other Creditors of the City of *London*: An

Orphans. Act also pass'd this Session, for raising fifteen hundred thousand Pounds by voluntary Sub-

The Bank of England scriptions; the Subscribers to be incorporated, and to erect a Bank, and were to receive Re-

erected. compences out of certain Duties arising from Tonnage and Poundage, and from Beer and Ale, which was the Foundation of the BANK OF ENGLAND.

Another Act pass'd, granting their Majesties several Duties on Vellum, Parchment and Paper.

Hackney Coaches. And another for raising Money by licensing Hackney and Stage-Coaches.

The whole Money raised this Session, Thus there was granted this Session, a Land Tax of four Shillings in the Pound, which raised about two Millions: A Lottery, which

2,000,000 had a Poll-Tax for its Fund, that raised a Mil-

1,000,000 lion: A Bank establish'd, that raised a Million

1,500,000 and half: A Stamp-Duty on Paper, Parch-

500,000 ment, &c. and a Duty on Coaches, that raised

500,000 about half a Million; and half a Million

1,000,000 more was given to make good Deficiencies; besides the Civil List, for which Funds were

6,500,000 establish'd some Years before: So that the ordinary and extraordinary Charges of the Go-

Other Acts vernment this Year, amounted to upwards of

pass'd. six Millions. Besides the Acts of Supply, and those already mention'd, there pass'd an Act to

prevent Delays of Proceeding at the Quarter-Sessions of the Peace: An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion: An Act for the Im-

portation of Salt-petre: An Act for the Exportation of Iron and Copper: An Act for raising the Militia: An Act for stating the publick Accounts: An Act for the building good and

defen-

defensible Ships, and an Act for the better A.D. 1694
Discipline of the Royal Navy.

At the passing these Acts, the 16th of *April*, 6 W. & M.
1694, his Majesty thank'd the Commons for The Par-
the large Supplies they had given; and, as the liament
Posture of Affairs made his Absence necessary, rise.
he recommended it to both Houses to preserve
the publick Peace: And then the Parliament
was prorogued to the 18th of *September*.

The King, as he had promised at the Be- The Con-
ginning of this Session, laid the Conduct of the duct of the
Royal Navy, and the Loss of the *Turkey Fleet*, Fleet ex-
the preceding Summer, before the Parliament, amined.
and the Commons voted, that there had been
a notorious and treacherous Mismanagement in
the Miscarriage of the *Smyrna Fleet*: But, up-
on the Examination of the Admirals, nothing
appear'd blameable in their Conduct, and the
Matter was dropp'd. However, the King, to
satisfy the popular Clamours, thought fit to re-
move the Admirals *Killegrew*, *Delaval*, and
Shovel, and to constitute *Ruffel* Admiral of *Ruffel*
the Fleet again the last Winter, on the 6th of made Ad-
November. miral

During this Session also, the Earl of *Belle-* The Lords
mont preferr'd a Charge of High Treason in Justices of
the House of Commons against the Lord *Co-* Ireland
ningsby, and Sir *Charles Porter*, late Lords charged
Justices of *Ireland*, for some Excesses of Power with Treason,
exercised during their Administration in that declared
Kingdom: But it was resolved, That there innocent.
were not sufficient Grounds to found a Charge
of High Treason upon: If the Lords Justices
had been guilty of any arbitrary and violent
Proceedings, the Earl of *Bellemont*, by bring-
ing a Charge so much above the Nature of
the Offence, defeated his own Design; and it
is to be question'd, whether he could have

A.D. 1694 made out a Misdemeanor, the Privy-Council having examin'd the Matter before, and declared them innocent.

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Lord Falkland censured for begging Money of the King.

A begging Set of Courtiers.

The Earl of *Sunderland* and a Whig Ministry introduced.

Promotions and other Occurrences not mentioned the preceding Year.

The Lord *Falkland*, a Member of the Commons, did not escape so well; for the House resolv'd, that he had by begging received two thousand Pounds of his Majesty, contrary to the ordinary Method of issuing and bestowing the King's Money, and was guilty of a high Misdemeanor and Breach of Trust, and that he be committed to the *Tower*. And indeed, the Courtiers made Hay while the Sun shin'd: Here were forfeited Estates, and vast Sums raised for the War, and they could not bear to see all this Treasure slip through their Fingers; they were perpetually representing to his Majesty the important Services they had done him, and procuring Grants of one kind or other, notwithstanding the heavy Taxes the Nation groan'd under.

As Admiral *Ruffel*, the Lord *Somers*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, and their Whig Brethren began to have the Ascendant in the King's Councils at this Time, it was thought fit to dismiss several of the Tories from their Employments; and particularly the Earl of *Nottingham*, then esteem'd their truest Friend and Patron, was dismiss'd from his Post of Secretary of State, and succeeded by *Charles* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, the 4th of *March*.

There were several other Occurrences that happen'd the preceding Year, that must not be pass'd over in silence, tho' I chose to give the Preference to the Proceedings in Parliament, and to continue them till the end of the Session without Interruption: The Lord *Capel*, Sir *Cyril Wych*, and *William Duncombe*, Esq; were made Lords Justices of *Ireland* the 12th

10. of

of July, and the Lord Viscount Sidney was made Master of the Ordnance the 22d of the same Month. On the 29th, Mr. *Anthony Wood* was censur'd by the University of Oxford, for a Reflection on the late Earl of *Clarendon*, in his Book, entitled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Vol. II. the Book being order'd to be burnt, and the Author expell'd the University: This these Gentlemen did out of their Zeal, to vindicate the Honour of the Lord *Clarendon*, tho' no Man had done more Honour to that University perhaps, than Mr. *Wood*, even in that very Work they censur'd so severely.

A.D. 1694

6 W. & M.

Wood censured.

On the 19th of *November* the preceding Winter, *St. Maloes* on the Coast of *Bretagne*, was bombard- ed. by a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by Commadore *Bembow*; but it was thought the Mischief we did the *French*, did not exceed the Value of the Powder and Shot spent upon it.

The Duke of *Norfolk*, having apply'd himself to the Parliament for a Divorce from his Dutcheß, on account of her living in Adultery with Mr. *Jermaine*, was advis'd, before he proceeded in his Bill, to make Proof of the Fact at common Law: Whereupon he brought his Action in the Court of *King's-Bench* against *Jermaine*, and on the 24th of *November* recover'd an hundred Marks Damages; which, tho' but a trifling Satisfaction, yet afterwards prov'd the Ground of his getting a Divorce, and Liberty of marrying another Wife by an Act of Parliament.

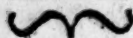
The D. of Norfolk's Action against Jermaine.

The 24th of *November*, 1693, died the most Reverend Father in God, Doctor *William Sancroft*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who had retir'd to a little Estate he had at *Fretchingfield* in *Suffolk*, where, by his own Direction, he

Archbishop Sancroft's Death.

A D. 1694 was buried in the Church-yard, having this Inscription on his Tomb:

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P. M. S.

*Lector, Wilhelmi nuper Archipræsulis
(Qui natus in Vicinia)*

*Quod morri cecidit, prope hunc murum jacet;
Atqui Resurget. Tu interim
Semper paratus esto; nam hora quam non putas
Dominus venturus est.*

Obijt 24 Novemb. Anno { *Nat. Dom. 1693.
Ætat. suæ 77.*

P. M. S.

William Sancroft, born in this Parish; afterwards, by the Providence of God, Archbishop of Canterbury; and at last depriv'd of all that he could not keep with a good Conscience, return'd hither to end his Life where he began it; and professeth here at the Foot of his Tomb, That as he naked came forth, so he naked must return: The Lord giveth, and the Lord hath taken away: As the Lord pleaseth, so things come to pass: Blessed be the Name of the Lord. And over his Effigies was wrote this Text, St. Matt. xxiv. 27. As the Lightning cometh out of the East, and shineth unto the West, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be.

The Duke of Schomberg, Commander of the Forces in *Piedmont*, in the Pay of *Great Britain*, being kill'd, as has been related, at the Battle of *Marsiglia*, in the Campaign in 1693, the Lord Viscount *Galway* was appointed to command those Forces in his stead, on the 5th of *December*; and at the same time received the

the Character of his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy.

The Magazine in *Dublin* was blown up by Accident on the 17th of *February* 1693-4, and an hundred Men and upwards destroy'd by it, there being two hundred and eighteen Barrels of Gunpowder in the Magazine: And the very next Day, viz. the 18th of *February*, Sir *Francis Wheeler*, with three Men of War, and several Merchant-ships under his Convoy, were lost in a most terrible Thunder-Storm in the *Mediterranean*, a little to the Eastward of *Gibraltar*.

The King, after the rising of the Parliament this Spring, was pleas'd to make several Promotions among the Nobility; *Charles* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Secretary of State, was made Marquis of *Alton* and Duke of *Shrewsbury*; *John*, Earl of *Mulgrave*, was created Marquis of *Normanby*; *Henry Herbert*, Esq; was created Baron of *Cherbury* in *Shropshire*; *Thomas*, Lord Marquis of *Carmarthen*, President of the Council, was created Duke of *Leeds*; *William*, Earl of *Bedford*, Marquis of *Tavistock* and Duke of *Bedford*; *William*, Earl of *Devon*, Lord Steward of the Household, was created Marquis of *Hartington*, and Duke of *Devon*; *John Holles*, Earl of *Clare*, was created Marquis of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcastle*; *Francis*, Lord Viscount *Newport*, Treasurer of the Household, was created Earl of *Bradford* in *Shropshire*; the Lord Viscount *Sidney*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and Master of the Ordnance, was made Earl of *Romney*; and about the same time *Edward Russel*, Esq; Sir *John Lowther*, *Henry Priestman*, Esq; *Robert Austen*, Sir *Robert Rich*, Sir *George Rook*, and Sir *George Houblon*, were

A.D. 1694

6 W. & M.

The Magazine at Dublin blown up.

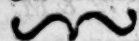
Sir Francis Wheeler cast away.

Creations of Nobility.

Lords of the Admiralty.

A.D. 1694 were constituted Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

6 W. & M.



Lords of
the Trea-
sury.

The King
goes to
Holland.

Remarks
on Burnet's
Account
of the Year
93.

Shrews-
bury,
Marlbo-
rough, &c.
Jacobites.

The Dan-
ger of long
Parlia-
ments.

Charles Montague, Esq; was made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, and continued one of the Lords of the Treasury; the other Lords Commissioners being *Sidney Lord Godolphin*, *Sir William Trumbal*, *Sir Stephen Fox*, and *John Smith*, Esq; And immediately after these Promotions, viz. on the 6th of *May*, the King embark'd for *Holland*.

I shall, in the next place, take a Review of what is most remarkable in *Bishop Burnet's History of the Year 1693*.

The Bishop, p. 104, makes the Marquis of *Halifax*, the Earls of *Mulgrave*, *Shrewsbury* and *Marlborough*, the Leaders of the *Jacobites*.

From whence it is evident, that by Jacobites he generally means those that were Friends to the Constitution in Church and State; most of these Noblemen, if not all of them, being eminently such; and this appears also from the very Description the Bishop gives of them.

He tells, p. 105, That they promoted the Bill for expelling those that had Places and Pensions out of the House of Commons, and another Bill for Triennial Parliaments; tho' the Bishop seems to agree with them, p. 106, That long Parliaments were very dangerous both to the Crown and to the Nation. If the Conjunction of Affairs gave them much Credit, they might grow uneasy to the Crown, as in King *Charles* the first's Time; and, in another Situation of Affairs, they might be so practised upon by the Court, that they might give all the Money and all the Liberties of *England* up, when they were to have a large Share in the Money,

Money, and were to be made Instruments of Tyranny, as in King *Charles* the second's Time: That Triennial Parliaments would oblige the Members to behave themselves so well, as to recommend them to their Electors at the three Years End; whereas, when a Parliament was to sit many Years, Members cover'd with Privileges were apt to take great Liberties, forgot that they represented others, and took Care only of themselves; so it was thought, that *England* would have a truer Representative when it was chosen every third Year. To which all that was objected was, that frequent Elections would make the Freeholders proud and insolent, and occasion a perpetual Expence to the Gentlemen that were chosen.

A.D. 1694
6 W. & M.
Remarks
on Burnet's
Account
of the Year
93.
The Con-
veniency
of Trien-
nial Par-
liaments.

It is very strange, after the Bishop had so impartially weigh'd this Matter, that he should stigmatize the Gentlemen who were for Triennial Parliaments, as Jacobites, and Enemies to the Government; as he did also on account of their promoting the Bill for preventing Bribery and Corruption; a Practice which he himself tells us he was asham'd of, and had represented to the King the Villany of.

We are inform'd, p. 108, That Sir *Edward Seymour* and Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, two great Tories, began to form a Party in the House of Commons against the Court at this Time, and to oppose every thing; but the Party of the Tories was too inconsiderable, p. 109, to have rais'd a great Opposition, if a Body of Whigs had not join'd with them; the chief of whom were Mr. *Paul Foley* and Mr. *Farley*.

The Bi-
shop in-
consistent
in his Ac-
counts of
the Tories.

It must be remember'd here, that notwithstanding the Bishop makes the Tories to be so in-considerable

A.D. 1694 considerable in this Place, in the Pages formerly referred to, he represents the House of Commons to be most of them Tories, and even Jacobites, who only waited for an Opportunity of bringing in King James: It is violently to be suspected also, that the Things the Tories opposed were very prejudicial to the Kingdom, since the most considerable Whigs join'd in the Opposition; and this will be still more evident, if we recollect what a Flood of Projects for raising Money, such as Banks, Annuities, Lotteries, &c. broke in upon us at this Time, which drew all the Ready Money out of Trade, threw it into the Funds, and produced that inimitable Practice of Stock-Jobbing; which had however this good Effect, the Bishop observes, That all Men, who had Money in any of these Funds, were under a Necessity of concurring with the Court, lest their own Fortunes should be in Danger: And therefore, right or wrong, whatever the Court proposed, Multitudes of Whigs and Tories never failed to vote with it. This was found to be the most expeditious and effectual way of byassing all the money'd Men in their Favour that could have been hit upon: But how much these Funds have alter'd the Constitution, and how many thousand Families were ruined by Stock-Jobbing them in the Year 1720, is no Secret at this Day, any more than it is, that those honest Gentlemen, who opposed these Projects, were in the true Interest of their Country.

The King
reserv'd.

The Bishop adds, p. 109, That what gave the Tories much Strength, was the King's cold and reserved Way: He took no Pains to oblige those that came to him, nor was he easy of Access: He lived out of Town at *Kensington*, and his chief Confidants were *Dutch*: He took no notice of the Clergy, and seemed to have

His Con-
fidants
Dutch.

have little Concern in Matters of Church or of Religion; and at this time Atheists and Deists, as well as Socinians, publish'd Books against Religion in general, and more particularly against the Mysteries of our Faith. These express'd great Zeal for the Government, which gave a Handle to People to report, That the King, and those about him, had no Regard to Religion, or to the Church of England.

A.D. 1694

6 W. & M.

Remarks
on Burnet's
Account of
the Year
93.

Little concern'd for
the Church or Religion.

And if this Character he gives us of the King be true, That he took no notice of the Clergy, and seem'd to have little Concern for Religion; it is not easy to conceive, that Church-men, or Men of any Principles, should have much Fondness for his Administration: But, I hope, the Bishop slanders the King in this Place. It could not be true, that a Prince, who came over to rescue us from Popery, and to protect the Protestant Religion, and particularly the Church of England, should take no notice of her Clergy, and have so little Concern for Religion, as our Author intimates. It is true, the King was very reserv'd, and could not endure forward talkative People; and for that reason probably avoided the Company of our Bishop, who would, if possible, break in upon his Retirement; and, from the frequent Repulses the Bishop met with, when he would have intruded on the King's Privacy, it is not unlikely he form'd that disagreeable Character of King William, representing him a perfect Churl: And 'tis observable, that notwithstanding the Bishop frequently took upon him to advise and direct the King (as he tells us) that Prince would never admit him into his Councils: He had a Notion, it seems, that Dr. Burnet blabbed out every thing he heard, and every thing he surmised; and was the unfittest Man in the World therefore to keep a Secret,

A.D. 1694 or to be entrusted with the Management of the State; tho', 'tis evident, the good Man aspired after nothing more.

Remarks
on Burnet's
Account
of the Year
93.
The To-
ries would
not carry
on the
War.
Therefore
Sunderland
and the
Whigs in-
troduced.

It is related, p. 123 and 124, That the King found it necessary to change the Ministry; the Tories signifying, that they could not carry on the War any longer: That thereupon he dismiss'd the Earl of *Nottingham*, and made the Earl of *Shrewsbury* Secretary of State again; but the Person, who had the highest degree of the King's Confidence, was the Earl of *Sunderland*, who gain'd an Ascendant over the King, and had more Credit with him than any *Englishman* ever had. This Minister suggested, that the Whigs were the only Party that could and would support his Majesty.

If the Tories signified, that they could not carry on the War any longer; this must be understood, that they could not do it in the manner it had been hitherto carried on, without running the Nation over Head and Ears in Debt; they could not do it by any Taxes or Revenue that could be raised within the Year; and they apprehended, that the doing it by remote Funds and desperate Projects, must end in the Ruin of their Country: They represented possibly, that neither the Imperialists, the Spaniards, or the Princes of the Empire, ever furnish'd their Quota's, but threw the whole Burthen of the War upon the English and Dutch: And that, as the French King had offer'd Terms of Peace this Year, and, among other Articles, to acknowledge their present Majesties Government, it would be prudent to accept his Offers: He was now in a distress'd Condition by the missing the late Harvest and Vintage, which had occasioned a Famine in his Country; and therefore that this was the proper Time to treat with him: He would be willing

to allow the *Allies* good Terms. But, it seems, *A.D. 1694*
the King would not bear of it; he chose rather *6 W. & M.*
to abandon the *Tories*, that brought him in, and
take the *Whigs* into his Councils, who would
venture any thing, how destructive soever to
their Country, to oblige him, provided they
might enjoy Places at Court. But how the Earl
of Shrewsbury comes to be rank'd in the Num-
ber of the *Bishop's Whigs*, at this time, is not
easy to imagine; it being not many Pages be-
fore, that he had set him at the Head of the
Tories and *Jacobites*. *Remarks on Burnet's Account of the Year 93.*

That the King had that Confidence in the
Earl of Sunderland the Bishop relates, I do
not dispute; for, by the Intelligence he held
with the King when Prince of Orange, and the
desperate Measures he put King James upon, he
contributed very considerably to the bringing in
the Prince, and might therefore well deserve
the Post of Prime Minister, which he now en-
joy'd. As for his being excepted out of the Act
of Indemnity, this might be thought necessary
for Reasons of State.

Having finish'd my Remarks on Burnet
for the Year 93, I shall proceed in the History
where I left off.

The French having apply'd to the Court of *The Cam-*
Spain the last Year, to induce them to accept *paign of*
a separate Peace, and to declare the Duke of *94.*
Anjou Heir to that Crown, which Overtures
were not accepted; they propos'd this Spring
to have forced the *Spaniards* into their Mea-
sures, by invading that Kingdom by Sea and
Land; and particularly on the Side of *Cata-*
lonia, where they hoped to make themselves
Masters of *Barcelona*, and the rest of the
Towns in that Province: Whereupon the
Court of Spain represented to the *English* and
Dutch,

A.D. 1694

6 W. & M.

The Confederate Fleet goes to the Streights.

Where it remains all Winter.

A Descent attempted in Camaret-Bay near Brest.

The Advantages proposed by it.

Dutch, that they were in no Condition to resist the Efforts of the King of *France*, and must submit to such Terms as he imposed on them, if they were not protected by *England* and *Holland*. The Confederate Fleet therefore putting to Sea early this Year, endeavour'd first to block up the *Brest* Squadron in that Port; in which being disappointed, Admiral *Ruffel*, with upwards of sixty Men of War, follow'd them into the *Streights*; where he so effectually guarded the *Spanish* Coasts, that he prevented the Design upon *Barcelona*: However, the *French* made themselves Masters of *Palamos* and *Gironne* in *Catalonia* before the End of the Campaign; and the Confederate Fleet was obliged to remain at *Cadiz* the following Winter, to prevent further Mischief.

When Admiral *Ruffel* failed to the *Streights* with the greatest Part of the Confederate Fleet, the Lord *Berkley*, with thirty Men of War and Transports, having a Body of six or seven thousand Men on Board, under the Command of General *Talmasb*, were order'd to make a Descent at *Camaret-Bay*, in order to ruin the Harbour of *Brest*, or render it useless to the *French*. There is a Promontory, it seems, that runs up from *Camaret* to the Entrance of the Harbour of *Brest*; which whoever is Master of, may command the Shipping going in or out: This Promontory is join'd to the Continent by a narrow Isthmus, which it was proposed to possess ourselves of; and then, in the Opinion of *Talmasb* and the other Generals, we might, with four or five thousand Men, have defended the Promontory against any Force that could have been brought against it: And we should not only have been Masters of the Passage to *Brest*, but have had it in our Power

to have made Incursions into the Province of *Bretagne* at pleasure. This Design had been formed in the Year 92, after the Victory at *La Hogue*, when seven or eight thousand Men were put on Board the Fleet, to possess themselves of this Isthmus near *Camaret*; which if it had succeeded, the *French* would not have had one Port upon the Ocean fit to receive their large Men of War; and the Earl of *Nottingham*, then Secretary of State, reflected pretty severely upon Admiral *Russel*, for returning to *Spithead*, when he had Land-Forces on Board for that Service, without attempting it; there being then no *French* Troops there, or Fortifications to hinder such a Descent. But the *French* King being apprised of the Design, and the fatal Consequences it might be attended with, if ever such an Attempt should be made again, order'd the Isthmus, and all the Avenues to it, to be so fortified, as to render it inaccessible: However, the *English* renew'd their Design again against *Camaret*, the present Year 94; which was not only discover'd to the *French* Court, but we had Notice it was discover'd, and it was become a common Talk before the Lord *Berkley* failed: So that there was not only the Fortifications and an ordinary Garrison to contend with, but the *French* had drawn down an Army, twice the Number of that of the Allies, that was to attack them, and pointed Batteries of great Guns against every Place where there was any Possibility of Landing.

Under all these Disadvantages, did General *Talmash* attempt to land in *Camaret-Bay*, the brave Marquis of *Carmarthen*, with seven or eight Men of War coming to an Anchor near the Shore, and firing on the *French* Batteries,

in

A.D. 1696

6 W. & M.

The Design discover'd and disappointed.

A.D. 1694 in order to favour the Descent. The first eight hundred Men that went on Shore in the Boats, were commanded by *Talmash* in Person, who was no sooner landed, but he found the Enterprize impracticable, and made a Signal to retire; but it happening to be the Tide of Ebb, the Soldiers had no sooner got into their Boats again, but most of them stuck fast upon the Ouze, and above six hundred Men were by that Accident either kill'd or taken Prisoners: The Boat *Talmash* was in came off indeed, but he was wounded in the Thigh by a Musket Ball, and dy'd on his return to *Portsmouth*: The Ships that cover'd the Descent also lost four or five hundred of their Men, and had their Masts and Rigging almost cut in pieces by the Batteries on Shore: However the Marquis, with infinite Hazard and Difficulty, brought them all off, except a *Dutch* Frigate of thirty Guns. I have been the more particular in describing this Attempt, because there never was a better laid for annoying *France*, and destroying their Naval Power, if it had not been discovered. But to proceed: The Lord *Berkley*, to revenge this Disappointment, sail'd to *Diep*, which he bombarded and laid in Ashes. *Havre-de-Grace* was also set on Fire by his Bombs in several Places: And an Attempt was made to destroy the Works next the Sea at *Dunkirk*, in which some new and extraordinary Floats and Machines were made use of; but they did not meet with the Success that was expected. The *French* at the same time exclaimed at this unchristian and barbarous Way of making War, by bombarding and destroying Towns the Allies had no Expectations of taking; tho', 'tis observ'd, that they, of all People, had the least Reason to

Diep bombarded.
And
Havre-de-Grace.
Dunkirk attempted.

com-

complain of barbarous Usage, who had but a little before destroy'd so many Towns in the *Palatinate*, and driven the miserable Natives into the Woods to starve.

In *Flanders* there were vast Armies this Campaign of fourscore thousand Men each, which only look'd upon one another, and waited to take their Advantages, till the latter end of the Year, when King *William* made an Attempt to force the *French* Lines in *Flanders*, in which he was disappointed by an incredible swift March the *French* made: However, the King laid Siege to *Huy* the 9th of *September*, which surrendered about a Week after, and the Castle the 27th of the same Month, whereby the Bishoprick of *Liege* was secur'd from the Insults of the *French*. And now the Campaign being ended on that side, the King return'd to the *Hague*, where he stay'd till the 8th of *November*, and then embarked for *England*, arriving at *Kensington* the 10th.

In *Savoy* there was little done this Campaign, unless it were, that the Duke, at the Instance of *England*, granted Liberty of Conscience to his Protestant Subjects the *Vaudois*; tho' at the same time, 'tis said, his Highness was negotiating a separate Peace with *France*: And indeed, the *French* again made Overtures of Peace to the Allies in general, as well as separately to the particular Powers engaged in the Confederacy; but neither King *William*, nor the *Germans*, would listen to them; tho', 'tis said, the *Dutch*, as well as the *English*, were heartily weary of the War, the Imperialists and *Spaniards* throwing the whole Burthen of it upon the Maritime Powers, who were less concern'd in the Event than any of them, after the

A.D. 1694

6 W. & M.

Little done
in Flanders.Huy taken
by the
Allies.Terms of
Peace re-
fused.

French

A.D. 1694 *French* had agreed, by way of Preliminary, to acknowledge King *William*.

6 W. & M.

Colonel
Parker ap-
prehended
and es-
capes.

While King *William* was abroad, Colonel *John Parker* was apprehended and committed to the *Tower*, having been charg'd with a Design to assassinate his Majesty some time before; and certain it is, he was an Agent of King *James's*, and had incurr'd the Guilt of High Treason, by his Practices against the present Government; but he had the good Fortune to escape out of the *Tower*, and get over to *France*.

The K's
Speech to
the Parlia-
ment.

Two Days after the King came from *Holland*, viz. on the 12th of *November*, the Parliament met, and his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he observ'd, That the Designs of the *French* had been disappointed, by sending a Fleet into the *Mediterranean*. And this Year a Stop had been put to the Progress of their Arms; and earnestly recommended their providing Supplies, to prosecute the War with Vigour, as the only means to procure an honourable Peace. He put them in mind, that the Act of Tonnage and Poundage (given for the Civil List) would expire at *Christmas*, and hop'd they would continue that Revenue to the Crown; and mention'd the Debt due to the Transports taken up for reducing *Ireland*.

The Tri-
ennial
Bill passes.

Large Sup-
plies.

The first thing the Commons fell upon, was the preparing a Bill for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments, which pass'd quickly through both Houses; and that it might meet with no Opposition from the Throne, they voted very large Supplies, near five Millions of Money for the Fleet and Army alone, besides Tonnage and Poundage to support the Civil List, which was granted for five

five Years more : And his Majesty pass'd the *A.D. 1694*
 Act of Tonnage and Poundage, and the Act *6 W. & M.*
 for frequent Parliaments together, on the 22^d
 of *December* : By this last Statute, it was en- Tonnage
 acted, That a Parliament should be held once and
 in three Years at least, and that no Parliament Poundage
 should continue longer than three Years, to 5 Years
 be accounted from the Day appointed by the more.
 Writs for their Meeting.

The same Day these Acts pass'd, died Dr. Archbi-
John Tillotson, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in shop *Tillot-*
 the 63^d Year of his Age, having sat in that *son dies,*
 See, from the time Archbishop *Sancroft* was succeeded
 depriv'd of it, *Anno 1690* : He was succeeded
 by Dr. *Tenison*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, tho' 'twas
 agreed, that Dr. *Stillington* was much the bet-
 ter qualified for that Post, but he was not so
 manageable.

Queen *Mary* did not long survive the Arch-
 bishop : She was taken ill of the Small-Pox
 the 21st of *December*, and died the 28th ; the Queen
 Distemper was attended with such Circumstan- *Mary dies.*
 ces, that there was little hopes of her Reco-
 very from the time she was taken ill ; tho'
 some are positive, she was lost by the Disa-
 greement of her Physicians.

She was a Princess, in whom the Nation
 could have thought themselves extremely hap-
 py, could they have seen her on the Throne :
 It was this they passionately desired at the Re-
 volution ; and the Crown would have sat much
 easier on the King's Head, if he had allow'd
 her a Share in the Government : It was his
 excluding her from it, that occasioned the
 forming two Parties in the Kingdom : This
 was the Source of all the Opposition he met
 with. As the Parliament therefore was sensi-
 ble his Majesty's Interest was extremely wea-

A.D. 1694

6 W. III.

The Par-
liament
addresses
the King
thereupon.
The Prin-
cess Anne
writes to
him.

kened by the Queen's Death, both Houses attended him with an Address, promising to stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes, which were followed with the like Addresses from all Parts of the Kingdom: But nothing gave him greater Satisfaction, than a Letter he received from the Princess of *Denmark*; wherein she desired him to accept of her sincere and hearty Sorrow, for his great Affliction in the Loss of the Queen; and did assure his Majesty, she was as sensibly troubled with his Misfortune, as if she had never been so unhappy as to fall under her Displeasure: She did earnestly desire his Majesty to give her Leave to wait upon him, as soon as it could be with no Inconveniency to him, and without Danger of encreasing his Affliction, that she might have an Opportunity in Person, not only of repeating this, but assuring his Majesty of her real Intention, to omit no Occasion of giving him constant Proofs of her sincere Respect and Concern for his personal Interest and Safety.

This remov'd his Majesty's Apprehensions of the Princess's forming a Party against him; and he took those Offers of Friendship so kindly, that he immediately made her a Present of most of the late Queen's Jewels: But some thought, his Majesty did not pay any great Respect to the Memory of the deceased Queen, by coming to the House in Person the 11th of *February*, before she was buried, to give the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax, which he might have done by Commission. The Royal Corps, having lain in State in *Whitehall* till the 5th of *March*, was interr'd in *Henry* the seventh's Chappel that Evening, the Dutches of *Somerset* being chief Mourner, and both Houses of Parliament attending the Solemnity: A

Funeral

Funeral Sermon was preach'd in the Abby on *A.D. 1694*
this Occasion, by Archbishop *Tenison*.

While the Commons were busied in finding out Ways and Means for raising the Money they had voted, a Complaint was made to the House by the Inhabitants of *Roxton* in *Hertfordshire*, That the Officers and Soldiers exacted Subsistence Money of them in their Quarters: Upon examining whereof, it was resolv'd, That the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, demanding and exacting Subsistence Money in their Quarters, or upon their March, was arbitrary and illegal, and a great Violation of the Rights and Liberties of the Subject: And upon the Examination of Colonel *Hastings*, his Agent *Tracey Pauncefort*, his Brother *Edward Pauncefort*, Major *Montell*, and the Agents of some other Regiments, *Tracey Pauncefort* was committed to the Tower, for refusing to answer some Questions, as was his Brother, for contriving to cheat Colonel *Hastings's* Regiment of five hundred Guineas; *Henry Guy*, a Member of the House, was committed about the same time, for taking a Bribe of two hundred Guineas. After which, the Commons drew up an Address or Representation to his Majesty, which was laid before him the 4th of *March*, wherein they shew, that the Violences complain'd of from the Soldiers, were in a great measure occasion'd by the ill Practices of the Agents of the Army, who detained the Soldiers Pay, and made use of it themselves.

2. By their intolerable Exactions and Extortions upon the Officers and Soldiers for paying Money by way of Advance, by charging more for the Discount of Tallies, than they actually paid. 3. That Colonel *Hastings* in particular had compelled some Officers of his

6 W. III.

Com-
plaints of
the Sol-
diers ex-
acting Mo-
ney in their
Quarters.Tracey
Paunce-
fort, and
some A-
gents of the
Army ex-
amined
and com-
mitted.
Guy, a
Member
of the
House
committed
for taking
a Bribe.
Represent-
ation of
the Com-
mons
against
the Cheats
of the A-
gents and
superiour
Officers.

A.D. 1694 Regiment to take their Cloaths from him at extravagant Rates, for his private Lucre, without any regard to his Majesty's Service.

6 W III.

4. That Colonel *Hastings* had fraudulently detain'd five hundred Guineas out of a Bounty given by his Majesty to the Officers of his Regiment, under the pretence of giving a Bribe to obtain the same; and had also taken twopence in the Pound out of the Money due to the Officers and Soldiers. 5. That Colonel *Hastings's* Agents had refused to give an Account of the Pay due to the Captains of his Regiment and their Companies. 6. That some Agents took the Liberty of making great Deductions, endeavouring to hide their Frauds, under the uncertain Head of Contingencies. 7. That Colonel *Hastings* had discharg'd an Ensign, by putting another in his room, contrary to the Discipline of the Army. 8. That Colonel *Hastings* had taken Money for recommending to Commands in his Regiments, to the Discouragement of such Officers as had merited them.

Colonel
Hastings
broke.

Craggs,
and other
Contractors
for cloathing
the Army
committed.

To which Representation, his Majesty answered, he would consider of it, and take all possible Care to have the Grievances redress'd; but I don't find any of the Offenders punished: Only the Facts being notoriously prov'd against Colonel *Hastings*, he was cashier'd, and his Regiment given to Sir *John Jacob*, his Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Proclamation was issued for the strict Discipline of the Army, and due Payment of Quarters.

The Commons indeed proceeded to call before them several of the Contractors for cloathing the Army, particularly *James Craggs* and Mr. *Richard Harnage*, who refusing to be examined upon Oath, or to produce their Books,

were

were committed: And a Bill was ordered to be brought in, to oblige Mr. *Richard Harnage*, Mr. *Edward Pauncefort*, Mr. *Tracey Pauncefort*, and Mr. *James Crages*, to discover how they had disposed of the Money paid them for the use of the Army: But, whether there were so many great Men concern'd in these Frauds, as prevented further Enquiries; or whether the numerous Offenders found Means to bribe some leading Men (for there was scarce a Colonel or General Officer in the Army, but had some Profit out of these Frauds;) or lastly, whether the Discovery of more notorious Briberies and Corruptions in some of the Ministry, and Members of both Houses, in relation to the *East India* Company and the Orphans Bill, took off the Attention of those who prosecuted the Agents and Officers of the Army for these Frauds, and put them on pursuing nobler Game; certain it is, that neither the Agents or superiour Officers of the Army, who had cheated the Soldiers and inferiour Officers, and defrauded the Government in a most egregious manner, were ever punish'd according to their Demerits: I shall endeavour, however, to give some Account of the numerous and notorious Frauds and ill Management, which occasioned great Part of that Debt of fifty Millions the Nation now labours under.

And in the first place, it is to be remember'd, that both the Army and Navy, and the rest of the Creditors of the Government, who furnished them with Cloathing, Provision, Ammunition and Stores, received chiefly Tallies and Debentures from the Government, which entitled them to their Money, when it should be raised by the Funds given in Parliament; which

A.D. 1694

6 W. III.

A Bill brought in to compel the Agents to discover their Practices, but dropp'd.

The ill Conduct that run the Nation in Debt.

A.D. 1694

6 W. III.

The vast
Discount
upon Tal-
lies and
Deben-
tures.

which were some of them so remote, uncertain, and deficient, and many of the Government's Creditors so necessitous, that they were oblig'd to discount their Tallies or Debentures at thirty, forty, and fifty *per Cent.* and, no doubt, sold their Goods at a Price accordingly: So that it may be fairly computed, that three Millions of Money raised within the Year, and prudently laid out, would have gone as far as the six Millions actually raised: Add to this, that every Field-Officer, Colonel and Agent of the Army, and the Captains and Purfers on board the Fleet, had all of them some Perquisites or Considerations given them by the Tradesmen and People they dealt with to purchase their Custom; Brewers and Victuallers were sasser'd to detain great part of the Beer and Provisions contracted for, and yet receiv'd Receipts for the whole, on making Presents to the Captains and Purfers of the respective Ships; so that the Fleet was notoriously defrauded, both in the Quantity and Goodness of the Provisions they ought to have had: But these Frauds in the Navy not being discovered till some time after, I shall confine myself here to those practis'd in the Army, and particularly in relation to their Cloathing.

Frauds in
the Colo-
nels and
Agents in
Cloathing
the Sol-
diers.

The Colonel of every Regiment, who had the Cloathing of it, either detained a considerable Sum out of the Money assign'd him for that Purpose for his own Use, and bought worse Cloaths than the Government allowed; or else he accepted a certain Sum of his Agent, and left him to cheat the Soldiers of what he could in their Cloathing, who frequently bought such sad Stuff, particularly Shirts, Neckcloths and Stockings, as were not fit to be worn, and the Soldiers were forced to buy more out of the

the Money allowed for their Subsistence. The Linen delivered to the Regiments of Guards in *Flanders*, when it came to be distributed to them, appeared not only coarse, but such damaged Cloth, that the Officers agreed it could not be worn, and were forced to provide more out of their Subsistence Money, of which the Writer of these Sheets was an Eye-Witness.

Another Way the Agents had of filling their Pockets, was by extorting Money from the subaltern Officers, when they came for their Pay, which if they did not submit to, they were obliged to a very tedious Attendance :

Extortions
on the sub-
altern Of-
ficers.

But what the Agents, &c. got most by, was the Sale of Tallies and Debentures, for which they pretended not to receive so much Money

Frauds in
the Sale of
Tallies.

as they really did ; and the Buyer and Seller juggling together, usually divided the Overplus between them, which made it extremely difficult to detect the Fraud : By these and other Arts, the Nation was cheated of great part of the Money raised for the Service of the War, while some Men by selling their Goods at extravagant Prices, and buying up Tallies and Debentures at a vast Discount, got immense Estates ; such as *Craggs*, *Guy*, and other Families, whose Original, or Greatness at least, is in a great measure owing to what they gained by this way of Traffick : As the Nation therefore carry'd on the War under these great Disadvantages at home, and our Allies threw their Quota's of Troops upon us abroad, it was no wonder that those who understood the Interest of their Country, and had any regard for it, were ready to accept the Peace the *French* offered, and put an end to this ruinous War.

Stores ta-
ken up at
extrava-
gant
Prices.

A.D. 1694

6 W. III.

Bribery in
the Case
of the *East
India
Company*
and the
Orphans
examined
into.

I proceed now to open another Scene of Iniquity among Men of a higher Rank; for so general was the Corruption, that some, even in the Ministry and the Legislature, were infected with it: If any thing was brought into Parliament, the way to carry it, or suppress it, was by purchasing Men of Figure and Interest in both Houses: The *East India Company* had been struck at in several Sessions: Their Patent complained of as an illegal Monopoly: Another Company proposed to be erected by Parliament, or at least the Trade laid open to all his Majesty's Subjects; which when the Company found the Houses inclin'd to concur in, they apply'd themselves to some leading Men, and especially to such Gentlemen as had appear'd most zealous against their Patent, and found Means to soften them, and procure a Bill to be brought in for their Establishment; and those, who were formerly their Enemies, in this Session became their Advocates, to the Surprise of all Men that were not in the Secret; till it came to be discovered, that great Sums had been distributed among the Members in behalf of the said Company; and this was become so publick, that the House of Commons thought fit to appoint a Committee to examine the Company's Books, of which *Paul Foley*, Esq; was the Chairman: These Gentlemen repairing to the *East India House*, found that upwards of an hundred thousand Pounds had been paid into the Hands of *Sir Thomas Coke*, the Governor of the Company, *Sir Bazil Firebrass*, and others, to gratify some Persons, in case their Bill should pass; but who those Persons were, they could not discover.

The

The same Committee being ordered to inspect the Books of the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, to see what Sums had been distributed among the Members for passing the Orphans Bill, reported, They found an Order made by the Committee of the Common Council of the City, directing the Chamberlain to pay Sir *John Trevor*, Speaker of the House of Commons, a thousand Guineas: And another Order for paying *Paul Jodrel*, Esq; Clerk of the House, an hundred Guineas, for his Pains and Service, in assisting the Orphans Bill to pass the Parliament: That several other Sums were entered in the Chamberlain's Books, paid to Mr. *Barret*, the City Solicitor, to defray the Charge of drawing the Bill, and making Copies thereof, and of the Petitions and Orders relating to the same; among which Payments were five Guineas paid to Mr. Solicitor-General for his Advice, five Guineas to Mr. *Harcourt*, twenty Guineas to Mr. *Hungerford*, Chairman of the Committee, for his Pains and Service, and sixty Pounds to Mr. *Jodrel*; and they understood that the Orphans had given Bond to Mr. *Smith* and Mr. *Charles Nois*, to allow them twelve Pence in the Pound when the Bill pass'd: That the said *Nois* and *Smith* produced to the Committee of the Common Council, a Bill of their Charges, amounting to upwards of three thousand Pounds, and alledged they were ten thousand Pounds out of Pocket: Upon which Reports, the Commons resolv'd, *That Sir John Trevor (their Speaker) receiving a Gratuity of a thousand Guineas after passing the Orphans Bill, was guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanour; and he was oblig'd to put the ungrateful Question himself, after he had been bated beyond all Patience:*

A.D. 1694

6 W. III.

Trevor,
Speaker of
the Com-
mons, re-
ceives a
Bribe of
1000 Gui-
neas.

Hungerford
20 Gui-
neas.

A.D. 1695

7 W. III.

Foley chosen Speaker.

Trevor expelled.

Nois committed for pretending to have bribed the Members.

Hungerford expelled.

Sir Thomas Cook committed.

A Bill to compel him to discover.

Duke of Leeds speaks against it.

However, he did not think fit to offer at any Defence; but the next Day absented himself, and sent the Mace to the House; and *Paul Foley*, Esq; was, on the 14th of *March*, chosen Speaker in his stead: They proceeded also, on the 16th, to expel Sir *John* the House, for taking the said thousand Guineas. Mr. *Bird*, a Presbyterian Attorney, was also brought upon his Knees, and reprimanded at the Bar, for offering Bribes to Members: And Mr. *Charles Nois*, having pretended to several Persons he was out of Purse, or engaged to give great Sums of Money to several Members of the House, in order to pass the Orphans Bill, which, on his Examination, he denied to have given or promised; it was resolved, he had been an Occasion of Scandal to the House, and the Members thereof; for which he was taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. They also resolved, That Mr. *Hungerford*, having received twenty Guineas for his Service as Chairman of the Committee of the Orphans Bill, was guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanor; for which he was expelled the House.

They also order'd, that Sir *Thomas Cook*, a Member of the House, having refused to give an Account of the Money of the *East-India* Company by him distributed, be committed to the *Tower*; and a Bill brought in to oblige him to give such Account; against which Sir *Thomas* was heard by his Counsel: But it pass'd the Commons however the 6th of *April*, and was sent up to the Lords.

The Duke of *Leeds*, President of the Council, on the first Reading of the Bill in the House of Peers, concerning Sir *Thomas Cook*, made a Speech against it; having first taken an

an Opportunity of making a solemn Protestation of his own Innocence, and declared himself perfectly disinterested in the Matter: However, the Lords proceeded in the Bill; and having obtained an Order from the Commons, that Sir *Thomas Cook*, their Member, might attend that House, in order to his Examination; Sir *Thomas* declared, at the Lords Bar, that he was very ready and willing to make a full Discovery, if he might be indemnify'd; and being ask'd, what he would be indemnify'd from? He answer'd, from *Scandalum Magnatum*, and all Actions, except from the *East-India* Company: Whereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in for his Indemnity; and he was allow'd to go abroad in Custody, to inspect his Papers, that he might prepare himself for the Discovery.

The King, being uneasy at the Delays these Proceedings occasion'd, came to the House the 22d of *April*, and press'd them to dispatch the Business before them, because the Season of the Year was so far advanced, that he must put an End to the Session in a few Days; and at the same time gave the Royal Assent to an Act for enabling such Persons, as had Estates for Life in the Annuities, to purchase further or more certain Interests in the said Annuities; and in Default thereof, for admitting other Persons to purchase the same, for raising Money for the War: By which Act any Person, on Payment of sixty-three Pounds, over and above the one hundred Pounds formerly paid, might have a Reversion in a fourteen Pound *per Ann.* Annuity for ninety-six Years, reckoning from the present Year; his Interest to commence after the Estates for Lives were expired.

A.D. 1695

7 W. III.

A Term of ninety-odd Years purchased in the Annuities.

A.D. 1695

7 W. III.

Duties on
Marriages,
Births
and Burials.

Duties on
Coffee, &c

An Act to
indemnify
Sir Thomas
Cook.

Address
that the
Soldiers
might be
paid.

That the
Allies
might bear
their Share
in the
War.

Sir Thomas
Cook's Ex-
amination,
Several
Sums paid
on Behalf
of the East
India
Company.

An Act for granting Rates and Duties upon Marriages, Births and Burials, and upon Bachelors and Widowers, for five Years; of which I shall give a farther Account at the End of this Reign.

An Act for granting to his Majesty additional Duties on Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, and Spices.

An Act to indemnify Sir *Thomas Cook* from Actions he might be liable to, on account of any Discoveries he should make; and to several other Acts, which will be found at the End of this Reign.

The next Day, two Addressies were presented to his Majesty by the Commons; the first, that he would give Directions to the Colonels and Officers of the Army, employ'd in the Reduction of *Ireland*, to satisfy their inferior Officers and Soldiers, as far as they had received Money from his Majesty; the second was, to desire his Majesty would take Care, for the future, that this Kingdom be put upon an equal foot and proportion with the Allies, in bearing the Charges of the present War.

To the first the King answer'd, He had already given Orders, as well in *Flanders* as *England*, to do as they desired.

And to the second he answer'd, in general Terms, That in this, and in every thing else, he should always endeavour to have a due Regard to the Interest and Honour of the Nation.

And now the Lords return'd to the Examination of Sir *Thomas Cook*, who deliver'd in an Account, upon Oath, of the Disposal and Application of several large Sums, particularly 10,000 *l.* to *Francis Tyssen*, Esq; 12,000 *l.* to Mr. *Richard Acton*; 338 *l.* to *Nathaniel Molineux*;

lineux; 220 l. to Sir *John Chardin*; 350 l. to *A.D. 1695*
P— D—, Esq; 382 l. to Capt. *John*
Germain; 1000 Guineas to Col. *Fitzpatrick*; 7 W. III.
 545 l. to *Charles Bates*, Esq; and 40,000 l.
 to Sir *Basil Firebrass*: All which Sums he de-
 clared were paid for the special Service of the
East-India Company, to defray the Charges
 and acknowledge the Pains and Services of
 those Persons and their Friends, in soliciting to
 prevent a Settlement of a new *East India* Com-
 pany, and to endeavour to establish the old;
 besides five hundred Guineas paid to the At-
 torney-General, two hundred to the Solicitor,
 and two hundred more to Mr. *Sambrook*.

But Sir *Thomas* being acquainted, that a 10,000 l.
 more particular Account was expected from ^{to the} him;
 he said, as to the first Sum of 10,000 l. ^{King.}
 paid to Mr. *Tyssen*, he gave no Directions; but
 it was in Expectation of having the Charter
 of the *East India* Company confirm'd: That
 it was intended for the Service of the King;
 tho' he could not say the King had it: He
 believed Mr. *Tyssen* told him, that he deliver'd
 it to Sir *Josiah Child*, who presented it to his
 Majesty, as a customary Present, for the like
 had been done in former Reigns, as appeared
 by their Books: That as to the 12,000 l. it
 was paid to Mr. *Richard Aiton*, who declared
 he had several Friends capable of doing great
 Service to the Company's Affairs, and several
 of them would speak with Parliament-Men:
 That Mr. *Aiton* said, he could tell some Per-
 sons employ'd in that Affair; and he did un-
 derstand, the Money was laid out for promo-
 ting their Affairs in Parliament: He could not
 say to whom it was given, but it went no far- ^{Some to}
 ther than the Commons; and that he found no ^{the Com-}
 Fruit of that Distribution: That the 545 l. ^{mons.}

was

A.D. 1695 was to be paid to Mr. *Charles Bates*, when the Charter was settled: Sir *Basil Firebrass* told him, *Bates* had an Acquaintance with several Lords, and named the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, now Duke of *Leeds*: And that as to the 40,000 *l.* paid to Sir *Basil Firebrass*, he believed he kept 10,000 *l.* of it himself, and the other 30,000 *l.* he distributed to several Persons.

Money
paid the
Duke of
Leeds, &c.

It was afterwards agreed, that all future Examinations of the Persons mention'd in the Report, relating to Sir *Thomas Cook*, should be before a Committee of both Houses; and accordingly, the 25th of *April*, Sir *Basil Firebrass* was examined before them; who deposed, That the forty thousand Pounds paid him by Sir *Thomas Cook* were for himself, and for no other Person: However, he confess'd afterwards, that he gave Notes for five thousand five hundred Guineas to Mr. *Atwell*, payable to *Bates*, or Bearer; and that *Bates* did several times introduce him to the Lord President, the Duke of *Leeds*: That the five thousand five hundred Guineas were offer'd by *Bates* back again one Day last Week, who said, it might make a Noise; and that, on *Tuesday last*, four thousand four hundred Guineas were brought back, and the rest were still in *Bates's* Hands (it is observable, this Money was not return'd till the Discovery was made:) That Colonel *Fitzpatrick* pretended great Interest in Lord *Nottingham*, and received a thousand Guineas, promising to prevail on that Lord to accept five thousand Guineas on passing the Charter, and five thousand Pounds on getting an Act of Parliament; but the Lord *Nottingham* absolutely refused to accept them: That he heard, a Note for fifty thousand Pounds, sign'd

Lord *Nottingham*
refuses a
Bribe.

sign'd by Sir *Josiah Child* and Sir *Thomas Cook*, A.D. 1695
 was lodg'd in Mr. *Tyssen's* Hands about a Year,
 to be paid in case the Act pass'd ; but it was
 refused, as he understood, by the Lord *Port-*
land, to whom he had offer'd it. Mr. *Richard*
Acton, being examined, said, he received of
 Sir *Thomas Cook* twelve thousand Pounds ; two
 thousand whereof were for his Trouble in at-
 tending two Sessions, and the other ten to be
 given to those who had Interest in Members ;
 particularly that he gave Part of it to Mr.
Craggs, who was concern'd with the Deponent
 in cloathing the Army ; and Mr. *Wallis*, Mr.
Ridley, Colonel *Goldwell*, Colonel *Dean*, and
 others.

7 W. III.
 50,000 l.
 design'd to
 be paid
 Lord *Port-*
land for
 the King.

Money
 paid to
Craggs,
 &c.

Bates, being examined the 26th of *April*,
 acknowledg'd, That he received the five thou-
 sand five hundred Guineas ; and that he offer'd
 it to the Lord President the Duke of *Leeds*,
 but he refused it : Then he ask'd the Duke to
 give his Servant *Robert* Leave to tell the Mo-
 ney ; which he did, and Monsieur *Robert* re-
 ceived the Money, and brought it to the De-
 ponent, in whose Possession it remained, till he
 paid four thousand four hundred Guineas back
 to Sir *Basil* ; and as to the rest, he had spent
 Part of it : That the Reason he paid back
 the four thousand four hundred Guineas was
 the Noise that it made ; but that the whole five
 thousand five hundred Guineas were for his
 own private Use. Sir *Basil Firebrass*, being
 re-examined, deposed, That there were but
 five hundred Guineas design'd for *Bates* ; and
 that, from the Time the Notes were given for
 the five thousand five hundred Guineas, they
 had free Access to the Lord President, and
 found him easy and willing to give the Com-
 pany his Assistance : That the Deponent did
 intend

Duke of
Leeds's
 Servant
 takes 5000
 Guineas.

A.D. 1695

7 W. III.

Money to
be paid to
Mr. Trevor
and Mr.
Guy.

Sir Josiah
Child ad-
vises the
giving
50,000 l.
to the K.

The Duke
of Leeds's
Defence
before the
Lords.

intend to have distributed the thirty thousand Pounds abovementioned, in the Manner following, viz. to Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *John Trevor*, and Mr. *Guy*, ten thousand Pounds; to the Merchants Interlopers, ten thousand Pounds, and the remaining ten thousand Pounds to himself; adding, that he did intend to divide five thousand more between Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *John Trevor*, and Mr. *Guy*, but that Sir *Edward Seymour* chid the Deponent, and told him, he would have nothing to do with him, if he ever made any such Offers: That he thought himself bound in Honour to pay two-thirds of the five thousand Pounds to Sir *John Trevor* and Mr. *Guy*, but intended to keep the third, which Sir *Edward Seymour* refused, to himself; and that Sir *John Trevor* gave him a Hint of his Expectations. Sir *Josiah Child* being examined, said, he never disposed of ten Pounds of the *East India Company's* Money; but that he did recommend it, that a Present of fifty thousand Pounds should be made to the King, if his Majesty would so far wave his Prerogative, that an Act of Parliament might be pass'd for settling the Company: That Mr. *Tyssen* had told him, the King would not meddle in the Matter, as he had been informed from my Lord *Portland*.

The Duke of *Leeds*, endeavouring to excuse his Conduct in the House of Lords, said, He acknowledged he had lent Mr. *Bates*, his Servant Mr. *Robart*, to tell the five thousand Guineas, but they were all for Mr. *Bates* himself: Indeed *Bates* pressed him to accept the same, in Consideration of the many Favours he had received from his Lordship, or to take but one Half, or a Quarter of the Sum; but he

he refused, and declared he would not touch a Penny: That his Grace told *Bates* that since he had taken them, he thought there was no need of returning them, and wish'd him good Luck with them; and that he was indeed but a Shadow to Mr. *Bates*. While the Duke was endeavouring thus to clear himself in the House of Peers, Word was brought him, that the Commons were preparing an Impeachment of high Crimes and Misdemeanours against him: Whereupon he went immediately to that House, and being admitted, a Chair was set for him within the Bar, where sitting down with his Hat on, he rose up soon after uncovered, and made a Speech upon the Occasion, introducing it, with an Account how much he had merited from his Country, by opposing the *French* and Popish Interest, and in bringing about the Revolution, and gave much the same Account, of *Bates's* receiving the five thousand Guineas, he had done in the other House; observing, that a great deal of Pains had been taken to charge him with this Money, while little Enquiry was made how the other great Sums had been disposed of: That *Firebrass* had been promised Indemnity for his corrupt Practices, if he would accuse him; and, in short, that it was only a malicious Prosecution of his Enemies: All that he desired of them therefore was, that he might have speedy Justice, and not lie under the Calumny till a Parliament should meet again.

The
Duke's
Defence
before the
Com-
mons.

However, the Duke was no sooner withdrawn, but Mr. Comptroller carried up the Impeachment against him.

The Duke
impeach-
ed.

In the mean time Sir *Thomas Cook's* Discovery being voted unsatisfactory by both Houses, they pass'd a Bill for imprisoning Sir *Thomas*

A.D. 1695 *Cook, Sir Basil Firebrass, Charles Bates, Esq;*
 7 W. III. and *James Craggs, Esq;* and for restraining
 them from alienating their Estates: And the

A Bill for
 imprison-
 ing *Cook,*
Firebrass,
Bates, and
Craggs.
 Articles
 against the
 Duke of
Leeds.

Articles of Impeachment were sent up against the Duke, containing in Substance, That he had contracted with the *East India Company* for 5500 Guineas, to procure them a Charter of Confirmation, and a Charter of Regulation; which being read, his Grace endeavoured again to vindicate himself in the House of Peers: Wherein he insisted, That this Impeachment was promoted by a Faction that had a Pique against him, with an Intent to delay the King's Business: That it appeared to be levied only against him, no other being prosecuted. And having pray'd a Copy of the Articles, and put in his Answer, the Lords sent a Message to the Commons, that since the Sessions was not like to continue much longer, they would proceed in the Impeachment against the Duke.

Resolution
 of the
 Com-
 mons.

The Commons resolv'd, *May* the 2d, That the Offer of any Money, or other Advantage, to any Member of Parliament, for promoting any Matter whatsoever depending in Parliament, was a high Crime and Misdemeanour, and tended to the Subversion of the Constitution. Then Mr. Comptroller reported from the Committee, that Monsieur *Robart*, the Duke's Servant, who was a material Witness against him, was not to be found; with which the Commons at a Conference acquainted the Lords; adding, that this was the reason they were not yet ready with their Impeachment: Whereupon the King, at the Instance of both Houses, issued out a Proclamation for stopping the Ports, and apprehending *Robart*; but the Duke own'd in the House of Lords, that *Robart*, who was a Native of *Switzerland*, was
 frightened,

Robart, the
 Duke's
 Servant,
 sent out of
 the Way.

frighted, on hearing his Lord was impeach'd, *A.D. 1695*
 and fled to his own Country; and he knew his
 Temper so well, that he would not be seen again
 here in haste; so that he was never like to be
 try'd, if the Tryal was to be delay'd till *Robart*
was forthcoming; and mov'd, that if
 the Matter was not proceeded in before the
 end of the Session, the Impeachment might be
 discharg'd: But the Lords shewing no Inclina-
 tion to grant this Motion, and the Commons
 proceeding to form Impeachments of the like
 Nature against Sir *John Trevor*, Mr. *Guy*, and
 others, his Majesty put an End to these Pro-
 ceedings, by proroguing the Parliament to the
 18th of *June*, when he pass'd an Act for
 granting certain Duties on Glass, Stone, and
 Earthen Wares: An Act of general Pardon:
 An Act to prevent Clipping and Coining;
 and the Act for imprisoning *Cook*, *Firebrass*,
Bates and *Craggs*. After which, his Majesty
 thank'd the Parliament for their Supplies;
 but said the Season of the Year requiring his
 going abroad, he was oblig'd to put an end
 to the Session.

7 W. III.

The Com-
mons
about to
impeach
Trevor,
Guy, and
others.
The Par-
liament
prorogu'd.
Acts pas-
sed.

The same Day the King appointed the fol-
 lowing Lords to be Lords-Justices in his Ab-
 sence, viz. *Thomas*, Lord Archbishop of *Can-*
terbury; Sir *John Somers*, Lord Keeper of
 the Great Seal; *Thomas*, Earl of *Pembroke*,
 Lord Privy-Seal; *William*, Duke of *Devon*,
 Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household;
Charles, Duke of *Shrewsbury*, principal Secre-
 tary of State; *Charles*, Earl of *Dorset*, Lord
 Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, and
Sidney, Lord *Godolphin*, first Commissioner
 of the Treasury.

Lords Jus-
tices ap-
pointed.

His Majesty also about this time made the Promo-
 following Promotions, viz. Sir *William Trum-* tions.

A.D. 1695 *bal* was appointed Secretary of State, in the room of Sir *John Trenchard*, deceased; *Henry*, Lord *Capel*, was constituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; *William de Nassau*, Signior *de Zulestein*, was created Baron of *Enfield*, Viscount *Tunbridge*, and Earl of *Rochford*; and *Ford*, Lord Grey of *Werk*, was created Viscount *Glendale*, and Earl of *Tankerville*; and on the 12th of *May*, his Majesty embarked at *Gravesend* for *Holland*.

The Reader might justly expect I should have been more particular in exposing that Scene of Corruption and Bribery that was discovered this Sessions; but I shall choose to forbear saying what might be said on that Head, tho' People take the Liberty of speaking as freely as they please of the Administration in the Reigns of King *Charles* the second and Queen *Anne*: However, it will not be difficult from the Facts thus simply related in the Reign of King *William*, for Posterity to form a tolerable Notion of those Times.

Remarks
on *Burnet's*
Account
of the Year
94.

His info-
lence to-
wards
Arch-
bishop
Sancroft.

I proceed in the next place, as usual, to observe what is remarkable in Bishop *Burnet's* History of the preceding Year 94, where I met with but two or three Articles worth taking Notice of; the first I shall mention, is the Insolence with which he treats the late Archbishop *Sancroft*, p. 135, where he says, *SANCROFT DIED IN THE SAME POOR AND DESPICABLE MANNER IN WHICH HE HAD LIV'D OF LATE YEARS.*

But surely none but Dr. *Burnet* would have spoke so contemptibly of that Reverend Prelate, who in the late Reign hazarded all that was valuable, in Defence of the Church and Constitution; and in this had left the highest Post of the Church, and the large Revenues annex'd to it,

it, without a Murmur, rather than violate his Conscience. But this Writer, it has been often observ'd, discovers such a Lust for Scandal and Detraction, that no Virtue can escape him; and very few, even of his Friends, meet with tolerable Quarter at his Hands.

The Bishop, p. 137, says, that during the Queen's Illness, the King call'd him into his Closet, and bursting into Tears, cried out, there was no Hope of the Queen; and that from being the happiest, he was now going to be the miserablest Creature upon Earth: During the whole Course of their Marriage, he had never known one single Fault in her.

I shall only observe here, that this extreme Tendernefs is not agreeable with the Character generally given of King William as a Husband; and that if he had really that Esteem and Affection for the Queen, as the Bishop suggests, it is surprising he should exclude her from any Share in the Government; by which he brought upon himself innumerable Troubles, and made that Crown a Crown of Thorns, which, if the Queen had been united with him in the Administration, would probably have been attended with less Perplexity: But perhaps he was too late sensible what a Support she was to his Throne while she liv'd, and that one great Reason of the Regard his English Subjects paid him, was on account of the Relation he had to her.

The last thing observable this Year is, how slightly the Bishop passes over the Villany discovered, both in the Officers and Agents of the Army, and the infamous Practice of purchasing and selling Patents and Acts of Parliament: The Odium whereof he would by no means have imputed to the Court; tho', if some in high Stations had not countenanc'd these Prac-

tices,

A D. 1695

7 W. III.

Remarks
on Burnet's
Account
of the Year
94.

His Ac-
count of
the King's
Fondness
for his
Queen.

and Burnet's
Account

and Burnet's

Account

and Burnet's

Account

and Burnet's

Account

and Burnet's

Account

and Burnet's

Account

and Burnet's

Account

A.D. 1695 tices, 'tis probable the Offenders that were discover'd, had not come off so cheap; and indeed the Parliament was dissolv'd, and another call'd the succeeding Winter, that these Enquiries might be no more revived, 'tis presumed. I proceed in the next Place to give an Account of the Campaign of 1695.

W. III.

Namur besieged.

Prince Vaudemont's fine Retreat.

Deinse and Dixmude taken by the French, with their Garrisons.

The Army of the Confederates being this Year superior to that of the *French* in the *Netherlands*, King *William* made some Feints to amuse the *French*, commanded by Marshal *Villeroy* (*Luxemburg* dying the preceding Winter) and at length invested the City of *Namur* on the 3d of *July*: However, Marshal *Boufflers* found an Opportunity of throwing himself into the Place with several Regiments, and thereby encreased the Garrison to twelve or thirteen thousand Men: This numerous Garrison, commanded by a Marshal of *France*, disputed every Foot of Ground; insomuch, that it was a Month before the Town surrender'd, and the Castle held out till the Beginning of *September*: During this Siege, Marshal *Villeroy* attempted to cut off Prince *Vaudemont*, who commanded a separate Army of the Allies, for the Security of the open Towns in the *Netherlands*, and miss'd very narrowly of surprising him in his Camp at *Arsele*; but the Prince made the finest Retreat in the Face of the Enemy that ever was performed, not losing a single Man. *Villeroy* afterwards attempted to surprize *Nieuport*, and was disappointed there also: However, he met with better Success against *Deinse* and *Dixmude*, both which Towns surrendered to him without striking a Stroke, tho' their Garrisons consisted of near seven thousand Men, among whom were two Regiments of *English*: And what

what rendered this Misfortune the greater, was, *A.D. 1695*
 that the *French* detain'd these Garrisons Pri- *W. III.*
 soners, refusing to ransom or exchange them, according to Cartel ; insomuch, that many of them, by the Hardships they suffer'd, were forced into the *French* Service, and sent quite cross *France* into *Catalonia*. The next Stratagem Marshal *Villeroy* made use of, to draw off the Allies from the Siege of *Namur*, was the bombarding of *Brussels*, which was executed with such Fury, that within the Space of forty-eight Hours, two thousand Houses and upwards, in the Heart of the Town, were reduced to Ashes ; the Stadt-house, the great Church, and several others demolished, and the very Foundations of them thrown up by the Bombs, of which the Writer of this History was an Eye-witness : This terrible Destruction of a capital City, which by the Cartel was to have been free from Bombardments, the *French* justified, on account of the Bombardments that the *English* made upon the Coast of *France*. From *Brussels*, Marshal *Villeroy* march'd towards *Namur*, as if he intended to relieve it ; but this it seems was impracticable, for King *William* having taken up the same Camp with his Army that cover'd the Siege, that the *French* had done when they besieged it, there was no attacking him : Whereupon the Castle surrendered the 2d of *September*, and both Armies not long after went into Winter Quarters. *Brussels bombarded.* *Namur Castle surrenders.*

When the Garrison of *Namur* march'd out, King *William* caused *Boufflers* to be arrested and detain'd Prisoner, till he pass'd his Parole of Honour, to exchange the Garrisons of *Deinse* and *Dixmude* : It was generally thought, that *Ellenburgh*, Governor of *Dixmude*, had fold *Boufflers arrested for the Garrisons of Deinse and Dixmude.*
 fold

A.D. 1695

7 W. III.

The Governor of
Dixmude
beheaded.

sold that Place to the *French*; but the Council of War, that sentenced him to be beheaded, seem'd to be of Opinion, there was more of Cowardise than Treachery in the Case. As to *Offarel*, Governor of *Deinse*, he was held to be more excusable than *Ellenburgh*, inasmuch as that Town was not tenable; and therefore he was adjudg'd only to lose his Commission with some Marks of Ignominy: Certain it is, the Allies paid dear for their Conquest of *Namur*; they did not only lose ten or twelve thousand Men before the Place, but this Siege was the Occasion of the Loss of *Dixmude* and *Deinse*, with their entire Garrisons: To which we may add the Bombardment of *Brussels*, the finest Town in the *Netherlands*, which was destroy'd, with all its rich Moveables and Effects, while the Allies lay before *Namur*.

A Parliament in
Scotland.

During the Campaign of 95, a Parliament was held in *Scotland*, which met the 9th of *May*, and three Things were chiefly proposed to their Consideration by the Ministry of that Kingdom, *viz.* 1. Supplies for the ensuing Year. 2. Moderation in Church Affairs (never any People having acted with that Fury, as those mad Fanaticks did, in destroying the Episcopal Church of *Scotland* after the Revolution) his Majesty at the same time giving them fresh Assurances of his Resolutions to maintain Presbytery. 3. The Advancement of Trade, and particularly their establishing Plantations in *Africa*, *America*, and the *East Indies*.

As to the Supplies, this Parliament granted an hundred and forty thousand Pounds for the Maintenance of their Forces by Sea and Land: They also pass'd an Act in relation to their Kirk, in which, however, there was not one Word in Favour of Episcopacy, or even that look'd

look'd like a Toleration of the Members of that Church. But the Act, which made the most Noise in *England*, was that for settling a Trade and Colonies in the Western Plantations; it being proposed, to carry on a Trade from thence to the *East Indies*, by the Assistance of some wealthy Merchants and Interlopers in *London*, in which alarm'd the *English East India Company*, and was the Occasion of a Misunderstanding between the two Nations, as will be related hereafter.

A.D. 1695

7 W. III.

They passed an Act for settling Colonies in America, &c.

A Parliament being assembled also in *Ireland* this Summer, on the 27th of *August*, they granted the King a Supply there, of one hundred and sixty-three thousand Pounds and upwards, to be raised by a Poll-Tax: And a further Sum by additional Duties of Excise, and on Wine, foreign Merchandize, &c. They also pass'd some Acts for preventing the Growth of Popery, and the disarming of Papists. But to return to *England*:

A Parliament in Ireland. Grant Supplies.

King *William* arriving at *Kensington* from *Holland*, the 10th of *October*, issued a Proclamation the next Day for dissolving the present Parliament, and assembling another the 22d of *November*. And it having been represented to his Majesty, how much it might conduce to his Interest in the ensuing Elections to shew himself to the People, and converse more familiarly with the Gentry than he used to do, he thought fit to go to the Races at *New-Market* this Season, where he was met and complimented by the Vice-Chancellor, and Heads of the University of *Cambridge*: From thence he made a Tour through *Northamptonshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Warwickshire*, and several other Counties, visiting the Nobility, and Persons of Distinction, till he came

The Parliament of England dissolved, and another called.

The King visits several Parts of England.

A.D. 1695 to *Oxford*, where he was on the 10th of *November* received by the Duke of *Ormond* their Chancellor, Doctor *Adams* the Vice-Chancellor, and the rest of the University, in their Academical Habits, and an elegant Entertainment was provided for his Majesty in the Theatre, whither he was conducted, but could not be prevailed on to eat a Morsel. Some malicious Person, to prejudice his Majesty against the University, having dropp'd a Letter in the Street, insinuating, that he might expect to be poisoned here; which being communicated to the King, he immediately took Coach and went to *Windſor*; but, as it was not thought proper his Majesty should express any Suspicion of the Matter, he pretended he only paid them this Visit, to manifest his Affection for them, he had before seen the Curiosities of the University, and therefore did not propose the making any stay at this Time.

Seems
afraid of
being poi-
soned at
Oxford.

The grand
Fleet re-
turns from
the
Streights.

The grand Fleet, under the Command of Admiral *Ruffel*, having been now near two Years in the *Mediterranean*, in order to protect our Trade to the *Levant*, and defend the *Spanish* Coasts against the Insults of the *French*, return'd to *England* this Year, the beginning of *November*, leaving a strong Squadron at *Cadiz*, under the Command of Sir *George Rook*.

On *Friday* the 22d of the said Month, the new Parliament met, in pursuance of their Summons; and the Commons being directed to chuse a Speaker, elected *Paul Foley*, Esq; who was approv'd by his Majesty the next Day, when the King made a Speech to both Houses of the following Tenor.

He engaged in the present War, he said, by the Advice of his first Parliament, and the

the last with great Chearfulness assisted him in carrying it on; and he did not doubt their Zeal in the Prosecution of it, the Advantages they had gain'd this Year affording a reasonable Ground for further Success; and on this Occasion, he could not but take Notice of the Bravery of the *English* Troops last Summer, which had answered their highest Character in any Age, and without whose Assistance it was impossible to put a stop to the growing Greatness of *France*.

A.D. 1695

7 W. III.

The K's
Speech to
his new
Parliament.

It was a great Misfortune, he said, that from the beginning of his Reign, he had been forc'd to ask such large Aids of his People; but there would be at least as great Supplies necessary this Year, as the last: That the Funds had been deficient, the Condition of the Civil List such, that he could not possibly subsist without their Care: That Compassion oblig'd him to mention the *French* Protestants, who suffered for their Religion: And the Redress of the ill State of the Coin would prove a further Charge.

He recommended their framing Bills for the Encouragement and Encrease of Seamen, the Advancement of Trade, and particularly that of the *East Indies*, and that the Recruits for the Army might be raised, without giving Cause of Complaint; and concluded with an Exhortation, to use Dispatch, and to avoid Heats and Divisions.

The Lords and Commons hereupon addressed his Majesty separately, but to the same Effect; congratulating him on his Successes this Campaign, and his safe Return; assuring him, they would support his Government, and assist him in the Prosecution of the War. The Commons also address'd his Majesty, to ap-

They promise to support his Government.

A.D. 1695 point a Fast for the Success of the Parliament; and accordingly, the 11th of *December* was appointed for *London*, and the 18th for the rest of *England*: And great Complaints being made to the House of the Abuse of written Protections the Members had given, such Protections were called in and declared void in Law; declaring however, that their menial Servants should enjoy their usual Privileges; but no Person should be taken into Custody upon Complaint of Breach of Privilege, till the Matter should be examined, which Order was not to extend to any Breach of Privilege upon the Person of a Member.

7 *W. III.*
Written
Protections
declared
void.

A Supply
and Forces
voted.

The Parliament going upon Ways and Means soon after, voted five Millions and upwards, for the Service of the Navy and Army only, including the Charge of the Office of Ordinance: And resolv'd, that the Land Forces in Pay this Year, should amount to eighty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty Men.

The Act
for regula-
ting Tri-
als.

The next thing that came upon the Carpet was, the Bill for regulating Trials in Cases of Treason, which was suddenly pass'd through both Houses, tho' it met with such Opposition in former Parliaments, on account of the Clause added by the Lords, *That all the Peers should be summoned to attend at the Trial of every Peer and Peerefs*. By this Act, every Prisoner is to have a Copy of his Indictment, a Copy of the Pannel, and Counsel assigned him, and two Witnesses are required to convict him.

Debates on
recoining
the Mo-
ney.

The Necessity of recoinng our Money at this Time, occasioned several Debates: The current Coin had been miserably clipp'd and debased for some Years, insomuch, that twenty Pounds of clipp'd Money, would scarce yield

yield half so much good Silver: Those, who were against re-coining it, said, if the present Money was called in, it would be impossible to support our Traffick, and carry on the War at the same time; neither the Merchant could receive his Bills of *Exchange*, or the Soldier receive his Subsistence; from whence would flow such Disorder and Confusion, as would discourage and dishearten the People, and probably drive them to Despair; and therefore the re-coining the Money was not to be attempted while the War lasted.

To which it was answer'd, That Things would grow worse and worse every Day, and the Mischief would be fatal, if some present Remedy was not apply'd to it: That the *Exchange* abroad was already every where against us, occasion'd by the ill State of the Coin: That the Pay of the Army was diminish'd, and in a manner devour'd, by unequal Exchange and exorbitant Premiums, before it reach'd the Camp; and that this was the unhappy Cause that Guineas were now advanced to thirty Shillings, and all Foreign Gold in proportion: That we exchanged our Goods for Gold indeed; but Foreigners would not allow us two thirds of the Price we took their Gold at, when we came to return it them: That this Disease would every Day take deeper Root, and, if not remedied, soon become incurable; tho' it was not yet beyond the Power and Wisdom of a Parliament to redress.

At length the Commons resolved, That all the clipp'd Money should be re-coin'd on the establish'd Standard; and that the Loss of it should be borne by the Publick, and a Fund setled for supplying the Deficiency: And, on the 31st of *December*, the Commons resolved

to

A.D. 1695

7 W. III.

Guineas
rise to
thirty Shil-
lings.

A Fund
for sup-
plying the
Deficiency
of the
clipp'd
Money.

A. 1695-6 to raise twelve hundred thousand Pounds, by a Duty on Houses or Windows, for supplying the Deficiency of the clipp'd Money. A Proclamation also was issued, at the Instance of the House, for calling in the clipp'd Money by degrees; which occasion'd inexpressible Confusion, the Receivers refusing to take it for what it was coin'd, upon pretence of its being clipp'd too near, or its being of a bad Allay, &c. Whereupon the Commons resolved, That the Recompence for supplying the Deficiency of the clipp'd Money should extend to all clipp'd Money that was Silver, tho' of a coarser Allay than the Standard; and that the Collectors and Receivers of the Taxes should receive all such: That a Reward of Five *per Cent.* should be given to such Persons as should bring in mill'd or unclipp'd Money: That Three-pence an Ounce should be given for all wrought Plate brought into the Mint, above the Value; and that Commissioners should be appointed in every County, to pay and distribute the mill'd and broad unclipp'd Money and the new-coin'd Money, and to receive the clipp'd Money; and, for the greater Expedition, Mints were erected in all the great Cities of *England*, for re-coining the Money: A Clause was also added to the Bill, to prohibit the Use of Plate in publick Houses, and giving a farther Encouragement to the bringing in Plate and broad Money to the Mint.

The Confusion occasion'd by calling in the Money.

Remedies applied.

A Petition against the Scots India Company. The *Scots*, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament they had obtain'd for erecting a Company to Trade to *Africa* and the *East Indies*, having procured a great many Subscribers, as well *English* Interlopers and *Hamburgers*, as *Scots*; the *English East India* Company presented a Petition to the House of Lords, setting

ting forth, That this *Scotish* Company would not only be greatly prejudicial to the *English East India* Company, but to the Nation in general: Whereupon the Houses of Lords and Commons join'd in an Address to his Majesty, informing him of what mischievous Consequences the late Act of Parliament pass'd in *Scotland* was likely to be to the Trade of *England*; of which the King was so fully satisfied, that he answer'd, *He had been ill served in Scotland, but hoped some Remedies might be found to prevent the Inconveniencies that might arise by that Act.*

The Commons afterwards came to a Resolution, on the 26th of *January*, That the Directors of the Company of *Scotland* trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, administering and taking here in this Kingdom an Oath *de Fidelity*, and, under colour of a *Scotch* Act of Parliament, styling themselves a Company, and acting as such, and raising Money in this Kingdom for carrying on the said Trade, were guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanor; and that the Lord *Belhaven*, *William Paterson* the Projector, *James Bateman*, and the rest of the Directors, who were Residents in *England*, should be impeach'd. The *Scots*, however, proceeded in their Project of making Settlements in the *West Indies*, and actually settled a Colony on the Isthmus of *Darien*, or *Panama* in *America*; from whence probably they proposed to trade both with the *East Indies* and *Europe*, if they had not been expelled from thence by the *Spaniard*, who would never suffer any *European* Nation to carry on a Trade through the *Pacifick Ocean*, or *South Sea*, to the *East Indies*: But

A. 1695-6

W. III.

Resolutions against those who promoted it in *England*.

The *Scots* proceed in their Project of settling Colonies in *America*.

on

A. 1695-6 on this Dispute I shall have Occasion to enlarge hereafter.

7 W. III.

Acts pass'd

In the mean time, the King came to the House, the 21st of *January*, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act to enlarge the Time for purchasing Annuities: To the Act for regulating Tryals in Cases of Treason: To an Act for remedying the ill State of the Coin; and an Act for preventing Expence in electing Members to serve in Parliament.

The Grant of the Demesnes of the Principality of *Wales* to the Earl of *Portland* resented.

Notwithstanding this Parliament had a multitude of Business upon their Hands this Session, they could not over-look an extravagant Grant the King had made to the Earl of *Portland*, of the Manors of *Denby*, *Broomfield* and *Yale*, being five Parts in six of a whole County, Part of the Demesnes of the Prince of *Wales*. This Grant the Gentlemen of *Wales* opposed very strenuously, first before the Lords of the Treasury, and afterwards in Parliament.

They represented, That the *Welsh* were never subject to any but God and the King: That those Lordships were unalienable: That they belonged to the Princes of *Wales* when there was one; and the Rents now supported the Government there, the Salaries of the Judges, and other Officers of the Crown, being paid out of them: They said, the Grant was too great for any foreign Subject to have; and the People of the Country were too great to be subject to a Foreigner: That if such large Grants were frequently made, there would be nothing left for the King or his Successors to subsist on: They could not conceive how the Glory and Grandeur of *England* could be upheld by a poor landless Crown, and a miserable necessitous People: That they were not

English

English, but Foreign Politicians, that advised the King to these Grants: That the Kings of *England* always reigned best when they had the Affections of their *English* Subjects, of which they were secure, when the People were sensible the King was entirely in their Interest, and loved the *English* Soil as well as the People's Money. To which Mr. Price, then a Member of the Commons, and afterwards a Judge of great Fame, in a Speech upon this Occasion in the House, added, " We are in
 " a Confederacy in War, and some of those
 " Confederates our Enemies in Trade, tho'
 " planted among us; some of them are of
 " the King's Council, some in the Army, and
 " the common Traders have possess'd them-
 " selves of the Out-skirts of this great City:
 " We find some or other of them naturalized,
 " and others made Denizens: Every Parlia-
 " ment, we find, endeavours for a general
 " Naturalization, and that warmly solicited
 " from Court: We see our good Coin all
 " gone, and our Confederates openly coining
 " base Money of *Dutch* Alloy for us: We see
 " most Places of Power and Profit given to Fo-
 " reigners: We see our Confederates in Con-
 " junction with the *Scots* to ruin our *English*
 " Trade: We see the Revenues of the Crown
 " daily given away to one or other, who make
 " Sale of them, and transmit their Estates else-
 " where: We do not find any of them buy
 " Lands or Estates among us; but what they
 " can get from us they secure in their own
 " Country: How can we hope for happy Days
 " in *England*, when this great Lord and other
 " Foreigners (tho' naturalized) are in the
 " *English*, and also in the *Dutch Councils*?
 " If these Strangers (tho' Confederates) should
 " be in different Interests (as they evidently

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Part of
 Mr. Price's
 Speech a-
 gainst this
 Grant to
 the Earl of
 Portland.

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“ are in point of Trade) to which Interest is
 “ it to be supposed these great Foreign Coun-
 “ fellows and Favourites would adhere? So
 “ that I foresee, when we are reduced to ex-
 “ treme Poverty (as we are now very near it)
 “ *we are to be supplanted by our Neighbours,*
 “ *and become a Colony to the Dutch.* We
 “ ought to consider we are *Englishmen*, and,
 “ like good Patriots, stand by our Country,
 “ and not suffer it to become tributary to
 “ Strangers: We have rejoiced, that we have
 “ beat out of this Country Popery and Sla-
 “ very, and do now with as great Joy enter-
 “ tain Socinianism and Poverty; and yet we
 “ see our Properties daily given away, and
 “ our Liberties must follow.” He desired,
 however, Redress rather than Punishment; and
 therefore neither moved for the Impeachment
 or Banishment of this noble Lord; only beg’d
 he might have no Power over them, nor they
 any Dependance upon him: But moved for an
 Address to his Majesty, to stop the Grant that
 was passing to the Earl of *Portland*, of the
 Lordships of *Denbigh*, *Broomfield* and *Yale*,
 and other Lands in the Principality of *Wales*;
 and that the same be not granted but by Con-
 sent in Parliament.

The Com-
mons Ad-
dress a-
gainst the
Grant.

The K’s
Answer.

Whereupon an Address was immediately
 drawn up, by the unanimous Consent of the
 House, and presented to his Majesty the 22d
 of *January*; desiring, he would put a Stop to
 this Grant to the Earl of *Portland*: To which
 his Majesty answer’d, *I have a Kindness for*
my Lord Portland, which he has deserved of
me by long and faithful Services; but I should
not have given him these Lands, if I had ima-
gined the House of Commons could have been
concern’d! I will therefore recal the Grant, and
find some other way of shewing my Favour to
him. But

But the Attention both of the Court and Parliament was taken off from all other Affairs, by an Invasion and Insurrection that threaten'd the Kingdom, which was discover'd at this Time. It has been intimated already, that both the *French* and *English* were grown weary of the War: The *French* King had in a manner ruined and depopulated his Country; while the *English*, by their ill Conduct, and the avaricious Temper of those at the Helm, had not only run themselves vastly in Debt, but laid heavy Taxes upon almost every Branch of Trade and Business. The *French* King, however, before he put a Period to the War, determin'd to make one grand Effort to restore his Ally King *James*; and accordingly drew down an Army, with the greatest Secrecy, this Winter towards *Dunkirk* and *Calais*; and King *James*, with Marshal *Bouffleurs*, came down to *Calais*, in order to embark for *England*; the Duke of *Berwick* and Sir *George Barclay* being sent over before, with some Reform'd Officers, to prepare King *James's* Friends in *England* to join him when he should land: And, in order to facilitate the Enterprize, some desperate Men, without the Knowledge of King *James*, or indeed any considerable Men of their Party, had resolved to attack King *William's* Guards as he came from Hunting; to take him Prisoner, and hurry him over to *France*: And some of them, 'tis said, were determin'd, if they could not carry him off, to kill him; from whence this Conspiracy obtain'd the Name of *The Assassination-Plot*; tho' it appears by the Tryals, that this Branch of it was known to very few of the Conspirators; and all the Criminals, at their Execution, denied that King *James* had given

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A Plot discover'd.

cover'd.

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any Commission or Orders for killing King *William*; the Commission, which some of them said they had seen, being only in general to make War upon the Prince of Orange. And tho', 'tis true, the King might have been killed in the Prosecution of the Enterprize; yet so might King *James*, his Friends observ'd, when King *William* charg'd him in Person at the *Boyne* in *Ireland*; tho' it cannot be supposed any particular Orders were given to take him off; and, if we may credit Bishop *Burnet*, Queen *Mary* was in the utmost Consternation on this Account, till she heard her Father was safe: But to proceed in the Discovery of the Plot.

Pendergrafs first discovers it.

It is pretended, that every Step the Conspirators took was discover'd, from time to time, to the Earl of *Portland*, by one *Richard Fisher*; but this Man not being made an Evidence, or indeed ever heard of afterwards, I am apt to believe the Government had little or no Intelligence of it, till two or three of the Conspirators, jealous of one another, gave the Court an Account of it; and of these Mr. *Pendergrafs* appears to have been the first who came to the Earl of *Portland*, on *Friday* the 14th of *February*, and acquainted him, that if his Majesty went a hunting the next Day, as he actually did every *Saturday*, he would be in Danger of being attack'd: Whereupon *Pendergrafs* was introduced to his Majesty the same Evening, and declared what he knew of the Matter.

De la Rue another Discoverer

This Relation of *Pendergrafs's* was confirm'd the next Day by one *De la Rue*, a *Frenchman*, another of the Conspirators, who knew nothing of any Discovery being made of the Matter before: Captain *Porter* also be-

Capt. *Porter* a third.

came

came an Evidence against his Brethren; and these three were the principal Witnesses at the Tryals of the Conspirators.

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The King, having received a full Account of the intended Insurrection and Invasion, with the Design upon his Person, came to the House the 24th of *February*; and, having given the Royal Assent to an Act for stating the publick Accounts, and some others, made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he told them, he had received several concurring Informations of a Design to assassinate him, and invade the Kingdom at the same time: That he had given Orders for fitting out the Fleet, and hop'd he had a sufficient Strength to disappoint the Enemy: That he had also given Orders for bringing over such a Number of Troops as might secure them against any Attempts from abroad: That some of the Conspirators were in Custody, and Care taken to apprehend the rest: And he did not doubt of their Zeal to do every thing that was proper for the common Safety.

The King communicates the Discovery to the Parliament.

In Answer to this Speech, both Houses attended his Majesty the same Day at *Kensington*, with an Address; wherein they congratulated his Preservation, and declared their Abhorrence of the barbarous Design; beseeching him to take a more than ordinary Care of his Person: And took that Occasion to assure him, that they would assist and support his Person and Government against the late King *James*, and all his Enemies; and, in case his Majesty came to a violent Death, they would revenge it; desiring he would seize and secure such Persons he saw fit.

They resolve to stand by him.

The next three Days the Parliament spent in signing an Association; wherein they declare

Sign an Association.

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 7 W. III.
 declare his Majesty their rightful and lawful King; mutually engage to stand by each other in his Defence against King *James*, and his Adherents; and in case his Majesty should come to a violent Death, they oblige themselves to unite and associate in revenging it upon his Enemies, and in supporting the Succession of the Crown according to the Act of Settlement.

A Proclamation to apprehend the Conspirators.

The Earl of *Ailesbury* had been apprehended and committed to the *Tower*, on the first Discovery of the Plot, on Suspicion of his being an Accomplice in it; and a Proclamation issued afterwards, offering a Reward of a thousand Pounds for discovering and apprehending the Duke of *Berwick*, supposed to be then in *England*; Sir *George Barclay*, Major *Lownk*, *George Porter*, Captain *James Courtney*, *George Higgons*, and his two Brothers, Sons of Sir *Thomas Higgons*; *Cardel Goodman*, Sir *George Maxwell*, Sir *William Perkins*, and several more of the Conspirators: And, in order to defeat the intended Invasion, a Fleet of Men of War that lay in the *Downs*, being join'd by a Squadron from *Spithead*, and another from the River, which encreased them to upwards of fifty Men of War, was order'd to be put to Sea, under the Command of Admiral *Ruffel*, and lie before *Dunkirk* and *Calais*; and, about the same time, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* brought over to *England* twenty Battalions from the Confederate Army: So that when King *James* came to *Calais*, in order to embark for *England*, he found the Design frustrated, and thereupon return'd to *St. Germains*.

A Fleet sent out.

Forces brought over from *Flanders*.

The Invasion defeated.

King *William*, coming to the House the 7th of *May*, gave the Royal Assent to an Act
 em-

empowering his Majesty to apprehend and detain such Persons as were conspiring against his Government; with three other Acts: And three or four Days afterwards, viz. on the 11th of *March*, *Robert Charnock* (now styl'd Captain, but the same Man King *James* had preferred to the Vice-Presidentship of *Magdalen-College*) *Richard King*, and *Thomas Keys*, three of the Conspirators, were brought to their Tryals at the *Old Bailey* in *London*.

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The Habeas Corpus Act suspended. *Charnock, King and Keys* tried.

The Indictment set forth, That the Prisoners, having a traitorous Design to murder the King, and bring this Kingdom under the Subjection of *France*, on the 10th of *February* last, and divers other Times before and since, did consult and agree, with divers other Persons, to assassinate his Majesty; and, in order to effect it, provided forty Horsemen, of whom they were to be Part, to lie in Ambush, and set upon the King in his Coach, and upon the Guards that were to attend him, and destroy him; and that they bought Horses and Arms for that end. Captain *Porter*, one of their Ac-

complices, being produced as an Evidence against them, deposed, That he lodg'd with Mr. *Charnock* in *Norfolk-street*; and that Sir *William Perkins* came thither last *January*, and told them some Friends were come from *France*: That afterwards Mr. *Charnock*, the Prisoner, acquainted the Deponent, That Sir *George Barclay*, and those that came from *France*, had brought a Commission to levy War upon King *William*; and ask'd him, how many he could bring to join them if the King landed: That he was at several Consultations with Sir *George Barclay*, Mr. *Holmes*, Mr. *Charnock*, and other Conspirators, to consider of Time and Place to assassinate his Majesty:

Porter's Evidence against them.

A. 1695-6. Majesty: That Sir George Barclay said, he had Money enough to buy about forty Horses; and Charnock said, he would bring six or seven Men out of the Country: That Sir William Perkins promised to lend five Horses; and the Deponent promised to find seven Men and Horses; and that it was at length agreed to attack the King, on the 15th of February, as he came from hunting at Richmond, between Brentford and Turnham-Green: That they were to be divided into three Parties; and that Sir George Barclay was to have four out of each Party to shoot into the King's Coach, and kill the King, and those that were with him; and when the Matter was over, they were to return to Town, and lie concealed till there should come a sufficient Number from abroad to their Assistance; for King James would be near the French Shore with his Army, and there would be four or five thousand French sent to Scotland to make a Diversion: That being disappointed, by the King's not going abroad on Saturday the 15th of February, they met on Friday the 21st, at the Sun-Tavern in the Strand; where some suggesting the Design was discover'd, the Witnesses answer'd, *If it was, they should have been taken up*: And thereupon it was resolved to attempt it again the next Day, and they prepared all Things for the Execution; but News being brought that the King did not go abroad that Day neither, they concluded they were discover'd, and dispers'd.

De la Rue's Evidence. Mr. De la Rue, another of the Conspirators, who was produced as an Evidence, deposed, That there had been a Design to seize his Majesty's Person some Years: That Colonel Parker had propos'd it to him, five or six Years

ago, at *St. Germain's*; and that the Colonel afterwards came to *England* in order to effect it: That last Year there were several Consultations about it, between Sir *William Perkins*, Captain *Porter*, Mr. *Charnock*, and others; and that *Charnock* told him, they had sent to King *James* for a Commission to execute the Matter, and to authorize them to carry the King into France, if they could take him; and if they could not, they agreed to excuse themselves by pretending he was kill'd by a Random-shot: He understood the Commission was delay'd a long time, and then they resolv'd to execute the Design without a Commission; and he was told all things were ready, only they wanted a Ship to carry him off: That the Deponent promised to go with them, and they propos'd to get a Ship at *Deal*; but King *William* going to *Flanders*, they had not time to compleat the Affair then, and so the Design was put off to the last Winter.

That in the Month of *November* or *December* last, King the Prisoner told the Deponent, a Major-General would come over from France: And the latter End of *January*, or the beginning of *February*, they told him a Major-General was come over from France, and a great many People besides, and something would be speedily put in Execution for the King's Service: That King told him also, there was the rarest Place for the Execution of their Design that was possible, within a quarter of a Mile of *Richmond*: That he saw King at *Charnock's* Lodgings, on *Saturday* the 15th of *February*, when King said, the Prince of *Orange* did not go out that Day; adding, that Sir *George Barclay* had brought over sixteen of the Guards and two Officers, a Brigadier, and

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A. 1695-6 Sub-Brigadier, who were subsisted at the Rate of four Shillings a Day, as the Guards were here : *King* also told him, that *Charnock* and *Porter* had several Conferences how to murder or assassinate his Majesty ; for Sir *George Barclay* said, he was not sure of Horse enough to carry him off ; and therefore they resolv'd to assassinate him in the Lane between *Brentford* and *Turnham-Green* : That Sir *George Barclay* was to command eight Persons to attack the King and those in the Coach, Mr. *Charnock* was to attack the Guards in the Rear, and *Rookwood*, with a Party that came from *France*, and Captain *Porter*, were to attack the Guards on each Flank.

Pendergrafs's
Evidence.

Captain *Pendergrafs* deposed, That about the 11th of *February* last, *Porter* sent for him to Town, and told him, there was a Design to take away the King's Life ; and that Sir *George Barclay*, and other Officers, were come on purpose from *France* to execute it : *The rest of his Evidence agreed with that of Porter's and De la Rue's.*

Bertram's
Evidence.

Bertram, another Conspirator, deposed, That on the 22d of *February*, he met Mr. *Charnock* at *Lincoln's-Inn* Back-Gate, who told him Warrants were out against them ; and they had as good go to *Kensington*, do the Work at once, and take him off, and then they should be quiet, and have the King peaceably here.

Charnock's
Defence.

Mr. *Charnock*, in his Defence, observ'd, That Captain *Porter* acknowledg'd he had never seen the Commission he mention'd from King *James* ; neither could he name the Persons they were to command ; which was strange, if the Design was so near being put in Execution, as he depos'd : Nor was there any Proof he

he had so much as a Horse provided for the Design : That as *Porter* own'd he himself had contriv'd and promoted the Assassination, little Regard was to be had to his Evidence ; he became a Witness to save his own Life : That the Consultation the Witnesses mention to carry King *William* to *France* alive, was extremely ridiculous, the Thing being impossible : That he might say, that there was a Noise that King *James* would come, for it was in the *Gazettes* ; but it was not true, that he said there was something to be done first, *they must take off the Spark* : That the Evidence produced against him, was frivolous and weak ; and, if it were all true, it were only Discourse, there was no plain and manifest Proof of any Overt-Act, but only Presumptions : That it was said, there were forty Men to do this Fact upon the King in his Coach amidst his Guards : Could it be supposed, that any Man in his Senses would do such an Act, without respect to his Security ? The Guards were at least treble the Number, and better appointed ; and they must be mad to attack them under such Disadvantages, especially when they had no Asylum, no Castle or Fort to retire to, nor any to back or assist them.

I have recited so much of this Trial, as may clear up this Part of the History, and refer the Reader to the State Trials for the rest : I shall only add, that the Prisoners were convicted, condemn'd, and executed as Tray-tors at *Tyburn* the 18th of *March*, when *Char-nock* deliver'd a Paper to the Sheriff, acknowledging an Invasion was intended ; and that for facilitating of it, he did undertake to attack the Prince of *Orange's* Guards, but never saw or knew of any Commission from

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The Pri-
soners con-
victed and
executed.

A. 1695-6 King *James* for assassinating the Prince of *Orange*; and the Paper deliver'd by *King* was of the same Tenor: As for *Keys*, he was a Trumpeter, a poor ignorant Man, Servant to *Porter*, who first drew him into the Conspiracy, and then betray'd him: He said little or nothing therefore in relation to the Conspiracy, either at his Trial or Execution. The 16th of *April* was ordered to be observ'd as a Thanksgiving for the Discovery of the said Conspiracy, and disappointing the intended Invasion; and a Proclamation issued the 18th of *March*, offering a Reward of five hundred Pounds for apprehending the Lord *Montgomery*, and Sir *John Fenwick*, suspected to be Accomplices in the Plot.

Sir *John*
Friend
try'd.

Porter's
Evidence.

Sir *John Friend* being charged with so much of the Conspiracy as related to the intended Insurrection and Invasion (but not with any Share in the Assassination) was brought to his Trial on the 23d of *March*, when Captain *Porter* was produced as a Witness against him, and deposed, that Sir *John* was at a Consultation with the Lord *Aylesbury*, the Lord *Montgomery*, Sir *William Perkins*, Sir *John Fenwick*, Mr. *Cook*, Captain *Charnock*, and himself, at the *King's-Head* in *Leadenhall-Street*, in *May* or *June* the preceding Year, 1695; and at another Consultation with them about the same time at Mrs. *Mountjoy's* in *St. James's-Street*, at both which it was agreed to send Mr. *Charnock* to *France* to King *James*, to desire him to borrow of the *French King* ten thousand Men; and they all agreed, when the King landed, to meet him with a Body of two thousand Horse, of which every Man was to furnish his Quota: And that *Charnock*, on his Return from *France*, told them, the *French King*

King could not spare so many Men that Year. *A. 1695-6*
 Captain *Brice Blare* testified, That about two *8 W. III.*
 Years before, Sir *John Friend* shew'd him a *Captain*
 Commission from King *James*, to be Colonel *Blair's*
 of Horse; and the Witness also saw several *Evidence,*
 Letters in the Prisoner's Lodgings from the
 Lord *Melford*, and Secretary *Caroll*: That
 the Deponent was to have been his Lieu-
 tenant-Colonel, and actually procured several
 Officers and Men, whose Names he enumera-
 ted, to serve under him: And that he received
 several Sums from the Prisoner to be spent on
 the Men that belong'd to their Regiment:
 That the Prisoner also told him, he had ad-
 vanced an hundred Pounds towards Colonel
Perkins's Escape out of the *Tower*; and King
James ordered one *Pigot* to repay the Prisoner
 that Money, fifty Pounds whereof the Depo-
 nent received of *Pigot*, by the Prisoner's
 Order.

The principal Part of the Prisoner's De- *Sir John*
 fence, was the same with that of the Lord *Friend's*
Russel's, in the Reign of King *Charles* the se- *Defence.*
 cond, viz. *That consulting to levy War,*
could not be an Overt-Act of compassing the
King's Death: And that consulting to levy
War was not high Treason, unless a War was
actually levy'd. Sir *John Holles*, the Solicitor-
 General at this Trial, said not one Word in
 Defence of these Maxims, tho' Sir *Robert At-*
kins and he had spent many Sheets in Re-
 marks on the Illegality of the Proceedings
 against the Lord *Russel*, on pretence that my *The same*
 Lord's consulting to levy War upon the King *as the Lord*
 (or to surprize his Guards, which was the *Russel's.*
 same Thing) was not an Overt-Act of com-
 passing the King's Death: And the Lord Chief
 Justice *Holt* has, in his Directions to the Jury
 at

A. 1695-6 at this Trial, fully answered those voluminous
8 W. III. Remarks of Sir *John Hawles* and Sir *Robert Atkins*; and shewn, that the Law has ever been contrary to what Sir *John Hawles* and Sir *Robert* then maintained. And indeed, when we see the Whigs proceeding in the very same Manner the Tories did in former Reigns; drawing their Indictments in the same Form, and laying the very same Faults, as Overt-Acts of compassing the King's Death, against which they made so loud an Outcry at the Lord *Russel's* and *Sidney's* Trials: When we see Sir *John Hawles*, the Remarker himself, doing this, is it not a sufficient Confutation of his own smart Remarks? Does not this effectually silence all the Clamours they raised against the Courts of Justice, and the King's Counsel, in former Reigns. It had been insisted on by Sir *John Hawles*, in Behalf of the Lord *Russel*, That the being at a treasonable Consult was but Misprision of Treason: But no such Doctrine would be suffered at this Trial; the Tables were turned: Such Maxims are only to be encouraged, when they are found for the Advantage of the good old Cause: Then only, it is allowable to insult Courts of Justice, and brand all legal Prosecutions with odious Epithets. At Sir *John Friend's* Trial, tho' there was but one Witness to the Consult, and one to the levying War, it was not thought hard Measure that there were not two Witnesses to the same Fact; for since each Fact had a Tendency to promote the same Species of Treason, viz. the Destruction of the Prince, they were justly deem'd two Witnesses within the Meaning of the Statute: Why then all those malicious Remarks in the Lord *Russel's* Case, which was exactly parallel to this? With how ill a
 Grace

Grace must this Remarker appear, as Coun-
 sel for the King, at the Trial of Sir *John*
Friend? He did very well to apply himself to
 the Passions of the Jury, and entertain the
 Court with any thing, rather than Matter of
 Law, lest his own Arguments should have
 been retorted upon him: But to proceed, Sir
John Friend was convicted, and Sir *William*
Perkins was brought to his Trial the next
 Day: He was charg'd with being concern'd
 both in the intended Insurrection and Assassina-
 tion: Sir *William* insisted that he might have
 Counsel, as *Charnock* had done before him;
 but was told, the Act which allowed the Pri-
 soner Counsel, did not commence till the next
 Day: To which Sir *William* reply'd, that the
 Preamble to that Law, declared, that it was
 just and reasonable the Prisoner should have
 Counsel, and other Privileges mention'd in
 the Act towards making his Defence; and
 what would be just and reasonable to-morrow,
 was so to Day; and press'd that his Trial might
 be put off till the next Day, as well for this
 Reason, as because some of his Witnesses were
 wanting; but the Motion was rejected.

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8 W. III.

Sir William
Perkins's
Trial.

Porter, in his Evidence against Sir *William*
Perkins, swore he was acquainted with the
 Design of attacking the King and his Guards,
 and promised to furnish Men and Horses for that
 Enterprize; but declar'd he would not engage
 in it in Person: As to the intended Insurrecti-
 on and Invasion, he gave the same Evidence
 against Sir *William*, as he had done against
Charnock; and some other Witnesses prov'd
 the Prisoner's providing Horses and Arms.

Porter's
Evidence
against
him.

The Prisoner's principal Defence was, that
 there was but one Witness to one Overt-Act:
 But was answer'd, as *Friend* had been, that one
 Witness

A. 1695-6 Witness to one Overt-Act, and another Witness to another Overt-Act of the same Species of Treason, was sufficient.

8 W. III.

Friend and Perkins
condemn-
ed and ex-
ecuted.

Sir *William Perkins* being convicted, Sir *John Friend* was brought to the Bar again, where they both receiv'd Sentence, as in Cases of High Treason, and were executed together the 3d of *April* at *Tyburn*, where Mr. *Collier*, Mr. *Cook*, and Mr. *Snat*, three Nonjuring Clergymen, gave them Absolution; at which the Government was highly offended, and Mr. *Cook* and Mr. *Snat* were committed to *Newgate*, and an Indictment was preferred against them in the *King's-Bench* the 8th of *April*, but not proceeded upon.

A.D. 1696

Other Pri-
soners con-
victed and
executed

On the 21st of *April*, *Ambrose Rookwood*, Major *Robert Lowick*, and *Charles Cranburn*, were brought to their Trials for the same Plot; and being convicted, and condemn'd as Traytors, were executed at *Tyburn* the 29th of the same Month. These were the first Prisoners that had the Benefit of the Act, which allow'd Counsel, a Copy of the Indictment and of the Pannel, in Cases of High Treason.

Acts pass-
ed.

In the mean time, the King coming to the House the 10th of *April*, gave the Royal Assent to the Act for imposing certain Duties on Houses or Windows, to make good the Deficiencies of the Clipp'd Money: To an Act for a further Duty on *French Goods*: To an Act for continuing the Parliament, in case of a Demise of the Crown: An Act for regulating Elections of Members of Parliament: An Act for regulating the Plantation Trade: To an Act for encouraging the bringing in of Plate to be coin'd, and for the further remedying the State of the Coin. And on the 27th of the same Month, an Act was pass'd for

for laying Duties on low Wines: An Act for *A.D. 1696*
 continuing certain Duties on Salt, Glass Wares, *8 W. III.*
 Stone and Earthen Bottles, Tobacco-pipes, 
 and other Earthen Wares; and for establishing A Land
 a National Land Bank, whereby it was pro- Bank erected,
 posed, to raise two Millions and a half, at 7 comes
per Cent. but this Bank came to nothing, no- to nothing.
 body subscribing to it; and therefore I refer
 the Reader to the Statute, if he desires to see
 the Plan on which it was attempted: An Act
 for registering Marriages, Births and Burials:
 An Act for the Security of his Majesty's Per-
 son and Government: An Act to prevent the
 Exportation of Wool, and encouraging the
 Importation of it from *Ireland*: An Act for
 encouraging the Linen Manufacture in *Ireland*,
 and for bringing Flax and Hemp into this
 Kingdom, and making of Sail-Cloth here: An
 Act for regulating Trials by Juries: An Act
 for repairing High-ways: An Act for the En-
 couragement of charitable Gifts: An Act for
 the Encouragement of the *Greenland* Trade:
 And to an Act, that the solemn Affirmation
 of the Quakers should be taken instead of an
 Oath.

After which, the King thank'd the Houses The Par-
 for the Zeal they had express'd for the Support liament
 of his Government, and the large Supplies they prorogu'd.
 had given him; and desired they would pre-
 serve the publick Peace, and assist the Lords-
 Justices while he was abroad; and then the
 Parliament was prorogued to the 16th of
June.

The Parliament being up, the King appoint- Lords-Jus-
 ed the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord tices.
 Keeper, and five other great Officers of State,
 Lords-Justices, the 1st of *May*. The same Creations;
 Day he created Sir *John Lowther*, Baronet,
 Vol. XXIV. Ee Baron

A.D. 1696 Baron of *Lowther*, and Viscount *Lonsdale*; and Sir *John Thompson*, Baronet, was created 8 W. III. Baron *Haversham*; and the King embarking for *Holland* the 5th of *May*, arriv'd at the Hague the 7th, where I shall leave him, till I relate some other Occurrences that happened during the last Session of Parliament in *England*.

Socinianism prevails. Most Men believing themselves at Liberty, since the Toleration, to broach what Doctrine they pleased, many smart Pieces were published against Christianity; but *Socinianism* seem'd to be the favourite Heresy propagated in this Reign: Against which Dr *Sherlock* opposing himself, fell upon another Notion, which was thought to border upon *Tritheism*, for which he was sufficiently exposed by Dr. *South*. *South*; and both of these eminent Divines wrote very angrily, and sometimes ludicrously, upon this great Mystery: But a Member of the University of *Oxford*, taking upon him to preach the same Doctrine before that University, as Dr. *Sherlock* had introduc'd, namely, *That there were three infinite distinct Minds and Substances in the Trinity; and that the three Persons in the Trinity, were three distinct Minds or Spirits, and three individual Substances*: The University of *Oxford* thought fit to censure them in their Convocation, and declare, That the said Words were false, impious, and heretical; disagreeing, and contrary to the Doctrine of the Catholick Church, and especially to the Doctrine of the Church of *England*: Whereupon the King was prevailed on by some of his Bishops, to publish certain Injunctions to prevent these Disputes.

It must not be forgotten also, that in this Parliament, when they granted his Majesty
five

five hundred thousand Pounds to defray the Charges of the Civil List, they appropriated fifteen thousand Pounds *per Annum* for the Maintenance of the *French* Protestants, which Bounty they have received from that Day to this, which the Members of the Episcopal Church of *Scotland* murmur at; observing, that tho' we were so exceeding generous to these, and other *Calvinists* abroad, we never laid to Heart the Sufferings of our Brethren in the same Island, or extended our Benevolence towards them, who had been violently ejected and ruined by the Presbyterians or *Calvinists* in *Scotland*.

A.D. 1696
 3 *W. III.*
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 15,000 *l.*  
*per An.*  
 assign'd for  
 the Main-  
 tenance of  
 the *French*  
 Protest-  
 ants.

Thus having related the Transactions of the Year 95, and particularly the Proceedings of the Parliament that sat in 1695-6, I shall, according to Custom, take a Review of Bishop *Burnet's* History of that Year. The Bishop relates, p. 154, that Corruption broke into the Army, and Oppression and Injustice were much complained of: The King did not approve these Practices: But he did not enquire after them, or punish them with a due Severity: Nor did he make difference enough between those, who serv'd well, sold nothing, and used their Subalterns kindly; and those, who set every thing to Sale, and oppressed all that were under them.

Remarks  
 on *Burnet's*  
 Account  
 of the Year  
 95.

*When the Bishop doth speak Truth, I don't think my self under any Obligation to contradict him.*

Our Right Reverend Author informs us, p. 157, That the Report of the Massacre of *Glencoe* was made in full Parliament, by which it appear'd, that a black Design was laid, not only to cut off the Men of *Glencoe*, but a great many more Clans, reckon'd to be in all above

A further  
 Account  
 of the  
 Massacre  
 of *Glencoe*.

*A.D.* 1696 six thousand Persons: And that the Parliament voted thereupon, that an Address might be made to the King, that the Secretary of State, who wrote those Letters that countenanc'd the Massacre, might be proceeded against according to Law, which was carried by a great Majority.

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Remarks

on Burnet's  
Account of  
the Year

95.

*However, all the Punishment inflicted on this bloody Secretary, was the displacing him.*

Nay, the Bishop adds, p. 162, That no Enquiry was made, or Proceedings ordered, concerning the Business of *Glencoe*; which furnish'd the Libellers with some Colours in aspersing the King, as if he must have been willing to suffer it to be executed, since he seem'd so unwilling to let it be punished.

Losses at  
Sea.

The Bishop relates, p. 163, That the Losses of the Merchants gave great Advantages to those who complain'd of the Administration: The Conduct, with relation to our Trade, was represented as at best a Neglect of the Nation, and of its Prosperity: And some, with a more spiteful Malice, said, It was designed we should suffer in our Trade, that the *Dutch* might carry it from us.

*Certain it is, the English never suffer'd more in their Trade, than they did this Year, tho' they were then Masters at Sea: But as to the East India Company's losing five Ships, valued at a Million, out of twelve they usually send out, as the Bishop asserts, p. 155, he is the only Writer that makes their Loss so considerable.*

A Council  
of Trade  
propos'd.

These Losses of our Merchants, the Bishop observes, p. 163, put the Parliament upon endeavouring to establish a Council of Trade by Act of Parliament, which would have prov'd a great Diminution of the King's Prerogative:

rogative: However, the Earl of *Sunderland*, A.D. 1696  
to the wonder of many, declared for it: He  
was afraid of the Violence of the Republican  
Party, and would not venture on provoking  
them: That the King himself took it ill, and  
told our Author, if he went on driving it as he  
did, he must break with him. He imputed it  
to his Fear; for the unhappy Steps he had  
made in King *James's* Time, gave his En-  
emies so many Handles and Colours for at-  
tacking him, that he would venture on nothing  
that might provoke them. Our Right Re-  
verend Author observes further, that in the De-  
bates on this Subject, the Whigs, who were  
now most employ'd, argued for the Preroga-  
tive, while the Tories seem'd zealous for pub-  
lick Liberty.

8 W. III.  
Remarks  
on *Burnet's*  
Account  
of the Year  
95.

The  
Whigs for  
advancing  
the Prero-  
gative  
when in  
Power.

*Here the Bishop acknowledges, that the Earl of Sunderland, King William's greatest English Favourite and Minister, was the Author of the arbitrary Measures taken in King James's Reign; from whence it is very natural to infer, that Sunderland put that King upon those Measures, on purpose to ruin him, and make Way for the Prince of Orange; and I can't but observe here, the soft Term the Bishop uses to express his complicated Crimes (the UNHAPPY Steps this Minister had made) that we find every notorious Offender, especially those who have been called to an Account for plundering their Country, styling themselves UNHAPPY Men; from whence one would imagine, their Misfortunes were occasioned by some unforeseen or unavoidable Calamity, and not that these UNHAPPY Men were the most notorious and incorrigible of all the Sons of Violence.*

The Bishop has made another Observation which is very just, *That when the Whigs are*



A.D. 1696 *in Place, they are for extending the Prerogative*  
 8 W. III. *(that is, their own Power) as far as ever the*  
 Remarks *Tories did; but he will not admit on the other*  
 on Burnet's *hand, that the Tories could in REALITY be in*  
 Account *the Interest of their Country, when they opposed*  
 of the Year *the Court; for he only says, the Tories SEEM'D*  
 95. *zealous for publick Liberty: But I believe upon*  
*Examination, it will appear, that the Tories*  
*have been more in the Interest of their Country*  
*than the Whigs, and better Friends to the Con-*  
*stitution, for this very good Reason, That in pro-*  
*moting the Interest of their Country, they really*  
*promote their own private Interest; they would*  
*be the greatest Losers by a Change, having at*  
*least three-fourths of the Lands of the Nation*  
*in their Hands.*

The Con-  
 spirators  
 had no  
 Commis-  
 sion to at-  
 tack the  
 King's  
 Person.

In speaking of the Assassination Plot, the Bishop does not confine himself strictly to Truth: He says, p. 172, and in several other Places, that King *James* gave a Commission to *attack* the Prince of Orange's Person: Whereas it does not appear certainly from the Trials of the Conspirators, that the King gave them any Commission at all. Some of the Witnesses, *De la Rue* particularly, deposing, that they resolv'd to act without any Commission: And *Porter*, that deposed he heard there was a Commission, says, it was to *make War upon the Prince of Orange*, and not to *attack* him. There were several more such trivial Slips in this part of his History, which this great Writer seems to think very consistent with the Character of a correct Historian, since they tend to blacken the Memory of the late King *James*; but I shall take leave of the Bishop for the present, and proceed to give an Account of the Campaign of 96, which succeeded these Trials.

The

The Confederates began this Campaign *A.D. 1696* with doing the Enemy all the Mischief they could by Sea and Land, without coming to an Engagement. About the middle of *March*, the Earl of *Athlone*, and General *Coborn*, made an Incurſion into the *French* Lines near *Dinant*, and burnt a vaſt Magazine laid up for their Army at *Givet*. And in the Beginning of the Summer, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* and Captain *Bembow* bombarded *Calais*, but could not come ſo near it, as to do any conſiderable Damage: Notwithſtanding this rough Beginning, the Campaign in *Flanders* prov'd the moſt pacifick of any that had happen'd during the War; and indeed, the Wants that both Armies had to ſtruggle with, were ſuch, that very little was to be expected: The *French*, by keeping ſuch numerous Armies on foot, had entirely exhausted their Country; and the re-coining the Money in *England*, had brought the *English* Army in *Flanders* under inconceivable Difficulties; the Generals were more taken up with providing a Subſiſtance for their Troops, than in military Enterprizes; even the *English* Life-Guards were without Pay ſix Weeks together: And in theſe Circumſtances the *French* ſending *Monſieur Calliere* to the *Hague*, and offering to acknowledge King *William*, and to deliver up ſome conſiderable Places as a Barrier for the Allies againſt *France*; the *Dutch* thought fit to liſten to the Propoſal, and it was agreed to accept the Mediation of the King of *Sweden*, which the Baron *Lillenroot*, his Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, had offered: However, before any Treaty was actually ſet on foot, the Duke of *Savoy* made a ſeparate Peace with *France*, without the Privy of the Allies. The *French*, in Conſideration thereof, reſtoring to the

*W. III.*

The Allies burn the Enemies Magazines.

*Calais* bombard-ed.

Both Armies in great Diſtreſs.

A Peace propoſed.

The Duke of *Savoy* makes a ſeparate Peace.

A.D. 1696 the Duke all he had conquered, and agreeing to marry the Duke of *Burgundy*, the eldest Grandson of *France*, to his Royal Highness's Daughter, with little or no Fortune.

*The French Coasts insulted.* The Command of the Fleet in the Channel being given to the Lord *Berkley* this Summer, he insulted the *French Coasts*, bombarded some Places in the Isle of *Rhee*, and plundered several Villages, which alarmed the Maritime Countries of *France*, and obliged them to draw down some Troops towards the Sea; but was of very little Advantage to us otherwise.

*Dubart destroys a Fleet of Dutchmen.* On the other hand, *Dubart*, with eight *French Men of War*, and four Privateers, fell upon a Fleet of *Dutchmen* coming from the *Sound*, under the Convoy of six Frigates; and having destroy'd thirty Merchant-ships, and part of the Convoy, took most of the rest.

*The Poor in great Distress on calling in the Money.* As the Distress of the Army was very great for want of their Pay, occasioned by the calling in, and re-coining the clipp'd Money; so was the Confusion in *England*, especially among the Labourers, and meaner Sort of People, who could get little or no Money for their Work; and indeed, few car'd to employ any Workmen: Whereupon an Order of Council was issued in *July* this Summer, that the Justices of Peace should frequently meet in their Divisions, and consider how to relieve and subside the poorer Sort of People, till Money became more plentiful: And another Order of Council was published, requiring the Attorney-General to prosecute all those who had entered into Confederacies not to employ any Persons in the Woollen and other Manufactures during this Scarcity of Money; and these Difficulties, in a manner, compelled King

*William*



*William* to hearken to Terms of Peace, which he would otherwise scarce ever have done: So far therefore those, that oppos'd the re-coining of Money, appear'd to be in the right, when they insisted it was impossible to carry on the War at the same time the Money was re-coining, and therefore were for clapping up a Peace before they enter'd upon it.

While King *William* was abroad this Summer, the Friends of the Earl of *Aylesbury*, the Lord *Montgomery*, and Sir *John Fenwick*, endeavour'd to persuade Captain *Porter*, and *Cardel Goodman*, the principal Witnesses of the Plot, to withdraw into *France*, and were so fortunate to succeed with *Goodman*: However, before *Goodman* went away, he gave his Evidence at the Trial of Mr. *Peter Cook*, Son of Sir *Miles Cook*, whereupon that Gentleman was convicted of high Treason, but pardoned: He had also given his Evidence against Sir *John Fenwick* to the Grand-Jury before he withdrew; but *Porter* had been a Witness against so many of the Conspirators, that he could not think he should be safe amongst their Friends in *France*: Having a Pension of three hundred Pounds a Year therefore already from King *William* in *England*, he determin'd to betray those that apply'd to him, tho' he was offer'd a thousand Pounds a Year upon his retiring, and a large Sum of Money in Hand: And he contriv'd the Matter so, that when a Payment of six hundred Pounds was made him by Captain *Donalow* and one *Clancy*, in behalf of the Conspirators, the Messengers were in the next Room, and came in and seiz'd *Donalow* and *Clancy*; and the last was afterwards convicted of tampering with the King's Witnesses, condemn'd to pay a Fine of

A.D. 1696

8 W. III.

The Nation under a Necessity of making Peace.

The Witnesses of the Plot tampered with.

*Cook* try'd and condemn'd. *Goodman* withdraws.

*Porter* betrays those who apply to him.

*Clancy* find and pilloried.

*A.D.* 1696 five hundred Marks, and to stand three times in the Pillory; which Sentence was executed upon him.

*Sir John Fenwick taken.*

*Sir John Fenwick* had lain concealed in *London* from the Time of the Discovery of the Plot, till the Beginning of *June*, when he endeavoured to make his Escape over to *France*; but was taken at *Romney* on the Coast of *Kent*, before he could get on board a Ship: While he was in Custody at *Romney*, he wrote the following Letter to his Lady, which being intercepted, was made great Use of against him.

His Letter to his Lady intercepted.

“ What I feared is at last happen’d; had I gone alone I had done it; but the other was betray’d from *London*. It is God’s Will, so we must submit. I know nothing can save my Life, but my Lord *Carlisle*’s going over to him, back’d by the rest of the Family of the *Howards*, to beg it, and offering that I will be abroad all his Time where I cannot hurt him, and that I will never draw Sword against him: I must leave it to you what else to say: All Friends must be made; my Lord *Devonshire* may perhaps by my Lady, my Lord *Godolphin* and my Lord *Pembroke* by my Lady *Montgomery*, Mr. *Nelson* by the Bishop of *Canterbury*, my Lord *Arran* might engage his Brother *Selkirk* to use his Interest with *Keppel*. I believe, if my Lord *Carlisle* would go, it were best before my Trial, or else they will cut me short for want of Time: If he can prevail with him for a Pardon, he will procure it as well before my Trial as after; at least, he may prevail for a Reprieve, till some can come over to him: My Lord also will have an Opportunity

“ nity to engage *Benting*, and get my Lord *A.D. 1696*  
 “ of *Essex* to join with him : I cannot think  
 “ what else to say ; but the great Care must *8 W. III.*  
 “ be the Jury ; if two or three could be got  
 “ that would starve the rest, that or nothing  
 “ can save me : Money, I know, would do  
 “ it ; but alas ! that is not to be had, nor  
 “ shall I get enough for Counsel. I beg of  
 “ you not to think of being shut up with me,  
 “ I know it will kill you ; and besides, I  
 “ have no such Friend as you to take Care of  
 “ my Business ; though it would be the Com-  
 “ fort of my Life, the little Time it lasts, to  
 “ have you with me ; and I have this only  
 “ Comfort now left, that my Death will  
 “ make you easy : My dearest Life, grieve  
 “ not for me, but resign me to God’s Will :  
 “ You will hear, as soon as they bring me to  
 “ Town, where they put me, and then I  
 “ would have a Servant, or some-body, with  
 “ me. I am interrupted, so can say no more  
 “ now : Engage Sir *John Lowther*, the new  
 “ Lord, who has more Interest than any  
 “ body : Let my Lord *Scarsdale* engage *Ger-*  
 “ *maine* to engage *Overkirk* for me : Speak  
 “ to my Lady *Arlington*. If my Trial could  
 “ be put off till the King comes back, there  
 “ would be more Opportunity to sollicite  
 “ him.”

As Sir *John Fenwick*’s chief Hopes seem’d  
 to lie in getting his Trial deferr’d till the King  
 came over, and Promises of Favour were  
 made him, if he would discover his Accom-  
 plices, Sir *John* amused the Ministry from  
 time to time, with one plausible Story or other,  
 and at length delivered in a Paper, wherein  
 he charg’d the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Earl  
 of *Marlborough*, the Earl of *Bath*, Admiral  
 Sir *John* accuses the Duke of *Shrews-*  
 bury, *Marlbo-*  
*rough, Rus-*  
*sel, &c.*



*A.D. 1696* *Russel*, the Lord Godolphin, and Commissary  
*Crauford*, with holding a Correspondence  
 8 *W. III.* with King *James*: However, the Lords-  
 Justices caused him to be indicted on the Evi-  
 dence of *Porter* and *Goodman*; but *Goodman*  
 making his Escape into *France*, and there be-  
 ing now but one Witness against him, the  
 Lords-Justices did not think fit to proceed to  
 Trial, but deferred the Prosecution of him till  
 his Majesty came over, when they proposed  
 to bring the Matter before the Parliament.

The K's  
 Speech to  
 the Parlia-  
 ment.

The King returning to *England* the 6th of  
*October*, the Parliament met the 20th of the  
 same Month, and was opened with a Speech  
 from the Throne: Wherein his Majesty told  
 them, he thought it a great Happiness that  
 this Year had pass'd without any Disadvan-  
 tage abroad, or Disorder at home, considering  
 their great Disappointments in the Funds (the  
 Land-Bank having raised nothing, from  
 whence two Millions and a half were expected)  
 and the Difficulties that had arisen on re-coin-  
 ing the Money: That the Business they had  
 before them, would be attended with great  
 Difficulties, as they were not only to provide  
 for the next Year's Service, but to make good  
 the vast Deficiencies of the last: Indeed, some  
 Overtures of Peace had been made him; but  
 they would agree with him, that the only way  
 to procure an honourable Peace, was to shew  
 they were prepared for a vigorous War; that  
 the Supplies for this could not be less than  
 those of the last Year: Besides which, he pres-  
 sed them to maintain the Honour of Parlia-  
 ments, by making good the Funds they had  
 granted: He again put them in mind also of  
 the Civil List, and the *French* Protestants, of  
 making some further Provisions for remedying  
 the

the Difficulties relating to the Coin, and for the Recovery of the National Credit.

A.D. 1696

In answer to which, the Commons presented an Address to his Majesty, wherein they assure him, that tho' this was the 8th Year they had assisted him with large Supplies to carry on this just and necessary War, they should not be amused or diverted from their firm Resolutions of obtaining by War a safe and honourable Peace; and would support his Majesty and his Government against all his Enemies at home and abroad.

8 W. III.

Resolution of the Commons to support the King, &c.

They also resolv'd to maintain forty thousand Seamen and upwards, and eighty-seven thousand Land-men; and voted five Millions for the Sea and Land Service, besides a Supply for the Civil List, and new Funds for making good the Deficiencies, and securing the publick Debts, amounting to ten or twelve Millions.

Large Supplies.

New Funds for securing the publick Debts.

In the mean time the Kingdom was miserably distress'd; tho' Money was coin'd with all imaginable Expedition, those who received it from the *Mint*, being generally monied Men, hoarded it up, and would not part with it without vast Premiums; insomuch, that Government Tallies and Debentures, were at forty, fifty, and sixty *per Cent.* Discount; and even Bank Bills at above twenty *per Cent.* Discount: And as the Sellers of the Government Securities and Bank Notes became very numerous, they were offer'd, and, in a manner, cry'd about the *Exchange*, where Men raised vast Fortunes by buying them up. This, 'tis said, gave Rise to the infamous Practice of Stock-jobbing, many buying that had no Money to purchase, and selling Stock they were never possess'd of; Stories were fram'd to raise or sink this kind of

Tallies and Debentures at 60 *per Cent.* Discount, Bank Bills above 20.

The Rise of Stock-jobbing.

of

A.D. 1696 of Stock, in order to purchase or sell to an Advantage: Which Traffick continued till the last Year, when an effectual Stop was put to it.

Duties imposed, and others continued, for securing the publick Debts. The Bank Stock encreased.

Such was the Diligence of this Parliament, however, that either by new Duties, or Continuance of some that were near expiring, they created Funds for the Discharge of most of the Debts of the Government in a course of Time: And as the Bank had been found of great Advantage to the Ministry, in order to raise the Credit of it, they agree to encrease their Capital Stock another Million by new Subscriptions, and to continue their Term to the Year 1710: And tho' these new Subscriptions were allow'd to be made in Tallies and Bank Notes; yet as there were good Funds now settled for paying them off, the monied Men, who could bear Stock, ran into it; by which means Bank Bills and Notes, in a short time, rose to *Par* again. As a further Remedy for the Deficiency of Silver Money, the Parliament encouraged the importing and coining of Guineas and Half-Guineas: But nothing supplied the Want of Cash better at this time, than the Parliament's authorising the Treasury to issue out near three Millions of *Exchequer* Notes, which being allow'd in Taxes, and circulated by the Bank for a moderate Premium, in a great measure redress'd this Grievance, and contributed to restore things to their ancient State; tho', 'tis true, the Weight of those Taxes, which created the Fund for these Uses, is sufficiently felt at this Day.

3 Millions in *Exchequer* Bills issued.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of important Affairs the Parliament were engaged in this Session, the great Men, who had been charg'd



charged by Sir *John Fenwick* with correspond-  
ing with King *James*, being determin'd to  
clear their Reputations, and make Sir *John* feel  
the Weight of their Resentment, found Means  
to have that Matter canvass'd in both Houses.

Admiral *Ruffel*, who was one of the Per-  
sons accused, on the 6th *November* brought the  
several Papers, containing the Informations of  
Sir *John Fenwick*, into the House of Com-  
mons, and mov'd that they might be read,  
that he might have an Opportunity of justify-  
ing himself; which being agreed to, Sir *John*  
*Fenwick* was brought to the Bar of the House  
on the 9th of *November*, and required to make  
the Discoveries which he had promised: To  
which the Prisoner giving no satisfactory An-  
swers, the House resolv'd, That the Papers  
read, as Sir *John Fenwick's* Information, re-  
flecting on the Fidelity of several noble Peers,  
divers Members of that House, and others,  
only by hearsay, were false and scandalous,  
and a Contrivance to undermine the Govern-  
ment, and create Jealousies between the King  
and his Subjects, in order to stifle the real  
Conspiracy; and therefore order'd a Bill to be  
brought in, to attaint Sir *John Fenwick* of  
High Treason; at the second Reading where-  
of, on the 13th of *November*, the Prisoner  
was heard by his Counsel against the Bill:  
And the Commons proceeded to examine  
Witnesses, as well to the Treasons contain'd  
in the Indictment of Sir *John Fenwick*, as to  
the Allegations in the Bill of Attainder, which  
was esteem'd a Hardship: And *Porter* was  
examin'd as to my Lady *Fenwick's* practising  
with him about his Evidence; tho' it was  
objected by Sir *John's* Counsel, that what a  
Wife said or did could be no Evidence against  
her

A.D. 1696

8 W. III.

Admiral  
*Ruffel*  
brings Sir  
*John Fen-*  
*wick's* Case  
before the  
House.

His Infor-  
mations  
voted false  
and scan-  
dalous.

The Evi-  
dence  
against Sir  
*John Fen-*  
*wick* ob-  
jected to.

*A.D.* 1696 her Husband: They also heard *Goodman's* Examination before Secretary *Vernon* read against the Prisoner; which his Counsel insisted was no Evidence: Then they proceeded to examine several of the Grand Jurymen, who found the Indictment against the Prisoner, concerning the Evidence that induced them to find the Bill; which, his Counsel objected, was another extraordinary Step: The Record of *Cook's* Conviction was also read against Sir *John*, and some of *Cook's* Jury examined what Evidence *Goodman* gave at *Cook's* Tryal; which was objected to as illegal: And then Mr. Secretary *Vernon* gave Evidence of the various Artifices Sir *John* had made use of to put off his Tryal.

Argu-  
ments a-  
gainst the  
Bill of At-  
tainer.

The Members afterwards enter'd into long Debates on this Bill: I shall give the Reader some few Arguments on each Side.

Those who argued against the Bill observ'd, That the Person to be condemn'd by this Bill was forth-coming; had been indicted and pleaded, and was ready to undergo his Tryal in the ordinary Courts of Justice: That the meanest Subject was entitled to a Tryal by Jury; even the Regicides, who actually murder'd the King, and did not fly, were admitted to a Tryal in the ordinary Courts of Justice, tho' a Bill of Attainder pass'd against the rest: That it would be thought strange, that the same Parliament that pass'd an Act requiring two Witnesses in High-Treason, should pass another Act to put a Man to Death without one legal Witness, and without allowing him any Tryal at all: That if Mr. *St. John's* Position in my Lord *Strafford's* Case was admitted, That a subsequent Law might be made to take away a Man's Life, without any Evidence,

other

*other than the private Opinion or Conscience of every particular Law-maker, then none are safe:* A.D. 1696

That in the Lord *Strafford's* Case the Proceedings were first by Impeachment; the Witnesses had been examined in the House of Peers, and the Bill of Attainder recited that it had been fully proved: But for a Bill to begin originally in the House of Commons, and Judgment be given there, to deprive a Man of his Life, and all that was valuable, without the Sanction of an Oath, was extremely hard.

That Bishop *Burnet*, in his History of the Reformation, had observed, *That such Bills could not be enough condemn'd; for that they were a Breach of the most sacred and unalterable Rules of Justice.* Had the Government been in Danger from the Prisoner, indeed ordinary Rites might be dispens'd with; but this being for an Offence committed a Year before, the Persons executed who were concern'd in it, and all the Danger over, there could be no manner of Reason for resorting to their Legislative Power to punish this Man: The most, that could be thought reasonable in this Case, would be to enact, that *Goodman's* Evidence, the Witness who was fled, should be read at his Tryal: They could not condemn the Prisoner, and put him in a worse Condition, than if *Goodman* was here; for then he would have had a Tryal by a Jury, the Benefit of his Challenges, the Witnesses sworn, and might have made his Exceptions to their Testimony; all which he was deprived of here: That the Parliament had Power to make such a Law, was granted; but they thought it ought not to be used but upon extraordinary Occasions, when the Offenders were so big that they could not otherwise be brought to Justice, or

8 W. III.



A.D. 1696 where the Crimes did not fall under the Denomination of the Common Law, which was not the present Case.

8 W. III.

That there was not one Precedent for attainting a Person who was in Custody and forth-coming, but what had been universally branded: They were rather Reproaches to the ill Reigns they were made in, and to be mark'd out as Rocks for us to avoid, than Patterns to be imitated: That tho' it were true, they were not tied up by the Rules in *Westminster-Hall*; yet what was Reason and Justice in *Westminster-Hall*, was so every-where; and, so far as their Rules were founded on Reason and Justice, they ought to be pursued: That they had indeed by a Law prevented People's being executed by an arbitrary Power, and in an unlawful manner in *Westminster-Hall*; but if they made this Example, they might be perpetually executed here, and the Subject would be never the safer for the Bill of Treasons: That, one time or other, every one might be concern'd, and have a Proceeding of this Sort against him: We had seen Parties hang one another by Turns with great Violence. Some indeed said, they did not aim at the Prisoner's Blood, but his Confession; and so he was in a manner to be rack'd to Death from one reading of the Bill to another; and possibly might come to be hang'd at last, not for High-Treason, but for not confessing it. As to the Safety of the Government that was pretended, they did not see how the Safety of the Government depended upon his Life, or that it would be a Penny the worse if the Bill did not pass: The Preamble of the Bill for attainting the Duke of *Monmouth* gave a substantial Reason for it, That he was in Arms, and could not be

be brought to Justice ; which implied, that if *A.D. 1696*  
 he could have been brought to Justice, they *3 W. III.*  
 would not have attainted him : That where the  
 Government was at Stake, and nothing would  
 preserve it, but the breaking through the settled  
 Forms ; there the Government did, and always  
 would, break through them, whatever Rules  
 were prescribed ; but they did not think Sir  
*John Fenwick's* living or dying was of that  
 Consequence as this Bill of Attainder was. As  
 to the Allegation, that he protracted his Tryal,  
 it was natural ; what every body attempts, and  
 could not be sufficient Ground to attain him :  
 That as to his being the Occasion of with-  
 drawing the Evidence, it was neither proved,  
 or so much as suggested in the Bill ; and if it  
 had, it did not demand such a Punishment,  
 any more than his having aspers'd some great  
 Persons, as the Bill charged : That it was true,  
 some were accused ; and it was hard, they  
 should sit as Judges on the Person that accused  
 them, and endeavour to baffle his Evidence  
 by cramming a Bill of Attainder down his  
 Throat : That there were other Gentlemen in  
 the House that were Counsel for the King, and  
 Prosecutors ; and they thought it hard too,  
 that they should sit in Judgment on the Pri-  
 soner : That it was agreed by all, that this  
 Power ought not to be exercised, but upon ex-  
 traordinary Occasions : That High-Treason,  
 'tis true, was a great Crime ; but what was  
 there in this Case to make it differ so much  
 from other High-Treasons, that they must  
 proceed in this extraordinary manner ? He had  
 aspers'd great Men ; he had prevaricated with  
 the Government, and protracted his Tryal till  
 a Witness was withdrawn : But if these Rea-  
 sons were sufficient to induce them to have

A.D. 1696 Recourse to a Bill of Attainder, then, when-  
 8 W. III. ever there should be but one Witness for the  
 future, by virtue of this Precedent, the Legislature must interpose, and a Bill of Attainder be brought in; and then to what purpose was the Care and Wisdom of their Ancestors, and of themselves, who had provided, That where the Crime was so great, and attended with so great Punishment, there should be two Witnesses?

That, in this Precedent, it would appear by their Journals, That they had caused the Deposition of a Person to be read who was absent, taken before a Justice of Peace when the Party accused had no Opportunity to interrogate him; and that they had heard a Witness as to what was sworn in the Tryal of another Man; and this appeared to be to supply the Defect of a Witness *viva voce*: That it was not because it was not agreeable to the Rules in *Westminster-Hall*, that such a Testimony was not admitted; but the Rule was founded on Justice and common Right; that no Evidence should be brought against a Man that was given in a Cause where he was not a Party when the Oath was made, and he had no Opportunity to cross-examine the Witness; That it was the Opinion of their Predecessors, that such Proceedings as these were contrary to the fundamental Rules of Justice and Right; which Parliaments, as well as other Courts, ought to be govern'd by: That most of the Attainders which had been produced as Precedents for them, had been revers'd, and that because the Persons condemn'd had not had the due Benefit of the Law; and if that was a good Reason for reversing such Attainders,  
 it



it was also a good Reason why they should not Proceed by Attainder. *A.D. 1696*

That to tell them, the Government was in Danger, and that the State of *England* and *Europe* depended upon this Bill, was certainly offer'd rather to amuse than convince them. It was impossible the Government could be in Danger from one they had in their Power, and might restrain him of his Liberty for Life, and whose Estate and Interest were so inconsiderable. It was strange, that the Government could not support itself without taking away the Life of such a one, contrary to the Rules of Law.

8 W. III.

On the other Side, those, who argued for the Bill, said, That the Parliament would never take Things out of the ordinary Courts of Justice, or attain a Person of Treason, unless in extraordinary Cases; but here it appear'd, they had been deprived of the Evidence that was necessary in the ordinary Course of Proceedings; and in such Cases it was usual for the Parliament to interpose: And as to that Objection, That what had been offer'd was not legal Evidence, the Parliament might make use of such Informations as would give them any Light into the Matter, and were not tied down by the Rules in *Westminster-Hall*; they were Judges of their own Methods, and how far Sir *John Fenwick* was concern'd upon the Circumstances before them; That this Power indeed had been seldom exerted but where the Party was withdrawn from Justice, and could not be come at in the ordinary Course; but this was a parallel Case, they could not come at Justice in the ordinary Course, their Witnesses having been tamper'd with, and withdrawn; and therefore, by their own Arguments, it was

Argu-  
ments for  
the Bill of  
Attainder.

proper

*A.D.* 1696 proper to be brought before the Parliament :  
 8 *W.* III. That they were invested with a discretionary  
 Power to do whatever they apprehended to be  
 for the Good of the Kingdom ; and this was  
 a fit Occasion to exert that Authority : That  
 indeed this Power was like Thunder in the  
 Hands of Providence, and was not to be used  
 but upon extraordinary Occasions, and then it  
 ought not to fail ; for Men would trifle and  
 despise that Power that was not able effectually  
 to exert itself : That, as some Gentlemen were  
 afraid of making an ill Precedent, it was for  
 that Reason too that they were for the Bill ;  
 for, as the Law stood, he was but a bungling  
 Politician that could not ruin the Government,  
 and yet not come within the Bill of Treason  
 to be hang'd for it : And therefore, for the  
 keeping Ministers of State in Awe, and that  
 the Parliament might have it in their Power to  
 punish future Offenders as they saw fit, as well  
 as the Prisoner, they were for the Bill.

That it had been said, That this was a Mat-  
 ter of no great Consequence, because it con-  
 cerned Sir *John Fenwick's* Life : He was not  
 thought to be so considerable, as by his Escape  
 to bring the Publick into Danger. But it was  
 a very just Observation, That if a Plot was  
 discover'd, and not thoroughly prosecuted, it  
 would strengthen and grow upon them, and  
 ten to one if it did not subvert the Govern-  
 ment : That no one could think, that Sir  
*William Perkins* and Sir *John Friend*, and the  
 rest that were discover'd, were the only Per-  
 sons concern'd in this Conspiracy ; they be-  
 lieved there must be much greater Men  
 concern'd in it : That when they saw such a  
 Struggle to get People out of Jail, and send  
 them out of the Way, they could not suppose  
 but

but that there was something extraordinary still to be done; and they would not have Men think to secure themselves by bribing Witnesses. It was notorious, what Parties there were for King *James*; Persons were plotting in every Part of the Kingdom, and an open Invasion threaten'd: And if this was not a Time to exert their extraordinary Power, when would it be a proper Time?

*A.D. 1696*  


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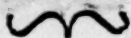
*8 W. III.*  
 }

Others urg'd, if it were the Law of God and Nature, that no Man should be put to Death without two Witnesses, they wonder'd all Christian Nations were not govern'd by that Law. But indeed no two Nations agreed in their manner of Proof, and we differ'd from all other Nations in producing the Witnesses Face to Face, and requiring two Witnesses in Cases of Treason: That we ourselves did not require the same Proof in some Cases as we did in others; one Witness was sufficient in Felony; and, before the Statute of *Edw. VI.* even in Treason, that Evidence was sufficient which was sufficient to encline the Jury to give their Verdict: That if this Precedent had been made in the Case of an innocent Person, or even where the Fact was doubtful by a prevailing Party, it had been an ill Precedent; but it being made for a Man who was notoriously guilty, and one who deserved this extraordinary Resentment of the Nation, and who had been brought to Justice in the ordinary manner, if he had not eluded it, and made it impracticable: They thought, if it should appear that the Nation would not be put off so, but made an Example of him, Posterity would applaud and thank them for it: That they did not, however, condemn him, because he had protracted his Tryal, but because he had been guilty



A.D. 1696

8 W. III.



guilty of High-Treason, the worst of Treason; which would have been proved in the ordinary Course of Proceedings, if he had not pretended to make Discoveries, and by that Means put off his Tryal till a Witness was gone; and, when he found himself out of the ordinary Reach of Justice, set the Justice of his Country in defiance: Altho' these were not sufficient Reasons why he should die, yet they were sufficient to justify their proceeding in this manner against him: That tho' Sir *John Fenwick* was to be so inconsiderable, that he could not endanger the Government, it was plain he was to be General, and knew a great many Officers: That he had not made that Atonement to his injured Country (by an ingenuous Confession) as he ought to have done; and unless they proceeded steadily against him, they should have none of those Discoveries: Not that they would hang up a Man because he would not confess; but that he, having been guilty of the worst Treasons, and aggravated his Crime in that manner, deserved to die, unless he would merit his Life by a Discovery of what he knew.

Reflections on the Arguments on both Sides.

Upon the whole it appears, that both Parties were agreed, That the Parliament might dispense with the ordinary Forms of Law, and punish an Offender, without Regard to them, in extraordinary Cases; but whether this was such an extraordinary Case, was the Matter in Controversy: The one Side pretended, that the Nation could not be safe while the Prisoner lived, and that it would mightily strengthen the Constitution to shew the Enemies of the Government, that no Artifice or Practice could screen them from the Resentment of the Legislature: But as to any Danger that was to be appre-

apprehended from Sir *John Fenwick*, whom they had in Prison, and might retain there for his Life, this seems to have been sufficiently exploded by the other Side. The sole Question therefore was, whether their taking him out of the ordinary Courts of Justice, and proceeding against him in their Legislative Capacity, when the Nation was in no apparent Danger from him, was a good or an ill Precedent. True it is, this might sufficiently convince Men that they would never be safe, how artful soever, in practising against the Government: But then what Security to the Subject were all the Laws made for regulating Tryals in Cases of Treason, if, where there was but one Witness, or perhaps not one, the Person accused might be taken out of the ordinary Courts of Justice, and condemn'd to die, because common Fame had declared him guilty: And as those against the Bill argued, if *Goodman's* Paper, who was withdrawn, was to be admitted as an Evidence before the House, the Consequence of that would be, that if a Minister of State could hereafter get an Examination before a Justice of Peace, or Secretary of State, and then send the Witness away, a Bill of Attainder might be clapp'd upon the Back of the Party accused; and this should be deemed sufficient Evidence to destroy him. After this Precedent, if forty Men should be taken up for being in a Plot, and there were two Witnesses against twenty of them, and but one against the other twenty, a Bill of Attainder might be brought in to condemn the latter, without legal Evidence: And, if this was to be the Method of proceeding for the future, Men would be more unsafe than they were before the Acts of Treason were made; inasmuch as Par-

A.D. 1696

8 W. III.

*A.D.* 1696 liaments were liable to be influenced as well as Juries, and their Power was irresistible.

8 W. III.

The Bill  
of Attain-  
der carried

However, the Question being put, *That this Bill do pass*, it was carried in the Affirmative, Ayes 189, Noes 156. There were great Debates also in the House of Lords on the same Subject; but meeting with little new Arguments on either Side, they are omitted here: It was carried in that House by a Majority of seven Voices, *viz.* 68 against 61: These Lords that were against it entering their Protests, for the following Reasons: 1. Because Bills of Attainder against Persons in Prison, and who are therefore liable to be tried by Common Law, are of dangerous Consequence to the Lives of the Subjects, and may tend to the Subversion of the Laws of the Kingdom. 2. Because the Evidence of Grand Jurymen, of what was sworn before them against Sir *John Fenwick*, as also the Evidence of the Petty Jurymen in another Cause, was admitted here; both which are against the Rules of Law; besides that, they disagreed in their Testimony. 3. Because the Information of *Goodman* in Writing was received, which by Law was not to be admitted; and the Prisoner, for want of his appearing Face to Face (as is by Law required) could not have the Advantage of cross-examining him; and it did not appear, by Evidence, that Sir *John Fenwick*, or any other Person employ'd by him, had any way persuaded *Goodman* to withdraw himself: And it would be of very dangerous Consequence, that any Person so accused should be condemn'd; for, by this Means, a Witness who should be found insufficient to convict a Man, should have more Power to hurt a Man by his Absence, than if he were produced *viva voce* against him.

4. Be-



4. Because, if *Goodman* had appeared against him, he was infamous in the whole Course of his Life, and could not be a good Witness, especially in Cases of Blood. 5. Because in this Case there was but one Evidence, viz. *Porter*, and he a very doubtful one. 6. Lastly, Because Sir *John Fenwick* was so inconsiderable a Man, as not to endanger the Peace of the Government, that there was no Necessity of proceeding against him in so extraordinary a manner.

A.D. 1696

8 W. III.

The King gave the Royal Assent to the Act for the Attainder of Sir *John Fenwick* the 11th of *January*; and, his Punishment being changed from hanging to beheading, he was executed, the 28th of the same Month, on *Tower-Hill*, when he deliver'd a Paper to the

A. 1696-7

Sir John  
Fenwick  
beheaded.

Sheriffs; in which he declared himself a Member of the Church of *England*, that had taught him his Loyalty, and which, he bless'd God, was untainted: He protested he went not to the Meeting in *Leadenball-street* with any Intention to invite King *James* by Force to invade this Kingdom, or gave his Consent to any such Invasion; and, indeed, that he knew nothing of King *James's* coming to *Calais*, or of any Invasion intended from thence, till it was publickly known: He said, he received his Knowledge, of what was contain'd in the Papers he gave a great Man, from *France*, both by Letters and Messages; and that this great Man told him, when he read them to him, that the Prince of *Orange* had been acquainted with most of those Things before: That he might have expected Mercy from that Prince, because he was instrumental in saving his Life; for when, in *April* 95, an Attempt form'd against him came to his Knowledge,

He denies  
what had  
been sworn  
against  
him.

*A. 1696-7* he did, partly by Dissuasions, and partly by  
*8 W. III.* Delays, prevent that Design; which, he sup-  
 posed, was the Reason the last villainous Pro-  
 ject was concealed from him: He return'd his  
 hearty Thanks to those noble and worthy Per-  
 sons who had oppos'd the Bill of Attainder,  
 without which it had been impossible he could  
 have fallen under the Sentence of Death;  
 beg'd God would bless them and their Poste-  
 rity, tho' he was fully satisfied they pleaded  
 their own Cause while they defended his; and  
 concluded with a Prayer for the Restoration of  
 King *James*.

During these Proceedings, several other Bills  
*Acts pass'd* receiv'd the Royal Assent, *viz.* an Act to at-  
 taint such Persons as were concerned in the As-  
 sassination, unless they render'd themselves to  
 Justice, and for continuing several others of  
 the Conspirators in Custody, against whom  
 there wanted Evidence. On the 29th, the  
*Land-Tax* Land-Tax of three Shillings in the Pound re-  
*three Shil-*  
*lings in*  
*the Pound.* ceiv'd the Royal Assent; and the 8th of  
*March*, an Act for laying Duties on Paper,  
 Vellum, and Parchment, to encourage the  
 bringing in of Plate and hammer'd Money  
 to be re-coined: An Act for continuing sever-  
 el additional Duties upon Merchandize: An  
 Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Suits.  
*A.D. 1697* And on the 1st of *April*, an Act for making  
 good the Deficiencies of several Funds, for en-  
*9 W. III.* larging the Capital Stock of the Bank of  
*England*, and for raising the publick Credit:  
 An Act for Relief of Creditors, by making  
 Compositions with their Debtors, in case  
 two-thirds in Number and Value agreed: An  
 Act for laying a Duty upon Leather: An  
 Act for laying certain Duties on Malt, Mum,  
 Cyder and Perry: An Act for granting a far-  
 ther

ther Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and an additional Land-Tax of one Shilling in the Pound: An Act for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars: An Act to prevent counterfeiting the Coin: An Act for the Relief of Creditors in Cases of Escapes, and for preventing Abuses in Prisons, and pretended privileged Places: An Act for supplying some Defects in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor: An Act for the more easy obtaining Partitions of Lands in Coparcenary, &c. An Act to restrain the ill Practices of Brokers and Stock-jobbers: An Act for raising the Militia: An Act for punishing Mutiny: An Act for the farther Encouragement of the Manufacture of Lustrings and Alamodes, and some other Acts of less Moment.

A.D. 1697

9 W. III.

An additional Land-Tax of one Shilling.

After the passing whereof, on the 16th of April, the King made a Speech to both Houses: Wherein he thank'd them for the great Things they had done, and commended their Prudence and Temper, which had overcome such mighty Difficulties; not doubting, he said, but he should now be able to carry on the War with Success, if their Enemies did not think it their Interest to agree to an honourable Peace: He told them, he was going out of the Kingdom, and had nothing more to ask of them, but that they would carry down the same Dispositions with them into their several Countries, which they had express'd in all the Proceedings of this Session.

The King thanks the Houses for what they had done, and pro-rogues them.

During this Session, Capt. *Thomas Vaughan*, Commander of the *Royal Clancarty*, was try'd and convicted of High Treason, in that being a Subject of King *William's*, he had accepted a Commission from the *French King*, and cruised upon the Subjects of *England*, with an

*Vaughan* executed as a Traytor, for acting under the *French K's* Commission.

Intent



*A.D.* 1697 Intent to take and spoil them of their Goods upon the high Seas, and he was accordingly executed as a Traytor.

9 *W. III.*

Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of Peace.

Lords-Justices of Ireland.

Creations.

Earl of Aylesbury admitted to Bail.

Mobs of Weavers.

The Preliminaries of the Peace being in a manner settled the preceding Winter, the King was pleased to appoint *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* (Lord Privy-Seal,) the Lord Viscount *Villars*, and Sir *Joseph Williamson*, his Plenipotentiaries, on the 19th of *November*, to treat with those of the *French* King: He also constituted the Lord Viscount *Galway*, and *John Methuen*, Esq; Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, Lords-Justices of that Kingdom, on the 6th of *February*; and on the 10th of the same Month, *Arnold Van Keppell*, was created Earl of *Albemarle*, Viscount *Bury*, and Baron of *Ashford* in *Kent*: And two Days after, the Earl of *Aylesbury*, who had been committed to the *Tower*, on Suspicion of being concerned in the late Plot for restoring King *James*, was admitted to Bail.

The Town was disturbed a little before the Rising of the Parliament, with the Tumults of the Weavers, who attacked the *East-India* House, broke it open, and had very near seiz'd their Treasure: They also tore the *Indian* Silks and Calicoes off People's Backs; and coming down to the House of Commons, insisted on their passing a Bill before them, to restrain the wearing all Silks and Bengalls imported from *Persia* and *India*; and all Calicoes printed and stained there: And the House found themselves obliged to call in the Civil and Military Powers to suppress these Tumults; however, they pass'd the Bill in Behalf of the Weavers. There were other Tumults, occasion'd by the Resistance the Debtors made in *White-Fryers*, and other pretended privi-

privileged Places, to the Officers that came to apprehend them ; but the Sheriffs Officers being now arm'd with an Act of Parliament for suppressing them, and getting a Detachment of the *Dutch* Guards to come to their Assistance, drove these pretended privileged Gentlemen out of their Quarters in *White-Fryers*, some of whom were kill'd and wounded in the Encounter : And some Years after, they were driven out of the Mint, and the rest of their Harbours about Town.

The King was pleas'd, on the 19th of *April*, to constitute the Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, on the Resignation of the Earl of *Dorset* ; he was now look'd upon to be the greatest Favourite of all the *English* Ministers : Sir *John Somers*, Lord-Keeper, also was constituted Lord Chancellor of *England* the 22d of *April*, and at the same time created Baron of *Evesham*, in the County of *Worcester* : And three Days after, viz. the 25th, the King embark'd at *Margate* for *Holland*, where he arriv'd the next Day, having constituted the following Noblemen Lords-Justices during his absence ; namely, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* ; the Lord Chancellor ; the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy-Seal ; the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord-Steward ; the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Secretary of State ; the Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord-Chamberlain ; the Earl of *Dorset* ; the Earl of *Romney*, and Admiral *Russel*, who was the Beginning of the next Month, created Baron *Russel* of *Sbingey*, Viscount *Barfleur* in *Normandy*, and Earl of *Orford* : About the same time, *Thomas*, Lord *Coventry*, was created Viscount *Deerburst*, and Earl of *Coventry* : Before I enter upon the Transactions on the other

A.D. 1697

9 W. III.

The Debtors driven out of *White-Fryers*.

Promotions.

The King embarks for *Holland*.

Lords-Justices.

Admiral *Russel* made Earl of *Orford*.

A.D. 1697

9 W. III.

Remarks  
on Burnet's  
History in  
the Year  
96.

The Bishop  
asserts false-  
ly, that  
the Prison-  
ers did  
not deny  
what was  
sworn  
against  
them.

other Side the Water, I shall, according to Custom, review Bishop Burnet's Account of the Year 96, and the Beginning of 97, which are taken up chiefly with the Trials of the Prisoners for the Plot, and the Debates on the Bill of Attainder against Sir John Fenwick: Wherein the Bishop is pleased to say, p. 188, 193, &c. *That the Prisoners did not, either at their Trials, or Examinations, deny any Circumstance in the Evidence against them;* which will be found a most notorious Falshood upon perusing their Trials, and the Speeches at their Examinations; for they all deny'd, that their Meeting at the King's-Head in Leadenhall-Street was with an Intention to send Charnock to France to desire a Body of Troops of the French King, as had been sworn against them; and aver'd, that nothing of that kind was mentioned at this Meeting, as Porter and Goodman had deposed. The Words in Sir John Fenwick's Speech, relating to this Particular are,

*As for what I am now to die, I call God to Witness, I went not to that Meeting in Leadenhall-Street, with any such Intention, as to invite King James by Force to invade this Nation: Nor was I myself provided with either Horse or Arms, or engaged for any Number of Men: Or gave particular Consent for any such Invasion, as it is most falsely sworn against me.*

Here is a particular Denial of all the most material Parts of the Evidence against Sir John. And yet our Bishop had the Confidence to say, p. 193, That he did not deny the Facts that had been sworn against him: Now the Question is not here, whether the Witnesses, or Sir John Fenwick spoke true, but whether

Sir



Sir *John* denied what the Witnesses swore, <sup>A.D. 1697</sup> which I think is evident beyond Contradiction: <sup>9 W. III.</sup> And if this be admitted, what Opinion must we have of the Bishop's Veracity, or, indeed, of his Prudence, when he knew, that every one that look'd into the Trials, must detect the notorious Falshood which he has so frequently repeated and inculcated?

Another Fact the Bishop advances, with no less Assurance and equal Truth, is, That King *James* was at the Bottom of this, and several other Plots for assassinating King *William*, p. 165, &c. and that he actually gave out a Commission to attack his Person; which, if he did, it must be allow'd, that this amounted to a Commission to assassinate King *William*. But it does not appear from the Evidence in the first Place, that there was any Commission at all; for *De la Rue*, one of the Witnesses, says, they resolv'd to do it without any Commission; and those who mention a Commission, only say, it was *to make War upon the Prince of Orange*, which is very far from being a Commission to attack his Person, and assassinate him; and indeed, it was perfectly unnecessary to give such a Commission, if King *James* had encourag'd the Assassination: For if they were empower'd to make War upon the Prince of *Orange*, this would empower them to attack his Guards, as well as the rest of his Forces: And King *William's* Commissions gave the like Authority, no doubt, to attack any of the Enemies Forces, whether Guards or common Troops: Nor was there any Clause in either of them, that ever I heard of, which prohibited the charging of either King in Person. The Commissions on both Sides, upon perusal, I believe, will be found

The Bishop asserts falsely, that K. *James* knew of and encouraged the Assassination.

A.D. 1697

9 W. III.

Remarks  
on Burnet's  
Account  
of the Year  
96.

The Opini-  
on of a  
great Man,  
concern-  
ing the  
Truth of  
Bishop  
Burnet's  
History.

to be much of the same Tenor, and that the same Inferences may be drawn from the one as the other; and consequently, that the malicious Construction Bishop *Burnet* has put upon this supposed Commission of King *James's*, is perfectly groundless, unless he will allow the like Deductions from those of King *William*. Nay, there is a Person of Distinction still living, who made no ordinary Figure in the Court of *England*, during the Reigns of King *Charles* the second, and King *James* the second, who avers, that Bishop *Burnet* is mistaken (not to use a harsher Term) through his whole first Volume; and that his Account of the Assassination-Plot in the second is not to be relied on: He agrees with the Prisoners also, in denying that *Charnock* was sent over by the Earl of *Aylesbury*, Sir *John Fenwick*, and the rest of the Company at the *King's-Head* in *Leadenhall-Street*, to invite over *French* Forces; but says, that *Charnock*, desiring to serve the late King *James* at *St. Germain's*, prevail'd with the Earl of *Aylesbury* to dine at the *King's-Head* with the Lord *Montgomery*, and the rest of that Company, in order to get their Recommendation to the Lord *Montgomery's* Father, who was then Chamberlain to King *James*: That there was no Discourse at that Meeting of inviting over *French* Forces, or encouraging the raising Forces to join them at their Landing, as *Porter* and *Goodman* deposed: That the Assassination was a Resolution taken by *Charnock*, *Porter*, and some desperate Men, who communicated it only to those few who were to be Actors in it; and that neither at this Time, or any other, did King *James* give Encouragement to such a barbarous Attempt on King

King *William*, or was ever made privy to any such Conspiracy. A.D. 1697

The same great Man, reflecting on that Passage in Bishop *Burnet's* 2d Vol. p. 8, *That King William named him to the See of Salisbury, on his (the King's) own Motion, without the Doctor's seeking, says, of his own Knowledge, that Doctor Burnet solicited King William for that Bishoprick; and that when the King, according to his usual way, when he would consider of any thing, answered, I will see; the Bishop thereupon falling on his Knees, his Majesty ask'd him the Reason of it: The Doctor reply'd, to thank his Majesty for the Bishoprick; and the King, as much to get rid of his Importunity, as any thing, told him he should have it. This is the Man who pretends he was so far from asking a Bishoprick, that he refused both Bishopricks and Archbishopricks when they were offer'd him; from whence the Reader will observe, what a Latitude is to be allow'd this good Man, especially when he talks of himself. But to return to our History:* 9 W. III.  
Remarks  
on Burnet's  
Account  
of the Year  
96.  
The Bi-  
shop's Pre-  
tence, that  
he did not  
ask for the  
Bishoprick  
of Salisbu-  
ry, false.

*Ryswick*, a Palace of King *William's*, in the Midway between the *Hague* and *Delf*, being pitch'd upon to treat of a general Peace, the Conferences were open'd there for Form's sake the 29th of *April*, O. S. for the Preliminaries, which differed but very little from the

Articles afterwards signed, were already concluded, which were in Substance no more than this, That the Treaties of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen* should be the Basis of this Treaty; and consequently, that the *French* should restore what they had taken from *Spain* and the Empire; and, lastly, that *France* should style King *William* King of Great Britain,



A.D. 1697 and treat him as such: These Terms King *William* and the *Dutch* had made for the *Spaniards*, the Emperor, and themselves; and as those Powers seemed backward to come in to them, King *William* suffered the *French* to make themselves Masters of *Barcelona* in *Spain*, and *Aeth* in *Flanders*, this Campaign, without making any Attempt to relieve them; which induced the *Spaniards* to sign the Peace at the same time with the *English* and *Dutch*, on the 11th of *September*: And the Emperor and Empire, being unable to maintain the War alone, sign'd the Peace also on the 20th of the next Month, O. S. or the 30th N. S.

9 W. III.  
Barcelona  
and Aeth  
taken by  
the French.

Carthage-  
na plun-  
dered by  
the French  
of a vast  
Treasure.

But the *French* did not only make themselves Masters of *Aeth* and *Barcelona* during this Treaty; they took also the wealthy City of *Carthagena* in *America* by Storm, the 26th of *May*; and Admiral *Pointi*, who commanded the *French* Squadron there, brought home with him, 'tis said, twelve Millions of Crowns. The *French*, however, were not so successful in another Attempt, namely, the advancing the Prince of *Conti* to the Throne of *Poland*; for, being opposed in this by the Emperor, and the Elector of *Saxony*, whose Dominions lay contiguous to that Kingdom, they influenced the *Poles* to that degree, by their Money or Forces, or both, that they chose the Elector of *Saxony* their King; and the Prince of *Conti*, who came to *Dantzick* the latter End of *September*, with an Assurance of mounting that Throne, having been proclaimed King by the Primate and his Party, was forced to return to *France*, and leave his Rival in Possession. The Imperialists, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, also were so fortunate, about the same time, to gain a signal Victory over the  
Turks

The Elec-  
tor of Sax-  
ony chosen  
King of  
Poland.

*Turks* at *Zentha*, upon the Banks of the *Theſſe*, A.D. 1697  
 in which the Grand Vizier and twenty thou-  
 ſand of his Men were killed, and moſt of their  
 Cannon and Baggage taken; but theſe Succeſ-  
 ſes could not enable the Emperor to carry on  
 the War with *France* alone; he was forc'd to  
 ſubmit to the Terms King *William* and the  
*French* King had agreed on.

9 W III.

The Ger-  
mans Vic-  
tory over  
the *Turks*  
at *Zentha*.

The moſt material Articles of the Treaty  
 between *Great Britain* and *France*, ſigned at  
*Ryſwick* the 11th of *September*, O. S. were,  
 the 3d, That all Offences, Injuries, and Da-  
 mages, on either Side, ſhould be forgotten:  
 The 4th, Whereby the *French* King engages,  
 on the Word and Faith of a King, not to di-  
 ſturb King *William* in the Dominions he en-  
 joys, or to aſſiſt, directly or indirectly, any of  
 the Enemies of the ſaid King, or favour any  
 Conſpiracies or Plots againſt him: The 5th,  
 Which allows free Commerce and Navigation  
 between the Subjects of each Prince: The 7th,  
 Agrees to a Reſtoration of all Countries,  
 Iſlands, Forts and Colonies, which either the  
*French* or *English* poſſeſſed before the War:  
 By the 10th, All Ships and Merchandizes ta-  
 ken on either Side, within twelve Days after  
 the Publication of the Peace, in the *British* and  
*North Seas*, as far as *Cape St. Vincent*, with-  
 in ten Weeks beyond the ſaid *Cape* and on this  
 ſide the *Equator*, and within ſix Months be-  
 yond the *Equator*, ſhall remain in the Poſſeſ-  
 ſion of the Captors: By the 12th, Six Months  
 are allowed to the Subjects on either Side to  
 withdraw their Effects in Caſe of a Rupture:  
 By the 13th, The Principality of *Orange*, and  
 all other Lands belonging to the King of *Great*  
*Britain*, as Prince of *Orange*, were to be re-  
 ſtored him with the meſme Profits: By the

The Arti-  
cles of  
Peace be-  
tween *Brit-*  
*tain* and  
*Fran.s.*

15th

AD. 1697 15th, The late Treaty between the *French* King and the Duke of *Savoy* are confirm'd: By the 16th, All Powers were to be comprehended in this Treaty, which should be nam'd within six Months after the Ratification of it, and particularly the King of *Sweden*, the Mediator: And, by a separate Article, the Emperor was allowed to the first of *November*, to accept the Conditions agreed on for him between the two Kings.

The  
Articles  
between  
*France* and  
*Spain*.

By the Treaty between *France* and *Spain*, the following Towns and Places were to be restored by the *French* to *Spain*; viz. *Gironne*, *Roses*, *Belver*, and *Barcelona* in *Catalonia*; *Luxemburg*, the Province and Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, with the Country of *Chiny*, as before the Treaty of *Nimeguen*; as also *Charleroy*, *Mons*, *Courtray*, and several other Places of less Note in the *Low Countries*.

Articles  
between  
*France* and  
the States.

By the Treaty between *France* and the States-General, all Cities, Lands, Forts, Islands, and Places, which had been taken on either side, during the War, were to be restored; and particularly the Fort of *Pondicherry* in the *East Indies*, were to be restored to the States: But the greatest Advantage the *Dutch* got by this Peace, was the concluding a Treaty of Commerce with *France*, very much in their Favour, while nothing of this kind was stipulated on behalf of *England*; only it was said in general, in one of the Articles of the Treaty of Peace, That there should be a free Trade on both Sides; which did not hinder the *French*, however, from putting what Terms they pleased upon our Merchants.

By the Treaty between the Emperor and Empire and *France*, which was signed the 30th of *October*, N. S. it was agreed, That the



the Treaties of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen* should be the Basis and Foundation of this Treaty, both in Sacred and Civil Matters, unless where it was expressly covenanted to the contrary : That the *French* King should restore to the Emperor and Empire, and the Members thereof, whatever Places had been taken, as well during the War by way of Force, as by the Name of Unions and Re-unions, which were situated without *Alsace* ; only the Roman Catholick Religion should remain in those Places thus restored, in the State it then was : Particularly, it was agreed, That *France* should yield up to the Emperor and Empire, Fort *Kiel*, *Friburg*, *Sturfort*, *Old Brisac*, and *Philipsburg* : That *Dinant* should be restored to the Bishop of *Liege*, and that the Castles of *Traerbach*, *Ebrenburg*, *Kiruburg*, and the Forts of *Montroyal*, should be demolished, and restored to the respective Proprietors. And on the other hand it was agreed, That the Imperial Town of *Strasburgh*, the Capital of *Alsatia* and Dependancies on the left Side of the *Rhine*, should be yielded up and united to the Kingdom of *France* ; so that the *Rhine* was look'd upon as the Boundary between the Empire and *France*, till the present War.

A.D. 1697

9 W. III.

Articles  
between  
France and  
the Em-  
pire.Stras-  
burgh, the  
Capital of  
*Alsatia*,  
confirm'd  
to the  
*French*.

It is observable, from this Treaty, that the *French* King barely allows King *William* the Style of King of *Great Britain*, without acknowledging his Right, or stipulating not to Support King *James* by Name, or bringing himself under any Obligation, to compel him to quit his Dominions, as Queen *Anne* oblig'd him to do, in relation to the Pretender, at the Peace of *Utrecht*.

And, notwithstanding King *William* had obliged himself, by the Grand Alliance, not to make

*A.D.* 1697 make Peace with *France*, till the Protestants of that Kingdom had all their Grants and Possessions restored them, with an entire Liberty of Conscience, nor till the Estates of that Kingdom should be established in their ancient Liberties, so that the Clergy, Nobility, and third Estate, might enjoy their ancient and lawful Privileges, with a great deal more to the same Purpose; the *French* Protestants were not so much as mentioned in the Articles of Peace, but abandoned to the Fury of their incensed Prince.

9 *W.* III.

The Articles of Peace very different from those of the Grand Alliance.

The *French* Protestants abandoned.

The Advantages obtained for the *Dutch* in their Commerce.

And I cannot enough commend the Care the *Dutch* took of their Trade in the Treaty of Commerce with *France*; particularly in the separate Article, wherein they are excused from paying the Duties that other Foreigners do, and are to be treated, in some measure, as the Subjects of *France*; while the *English* were left to shift for themselves, and liable to pay whatever Duties the *French* should impose.

Lord *Villars* made Earl of *Jersey*.

King *William* returns to *London*.

Proclamations for securing the *Jacobites*.

The Lord Viscount *Villars*, one of the *British* Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of Peace, was created Earl of *Jersey*, by his Majesty in *Holland*, on the 24th of *October*: And the King, embarking for *England* the 13th of *November*, arriv'd at *London* the 16th, when he made a kind of triumphant Entry into that Capital. A Proclamation had been publish'd in *England*, the 2d of this Month, for apprehending such of his Majesty's *British* Subjects, as should return from *France* without Leave. And on the 11th another Proclamation issued for apprehending the Duke of *Berwick*, Sir *George Barclay*, and some others, attainted of High Treason, and supposed to be then in *England*; for it was expected, that King *James's* Friends would have taken some desperate

perate Resolution on the Conclusion of the Peace; but nothing of this nature appear'd.

The Parliament, meeting the 3d of *December*, was open'd with a Speech from the Throne; wherein his Majesty observ'd, that the War he had enter'd into by the Advice of his People, was, by their Assistance, ended in an honourable Peace; and was heartily sorry, they would not at first find that Relief by the Peace they might expect, the Funds having fallen short, and there remaining so great a Debt due to the Navy and Army, besides what was wanting to support the Civil List; and hop'd they would make such a Provision for him during his Life, as might be for the Honour of himself and his Government: He observ'd, that their Naval Force was encreased almost double since his Accession, and that it would always be for their Interest and Reputation, to have a great Strength at Sea; and for the present, they could not be safe without a *Land Force*, and did not doubt, but the Commons would grant him suitable Supplies: He said, he was delighted to think he had all the Proofs of his People's Affection he could desire; and assured them, he never had, or could have, any Interest separate from theirs: He esteem'd it one great Advantage of the Peace, that he should have Leisure to rectify such Corruptions as had crept into the Administration; to discourage Prophaneness and Immorality, and promote the Trade and Happiness of the Kingdom: Concluding, that as he had rescued their Religion and Liberties from the extreme Danger, so he should place the Glory of his Reign, in leaving them entire to Posterity.

A.D. 1697

9 W. III.

The K's  
Speech to  
the Par-  
liament.



A.D. 1697

9 W. III.

The Ad-  
dresses of  
the Two  
Houses.The Com-  
mons re-  
solve to  
disband  
the Army.700,000 l.  
per Ann.  
voted the  
King for  
Life.All the old  
Coin call'd  
in.Other Acts  
pass'd.

The Lords hereupon attended his Majesty with an Address, congratulating him on the Peace, which they ascrib'd to his Courage and Conduct: The Commons also congratulated him on the same Occasion; declaring, they should be always ready to assist and support his Majesty, who, by putting a Period to the War, had confirm'd them in the Possession of their Rights and Liberties; and fully compleated the glorious Work of their Deliverance: But it seems, they had so little Regard to that Part of his Majesty's Speech, which insinuated, they could not be safe without Land-Forces, that they resolv'd about a Week after they met, That all the Land-Forces of the Kingdom, that had been rais'd since the 29th of *September* 1680, should be paid off and disbanded; and that ten thousand Men were sufficient for the Summer and Winter-Guards of the Sea: However, in one Respect they shewed themselves exceeding grateful, and that was, by voting his Majesty seven hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum* for Life, out of the Duties arising by Tonnage and Poundage (or on Merchandize imported and exported) former Parliaments having granted it to him from time to time, only for a short Term of Years.

The King, coming to the House the 14th of *January*, gave the Royal Assent to an Act for calling in the hammer'd Silver-money, to be re-coin'd: To an Act to prevent corresponding with King *James* and his Adherents; and to an Act for the Imprisonment of *Counter*, and others in *Newgate*, who were suspected to be in the Assassination Plot.

The same Day, the Commons voted three hundred and fifty thousand Pounds for maintaining

maintaining Guards and Garrisons for the Year 1698; and a Supply of two Millions seven hundred thousand Pounds for paying off, and cancelling the *Exchequer* Bills that had been issued: They resolv'd also, that a Bounty should be given the disbanded Soldiers; and that the Commission Officers should be retain'd in Half-Pay; and that a Million and half should be rais'd, to make good the Deficiencies of the Land-Tax and Subsidies, and other Duties given the last Year: And that there might be no Deficiency in this Year's Land-Tax (which was three Shillings in the Pound) or in any future Land-Tax, it was enacted, That it should be levy'd in proportion to the Rates it was assess'd at in 1692, when it made most; there having been such Commissioners appointed that Year, as the Crown was pleased to pitch upon; who, in the Counties in the Neighbourhood of *London*, tax'd the People to the Rack-Rent, while the North and Western Counties were scarce rated half the Value of their Estates; and thus it has been ever since, and is like to continue, while the remote Boroughs are too numerous for the rest of the Kingdom.

The Commons, finding vast Sums due to the Auxiliary Troops, viz. to those of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, the *Landgrave* of *Hesse-Cassel*, the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*, the Bishop of *Munster*, the Dukes of *Hanover* and *Zell*, the Duke of *Holstein*, and the King of *Denmark*, who were in King *William's* Pay, besides other Sums due to the Contractors for Bread and Forrage; to the Navy and Office of Ordinance for Transports, and for quartering and cloathing the Army; Provision was made for granting the Proprietors an Interest for their Money, till their Debts should be

A. 1697-8

10 W. III.

2,700,000

l. given for paying off *Exchequer* Bills.

Officers retain'd in Half-Pay.

All Land-Taxes to be proportionable to that in 92.

The Inequality of the Land-Tax laid then never to be remedied.

Vast Sums due to the Mercenaries in *British* Pay.

And for Provisions, Ammunition and Stores.

An Interest given the Creditors of the Government for their respective Debts.

A. 1697-8 paid. But, notwithstanding this vast Load of Debts, it was found, that the Officers concern'd in the Revenue had encreased them, by robbing the Publick various Ways; particularly by false Endorsements on *Exchequer* Notes, whereby they gain'd seven Pounds twelve Shillings *per Cent.* which was allowed indeed upon the second issuing of *Exchequer* Bills, but not upon the first, till these honest Gentlemen found Means clandestinely to procure such Endorsements to defraud the Publick: Among these Plunderers of the Nation, were Mr. *Charles Duncombe*, Receiver-General of the Excise; Mr. *John Knight*, Treasurer of the Customs; *Bartholomew Burton* of the Excise-Office, and *Reginald Marryot*, one of the Deputy-Tellers of the *Exchequer*; the last of which got his Pardon, and became an Evidence against the rest: Whereupon *Duncombe* and *Knight*, who were Members of the Commons, were expell'd the House, and committed to the *Tower*; and *Burton* was sent to *Newgate*. But a Bill being brought into the House of Commons to punish *Duncombe*, it was lost in the Upper-House by one Voice; whereupon the Prosecution was dropp'd, and they all escap'd with their ill-gotten Goods, it being generally supposed they made their Peace with Part of the Spoils they had defrauded the Nation of.

They buy  
their  
Peace.

E. of Port-  
land sent  
Ambassa-  
dor to  
France.  
Mr. Prior  
his Secre-  
tary.

During this Sessions, viz. on the 14th of *January*, the Earl of *Portland* was sent Ambassador to *France*, and made his publick Entry into *Paris* with the utmost Magnificence on the 27th of *February*; *Matthew Prior*, Esq; being Secretary to the Embassy, as he had been to the *British* Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of *Ryswick*.



The Commons, observing that the Enemies of Christianity were never more audacious than at this time, in ridiculing the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion, both in their Converſation, and the blaſphemous Pamphlets they publiſh'd, and that Prophaneneſs and Immorality daily gain'd Ground amongſt us; addreſs'd his Ma- jeſty to iſſue a Proclamation, requiring the Judges and inferiour Magiſtrates to put the Laws in Execution againſt Prophaneneſs and Immorality, and *to diſcountenance them in his Officers and Courtiers*; and that he would ſup- preſs all pernicious Books and Pamphlets which contain'd impious Doctrines againſt the Holy Trinity, and other fundamental Articles of our Faith: Whereupon his Maſteſty iſſued a Proclamation of that Tenor; and as there had been already in this Reign a Society erected for *the Reformation of Manners*, ſo another Society was form'd at this time for *the Pro- pagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts*, which were no doubt good and uſeful Deſigns, tho' they have not had the Succeſs that might have been expected from them, eſpecially the for- mer: And whether if the Convocation, the Representative of the Clergy of *England*, had been ſuffer'd to meet and conſult the Intereſt of Religion, it would not have conduc'd more to the Advancement of Chriſtianity, than all the little Expedients that have been propos'd for ſuppreſſing Vice and Immorality, as well as thoſe pernicious and heretical Doctrines ſo frequently complain'd of, can hardly be made a Queſtion? But it has been objected by ſome, that Infidels and Hereticks might be good Friends to that Government; and therefore it could not have been prudent to have ſuffered the Clergy to meet, who would probably have given

A. 1697-8

10 W. III.

An Ad-  
drefs a-  
gainſt im-  
pious  
Pamphlets  
&c.

A. 1697-8 given those honest Gentlemen some Disturbance by their Censures, which is an Argument that has its Weight it must be acknowledg'd; and therefore I proceed to other Matters.

Acts pass'd The King, coming to the House the 7th of March, gave the Royal Assent to an Act for selling Salt by Weight: An Act to prevent the Importation of Lace: An Act to prohibit the throwing of Squibs, Complaints having been made against them by several People, who had lost their Eyes, and been maim'd by

A.D. 1698 these diminutive Fireworks: And, on the 2d of April, an Act pass'd for raising 1,484,015 l. for disbanding the Land-Forces, and paying off the Seamen: An Act for explaining some

The E. of Laws for the Relief of the Poor; and to an Macclesfield's Marriage dissolv'd. Act for dissolving the Marriage between Charles Earl of Macclesfield, and Anne his Wife; and to illegitimate the Children of the said Anne: The Occasion whereof was this. The Earl going to travel soon after he married, left his Lady at his Father's House; but she not liking the Place, or Company, went to her Mother, the Lady Mason's, which the Earl resenting at his Return, refus'd to go near her: Whereupon the Countess entertain'd a Gallant, by whom she had a Child; but the Earl, by the Intercession of Friends, was prevail'd on to allow her 500 l. per Annum as a separate Maintenance, till he heard she had another Child; and then, being out of all Patience, he endeavour'd to get a Divorce in Doctors-Commons; but, considering that Court could not authorise his marrying again, he brought the Matter before the House of Lords.

While this Cause was depending in Doctors-Commons, the Lady Macclesfield insisted on her Innocence; and said, That her Husband neglecting

lecting to cohabit with her on his Return *A.D. 1698*  
 from his Travels, she had surprized him into  
 a private Meeting with her; and he, not dis- *10 W. III.*  
 covering she was his Wife, had got her with  
 Child: But this Matter being afterwards dis-  
 cover'd, she only insisted, in the House of  
 Lords, that the Earl had been the Occasion  
 of her Misfortune, by refusing to live with  
 her, at a Time when he could make no just  
 Objection to her Conduct; notwithstanding she  
 had saved his Life, by petitioning King *James*  
 in his Behalf. And the Lords had such a Re-  
 gard to her Representations, that, tho' they  
 pass'd the Bill for dissolving the Marriage, and  
 to make her Children illegitimate, they added  
 a Proviso, whereby the Earl was obliged to  
 restore her Fortune: And with this, and a  
 Pension allow'd one of her Children by the  
 Crown, the old Lady and her two Daughters  
 lately subsisted very comfortably.

During this Session, the *East India Com-*  
 pany was struck at again: Whereupon they  
 offer'd to lend the Government seven hundred  
 thousand Pounds, at Four *per Cent.* in case the  
 Trade to *India* might be settled on them, ex-  
 clusive of all others; but another Set of Mer-  
 chants, favour'd by the Court, and particular-  
 ly by *Montague*, First Commissioner of the  
 Treasury, offering to lend the Government  
 two Millions at Eight *per Cent.* the Trade  
 was confer'd on the latter; and the old Com-  
 pany were allow'd to trade no longer than the  
 Year 1701, tho' they offer'd to raise the same  
 Sum; which was thought highly unjust: How-  
 ever, these two great Bodies were afterwards  
 united by Act of Parliament, as they continue  
 to be at this Day. But what was taken great  
 Notice



A.D. 1698

10 W. III.



Notice of at that Time was, that, notwithstanding the Nation had been exhausted by a long War, and distress'd by re-coining all our Silver, the whole Sum of two Millions was subscribed by the Members of the new Company within the Space of three Days. But to proceed :

On the 16th of May, the following Acts received the Royal Assent, viz. An Act for granting several Duties on Coals: An Act for continuing the Duties on Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Spices: An Act to prevent the counterfeiting and diminishing the Coin: An Act to determine Differences by Arbitration: An Act for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange: An Act to naturalize the Children of such Officers and Soldiers as have been born abroad: An Act to repeal the Acts to restrain the excessive making of Malt.

The Dependence  
of Ireland  
on the Par-  
liament of  
England  
asserted.

A Complaint being made to the House of Commons, about this time, of a printed Book entitled, *The Case of Ireland's being bound by Acts of Parliament in England* (written by William Molineux of Dublin, Esq) which denied the Dependence of Ireland on the Parliament of England; the Commons, in a Body, presented an Address to his Majesty; wherein they set forth, the dangerous Attempts which had been made by some of his Subjects of Ireland to shake off their Subjection to, and Dependence on England; which appeared not only by the Book above-mention'd, but more fully by the Proceedings of the House of Commons in Ireland, who pretended to pass an Act for the confirming an Act of the English Parliament, for the Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, expressly binding Ireland, and

and making several Alterations therein, which amounted to a Repeal of what was enacted in *England*: They humbly besought his Majesty therefore, that he would give his Orders for preventing any thing of the like Nature for the future, and to discourage all Things which might in any degree lessen the Dependance of *Ireland* on *England*. To which his Majesty answer'd, That he would take Care what they complain'd of should be redress'd: And now, the Parliament having dispatch'd all the Business before them, the King came to the House the 5th of *July*, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Acts, *viz.* An Act for raising two Millions on a Fund for Payment of Annuities, after the Rate of Eight *per Cent.* *per Ann.* and for settling the Trade to the *East Indies*: An Act for paying to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors farther Duties upon stamp'd Vellum, Parchment, and Paper: An Act for granting to his Majesty an Aid, by a Quarterly Poll, for one Year: An Act for granting to his Majesty a farther Subsidy upon Tonnage and Poundage, towards raising the yearly Sum of seven hundred thousand Pounds, for the Service of his Majesty's Household, and other Uses therein mention'd: An Act for encreasing his Majesty's Duties upon Lustrings and Alamodes: An Act for supplying to the Use of his Majesty's Navy and Ordnance the Overplus of the Money and Stores which were provided for the building seven and twenty Ships of War: An Act for enlarging the Time for purchasing certain Estates or Interests in several Annuities therein mention'd: An Act for the better and more orderly Payment of the Lottery Tickets, now payable out of certain additional Duties of Excise, and of other Annuities lately payable

A.D. 1698

10 W. III.

Acts pass'd

Eight per  
Cent. An-  
nuities.  
Stamps.

Poll-Tax.

Tonnage.

A.D. 1698

10 W. III.

out of the Tonnage-Duties: An Act for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, for a further Provision of Interest for the Transport-Debt, for the reducing of *Ireland*: An Act for taking away half the Duties lately imposed on Glass Wares, and the whole Duties lately paid on Stone, and Earthen Wares, and Tobacco-Pipes; and for granting (in lieu thereof) new Duties upon Whale-Fins and *Scotch* Linen: An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the charging, collecting and paying the Duties upon Marriages, Births, Burials, Batchelors, and Widowers: An Act for the better preventing the Embezzlement of his Majesty's Stores of War; and preventing Cheats, Frauds and Abuses in paying Seamen's Wages: An Act for the more effectual suppressing Blasphemy and Prophaneness: An Act to settle the Trade of *Africa*: An Act for the better Encouragement of the Royal Lustring Company, and the more effectual preventing the fraudulent Importation of Lustrings and Alamodes: An Act for the Increase and Preservation of Timber in the New Forest in the County of *Southampton*: An Act to stop the coining of Halfpence and Farthings for one Year: An Act for the exporting Watches, Sword-Hilts, and other Manufactures of Silver: An Act for settling and adjusting the Proportions of fine Silver and Silk, for the better making of Silver and Gold Thread; and to prevent the Abuses of the Wire-drawers: An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1698, altho' the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid: An Act for enlarging the Time for registering Ships, pursuant to the Act for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade: An Act for the Explanation and better



better Execution of former Acts made against *A.D. 1698*  
 Transportation of Wool, Fullers-Earth, and  
 Scouring-Clay: An Act to repeal the Act *10 W. III.*  
 made the last Session of Parliament, entitled,  
*An Act for the Relief of Creditors, by making*  
*Compositions with their Debtors, in case two*  
*Thirds in Number and Value do agree;* and to  
 twenty other private Acts: This last Act, tho' *The Act*  
 made with a very good Design, there was a *for ma-*  
 Necessity of repealing, Debtors making them- *king Com-*  
 selves so many feign'd Creditors, that out-voted *positions*  
 the real Creditors, who were thereby in a great *with Cre-*  
 measure defrauded of their Debts. *ditors re-*  
*pealed.*

The King, having pass'd these Acts, thank'd *The K's*  
 the Houses for the great Things they had done; *Speech at*  
 as, the uniting in an Association for their mu- *the break-*  
 tual Defence, the remedying the ill State of *up of this*  
 the Coin, the restoring the publick Credit, the *Parlia-*  
 providing for the National Debt, and the set- *ment.*  
 tling his own Revenue; and, having again  
 mention'd the Hazards he had run for their  
 Sakes during the War, concludes with assuring  
 them, That it should be his whole Care to im-  
 prove and continue to them the Blessings of  
 Peace: Then the Parliament was prorogued  
 till the 2d of *August*; but, on the 7th of *July*,  
 a Proclamation issued for dissolving the present  
 Parliament, and assembling another the 24th  
 of *August*.

During this Session happen'd several mate-  
 rial Occurrences, which have been omitted, in  
 order to give the Proceedings of Parliament  
 entire. *James Vernon*, Esq; was constituted *Mr. Vernon*  
 Secretary of State, the 5th of *December* 1697, *made Se-*  
 on the Resignation of Mr. Secretary *Trumbal*; *cretary of*  
 and the Commons being about to address his *State.*  
 Majesty to remove the Earl of *Sunderland*, to  
 whom they ascribed most of the arbitrary Mea-

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Earl of  
Sunderland  
resigns his  
Office of  
Lord-  
Chamber-  
lain.

Whitehall  
burnt the  
preceding  
Winter.

asures taken in the late Reign, and suspected of advising the like in this, and particularly the keeping up a Standing-Army, the Earl prudently withdrew, and resign'd his Office of Lord Chamberlain; not believing it in the King's Power to protect him: Tho', 'tis said, no *Englishman* ever had such an Ascendant over that Prince, as this noble Earl; and perhaps for that very Reason, because he was for advancing the Prerogative. This Winter proved fatal to that ancient and commodious Palace of *Whitehall*, which was burnt down by Accident on the 4th of *January* 1697-8, in the Evening; nothing of it remaining next Morning but the Banqueting-House, which was indeed the only Part of it that had an Air of Magnificence: The Apartments were convenient, and pleasantly situated between the River and the Park; but there was nothing in it that look'd like the Palace of the *British* Monarchs.

The Czar  
of Musco-  
vy arrives  
in England.

About a Week after this Fire, viz. on the 11th of *January*, arriv'd the Czar or Emperor of *Russia*, *Peter Alexowitz*; who, having form'd a Design of civilizing his barbarous Subjects, of introducing Arts and Sciences amongst them, and of rendering the Forces of his Empire, by Sea and Land, equal to those of his politer Neighbours, travelled *incognito* through most Countries in *Europe* for his Instruction; making the longest Stay in *England*, that he might make himself Master of Navigation and Ship-building; conscious that nothing would so much contribute to his Grandeur, as the having Fleets of Men of War in the *Baltick*, the *Black Sea*, and the *Caspian*: And he did not only oblige his young Nobility to apply themselves to Trade, Navigation,  
Ship

Ship-building, and other Arts, but would view *A.D. 1698*  
 the Models of our Men of War himself, and *10 W. III.*  
 work in the Docks and Yards of the Royal Navy with his own Hands, either to set an  
 Example to his Subjects, or that he would not  
 be ignorant of any Part of that useful Science; *Encou-*  
 and, when he left *England*, he offer'd great *rages all*  
 Rewards and Salaries to any Merchants that *Arts and*  
 would attend him to *Muscovy*, and instruct his *Sciences.*  
 People: Nor did he content himself only with  
 encouraging mechanick Arts, but laid the  
 Foundations of Schools, Colleges and Acade-  
 mies; built and furnish'd Libraries; and, in  
 short, in the Compass of a few Years, obliged  
 his People to alter their very Habits and Way  
 of Life, and went a great way in rendering  
 them as polite, and their Forces as well dis-  
 ciplin'd, as their Southern Neighbours: And  
 tho' that Prince is esteem'd by some a savage  
 and barbarous Tyrant; yet, if all Allowances  
 are made for his Education, and the arbitrary  
 Constitution of his Government, he will be  
 look'd upon with Veneration by Posterity; ha-  
 ving in a manner dispelled the Darkness that  
 cover'd that vast Tract of Land under his Do-  
 minion, and given his Subjects a Taste at least  
 of the Improvements that had been made by  
 the rest of Mankind: And, perhaps, without  
 that arbitrary Dominion he exercised, and the  
 rough Measures he took to bend and force a  
 People who had the greatest Aversion to every  
 thing that was polite, he could never have ef-  
 fected that mighty Change in the Compass of  
 his own Life; and, if he had not, they would  
 probably have return'd to their original Bar-  
 barism: But we see them, on the contrary,  
 improving every Day, even under a Female  
 Reign; and we have Reason to hope, they  
 will



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The *Russians* may be of great Service in preserving a Balance of Power in *Europe*.

will contribute in a great degree towards driving the Infidels, the never-failing Allies of *France*, out of Christendom. Should they recover the important Fortrefs of *Azoph* on the *Black Sea* again, they might find Employment for the Port alone, and enable the Empire to resist the encroaching *Gaul*, without calling in the Assistance of the Maritime Powers, who have too often been obliged to bear the Burden of that War. But, to return from this Digression :

The late K. George succeeds to the Electorate of *Hanover*.

On the 3d of *February* died *Ernest Augustus*, Duke of *Hanover*, Bishop of *Osnabrug*, and one of the Electors of the Empire ; being succeeded by his eldest Son *George Lewis* (afterwards King of *Great Britain*) both in his Dukedom and Electorate, but not in the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug*. The Earl of *Jersey* being appointed Ambassador to the Court of *France* the

M. Tallard arrives Ambassador from *France*.

4th of *April*, Marshal *Tallard*, the *French* Ambassador, soon after arrived here, and made his publick Entry into the City of *London* the 16th of *May* ; and the 18th of *June* the Earl of *Portland* return'd from his Embassy in *France*.

E. of Marlborough made Governor to the Duke of *Glocester* Bp. *Burnet* Preceptor.

The same Day the Earl of *Marlborough* was declared Governor to the Duke of *Glocester*, and Dr. *Burnet*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, Preceptor to his Highness, who was then entering into the 10th Year of his Age.

Keppel the principal Favourite at Court.

While the Earl of *Portland* was absent on his Embassy in *France*, a new *Dutch* Favourite arose, viz. *Arnold Joost van Keppel*, Earl of *Albemarle*, one of King *William's* Pages at the Revolution ; with whose Person and Talents the King seem'd to be so captivated at this time, that *Portland*, at his Return, found his Majesty in a manner alienated from him : So that this mighty Embassy, which cost the

King

King near a hundred thousand Pounds, prov'd A.D. 1698  
 of little Advantage either to the Minister or 10 W. III.  
 his Master; the first having lost his Interest at  
 Court, and the King miscarrying in both his  
 Designs, viz. the getting King James remov'd  
 from the *French* Court, and obtaining some  
 Favour for the Protestants; in neither of which  
 did the Ambassador succeed.

His Majesty having declared in Council, the The King  
 16th of *July*, that he intended to go over to *Hol-* goes to  
*land*, at the same time appointed the following Holland.  
 Persons Lords Justices, viz. the Archbishop of Lords Ju-  
*Canterbury*; the Lord Chancellor *Somers*; the stices in  
 Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy-Seal; the Duke his Ab-  
 of *Devon*, Lord High-Steward; the Earls of sence.  
*Dorset*, *Marlborough*, *Romney*, and *Orford*;  
 and *Charles Montague*, Esq; First Commissio-  
 ner of the Treasury: And his Majesty, em-  
 barking at *Margate* the 20th of *July*, arrived  
 at the *Hague* two Days after; having created  
*Christopher Vane*, of *Rabie-Castle*, Esq; Lord  
*Barnard* of *Barnard-Castle*, in the County of  
*Durham*, a little before he went over.

I proceed now to see what is remarkable Remarks  
 in Bishop *Burnet's* History of the Year 97, on Burnet's  
 and the Beginning of the Year 98; and find, Account  
 that the Bishop, p. 203, speaking of the Peace of the Year  
 of *Ryswick*, says, The most melancholy Part 97, and  
 of that Treaty was, that no Advantages were part of 98.  
 got by it in Favour of the Protestants in *France*;  
 The *French* Refugees made all possible Appli-  
 cations to the King, and to the other Protestant  
 Allies; but, as they were no Part of the Cause  
 of the War, the Allies could do no more for  
 them, than to recommend them to the King  
 of *France*; but he was so far engaged in a  
 Course of Superstition and Cruelty, that their  
 Condition became worse by the Peace.

He falsely  
 asserts that  
 the French  
 Protestants  
 were no  
 Part of the  
 Cause of  
 the War.

But,

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Remarks  
on Burnet's  
Account  
of the Year  
97, and  
part of 98.

But, surely, the Bishop either never saw the Articles of the Grand Alliance, or thought they would never come to the View of his Readers, when he affirm'd, that the *French* Protestants were no Part of the Cause of the War ; for, by the Grand Alliance, it was expressly stipulated, That none of the Contracting Powers would make Peace with *France*, until the *French* King restored to his Protestant Subjects all their Possessions and Goods, and an entire Liberty of Conscience ; nor till the Estates of that Kingdom were so establish'd, that the Clergy, the Nobility, and third Estate might enjoy their ancient and lawful Privileges ; nor till their Kings obliged themselves to call together the said States, when any Royal Aids were wanted, and not to raise any Money, on any pretence whatsoever, without their Consent : And the Confederates, by the same Instrument, invited the Subjects of *France* to join them in that Undertaking ; and they were accordingly join'd by great Numbers of *French* Gentlemen that serv'd in their Armies, while others made a Diversion in the *Cevennes*, and other Parts of *France*. And Bishop Burnet, it seems, had no other way to excuse King *William's* abandoning them to the Rage of their incens'd Prince, by the Peace of *Ryswick*, than by denying that any thing was stipulated in their Favour in the Treaty of Alliance : He might as well have suggested, as some of that Prince's Enemies have done, that all the Articles in the Grand Alliance, in Favour of the Protestants of *France*, were only inserted to draw his Subjects, and the rest of the Protestant Powers, into a War, and thereby establish himself on the *British* Throne ; which, tho' it be highly injurious to King *William's* Memory,



ry; yet the Bishop's pretending to justify him, by asserting a Fact which he and every body knew to be false, looks as if this Reverend Prelate intended also to cast an Asperision on his Benefactor, by laying the Strefs of his Defence on what he was conscious must be given up. If he had said, as the Truth was, that the King found the *English* weary of the War, and that the carrying it on in the manner it was manag'd, was become impracticable; and that King *William* would never have abandon'd the *French* Protestants, and put an End to the War, if he had not been reduced to it by an unavoidable Necessity; he would have spoke the Sense of all Mankind, and given no Occasion for the World to reflect on the Memory of that Prince: For, tho' he had covenanted to see the *French* Protestants restored to all their Civil and Religious Rights, this must have been understood by every one, *if the thing were feasible*, Princes, by their Alliances, never pretending to controul or bind up the Hands of Providence.

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on Burnet's  
Account  
of the Year  
97, and  
part of 98.

The Bishop, p. 204, introduces that old Prophet Dr. *Lloyd*, Bishop of *Worcester*, interpreting the Revelations; whereby he pretends to discover, That the *Turks* should never more attack the Christians of the Empire; and consents to be look'd upon as a false Prophet, if ever the *Turk* engaged in a new War with the Emperor: And our credulous Author seems to have been of Bishop *Lloyd's* Opinion; but how the Editor come to publish this, or the Bishop to suffer this Passage to stand in his History, after he had seen the *Turks* engaged in another War with the Emperor, is a little unaccountable, and can give us no great Opinion of the Care and Exactness of either.

He countenances  
Bp. *Lloyd's*  
Prophecy  
of the Decline of the  
*Turks*.

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Remarks

on Burnet's

Account

of the Year

97, and

part of 98.

The Bi-

shop for a

Standing

Army, on-

ly when his

Friends

are upper-

most.

P. 206, the Bishop seems to lay it down as a Maxim, That we cannot be safe without a great Standing-Army, while the *French* have a great Army on Foot; and, if this were true, there has been Occasion for a Standing-Army these fourscore Years, and particularly in the Reign of King *Charles II*, when the Whigs made such Outcries against Standing-Forces, and, indeed, against the King's having any Guards at all: But, it seems, we are to understand by this, that Standing-Forces are only necessary when the Whigs are uppermost, to maintain their Dominion over their Fellow-Subjects, who would otherwise be too hard for them: The Militia they ever speak of with the highest Contempt; but if one sixth Part of that Body was disciplined, as they are in *Sueden*, they would be sufficient to oppose any foreign Force that should land here, and we should not be in so much Danger of their being made Tools to destroy the Constitution, as mercenary Troops may be in an arbitrary Reign. But to proceed; our Author makes King *William* say, p. 207, If he could have imagin'd, after all the Service he had done the Nation, they would have allow'd him no more than ten thousand Men, he would never have meddled in our Affairs; *He was weary of a Nation, who was so jealous of him*: And yet we find King *William*, in his last Speech to this very Parliament, telling them, he could not take Leave of so good a Parliament, without publickly acknowledging the Sense he had of the great Things they had done for him: That these Things would give a lasting Reputation to this Parliament, and be a Subject of Emulation to those that should come after; and thank'd them particularly for settling a Revenue

He misre-  
presents K.  
*William*.

Revenue of 700,000 *l. per Annum* upon him *A.D. 1698*  
 for Life: And now can it be believed, that the *10 W. III.*  
 King, who said this, should tell our Author, *Remarks*  
*He was weary of the Nation, and would never on Burnet's*  
*have meddled with their Affairs, if he had Account*  
*thought they could have used him so ill: We of the Year*  
 are reduced therefore to this Dilemma, either *97, and*  
 to believe the King was not sincere in what he *part of 98.*  
 said to the Parliament, or (what is much more  
 likely) that the Bishop had very little regard  
 to Truth: Besides, we must look upon King  
*William* as a very mortified Prince, if he  
 would have relinquished three Kingdoms, and  
 retired sullenly to his Stadtholdership of *Hol-*  
*land*: It is still more improbable, that the  
 King should communicate his Thoughts on  
 this Subject to Bishop *Burnet*, when he knew  
 he could never keep a Secret in his Life; and  
 for that Reason, was never admitted to the  
 Council of this Prince, or of any of our for-  
 mer Kings, with whom he pretends to have  
 been so familiar, they all of them knew him  
 too well to trust him far; tho' they might make  
 use of him, as of other officious Tools, some-  
 times to serve a Turn.

The Bishop, p. 214, seems to be very an- *He sug-*  
 gry, that the Clergy should imagine they had *gests that*  
 any Right to sit in Convocation, and advise in *the Clergy*  
 Matters of Religion: He suggests, that their *hath no*  
 Hands are tied up by a Law in *Henry* the *Right to*  
 eighth's Reign, from meddling in religious *fit in Con-*  
*vocation.*  
 Matters: Which, if true, the Church of *Eng-*  
*land* is certainly in a worse Condition, than  
 any Church or Sect upon Earth: Even the  
 Sectaries in *England* assemble annually, to con-  
 trive the Ruin of the Church, while her Cler-  
 gy, we are told, can have no Opportunity  
 of consulting their Interest, or defending them-



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Remarks

on Burnet's

Account of

the Year

97, and

part of 98

He char-

ges the

Clergy

and the

Commons

with being

*Jacobites.*

selves against her numerous Enemies: Here we see a Bishop of the Church of *England* also branding all her Clergy with the Title of *Jacobites*, who dares assert that they have no Rights left, insinuating, that the Reformation and the Revolution have actually destroy'd all the Rights the Clergy ever had in this Island, which I leave his Brethren to correct him for: Some of them surely will be able to demonstrate, that the Revolution was intended to support the Church of *England*, and not to depress it and bring her under greater Hardships than the Sectaries; Some of them, no doubt, will shew, that the Bulk of the Church of *England* were not the vile Hypocrites he makes them, p. 215, taking the Oaths, and praying for the King in Possession, and all the while endeavouring the Restoration of another King. Nor do the Laity meet with better Quarter from this candid Bishop than the Clergy; he charges every House of Commons hitherto, with being in King *James's* Interest, tho' they gave King *William* greater Supplies to keep him out, than ever were given to any five Kings since the Conquest; which shews, that when he is pleased to denominate any Set of Men *Jacobites*, neither Oaths nor Prayers, nor even a Present of half their Estates to King *William*, can convince him of the Falshood of the odious Calumny.

The Bishop observes, that the Administration was in the Hands of the Whigs at this time; the Lord Chancellor *Somers*, Admiral *Ruffel*, and other Leaders of the Whig Faction, had the greatest Influence at Court, whose Conduct he applauds; tho' he ingenuously confesses, *That a Spirit of Impiety and Dissolution run through too many of them*, otherwise, he thinks,

thinks, *the Administration was without Exception*: And no doubt, their Enmity to the Church, and to all revealed Religion in general, was much more pardonable in them, in the Opinion of this Christian Bishop, than a Zeal for the establish'd Church would have been. But to return to our History :

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A Parliament assembling in *Scotland* the 19th of *July*, the King's Letter to them was read; wherein he thanks them for the Proofs they had given him of their Loyalty and Affection during the War; and assured them, he would give them that Encouragement on all Occasions, as they should find the Advantages of their Fidelity and Duty to him; and he was sorry the Situation of his Affairs prevented *his Design of holding this Session of Parliament in Person*: He let them know, that it was absolutely necessary that the Forces should be continued, and desired suitable Supplies: Recommended the discouraging Irreligion, Vice, and Immorality: Put them in mind of the great Deliverance he had been the Occasion of; assured them of his Care to maintain their Religious and Civil Rights, and of his Favour and Protection in all their Concerns. But how all these fine Promises were perform'd, the *Scots East India* Company will inform us, who preferred a Petition to that Parliament, representing, That notwithstanding the King and Parliament had, by two several solemn Acts, and Letters Patent, established their Company with such Powers and Privileges as were necessary to encourage their Undertakings; and particularly empower'd them to raise a Joint-Stock, and to enfranchise such Foreigners as would become Partners with them, and to enter into Treaties of Com-

Proceed-  
ings in the  
Parlia-  
ment of  
*Scotland*.

Com-  
plaints of  
the *Scots*  
on the  
Discou-  
ragements  
the *East*  
*India*  
Company  
met with  
from  
Court.

merce

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10 W III

merce with any in Amity with his Majesty : And accordingly, their Directors proposing to share these Privileges with their Countrymen, and their Neighbours in *England*, three hundred thousand Pounds had been subscribed by the Subjects of both Kingdoms, within the Space of nine Days, as one half of their Capital Stock, and one fourth Part thereof paid in Specie: That the Commons of *England* had, notwithstanding, defeated their Enterprize, by summoning, not only the *English* Subscribers, but several of the Subjects of *Scotland* before them, and laid them under such Discouragement, that they were forc'd to relinquish the Enterprize: That however the Nobility, Gentry, and Merchants of *Scotland*, upon the Faith of the said Acts of Parliament and Letters Patent, raised still a more considerable Stock for carrying on this Trade, and had as great Expectations of foreign Aid, as their Hearts could wish; especially at *Hamburgh*, where the Merchants of that City entered into a Contract with their Directors, to join at least two hundred thousand Pounds Sterling with them. But, to their great Surprise, the *English* Ministers, under pretence of a Warrant from his Majesty, put a stop thereto, not only disowning the Authority of the said Acts of Parliament and Letters Patent, but by threatening both the Senate, and Inhabitants of *Hamburgh*, with the King's utmost Displeasure, if they countenanc'd or join'd in the said Trade.

That as the Prospect they had of Assistance from *Hamburgh*, and several other Places, had induc'd them to prepare a far greater Equipage than otherwise they would have done; so the rendering those Measures abortive had not



not only weaken'd their Stock, lessen'd their Credit, retarded their first Expedition, and disheartened many of their Partners at home, but even slacken'd their Resolution and Power of prosecuting at that time several other Branches of foreign and domestick Trades and Improvements which they had in View: That tho' their Company was more immediately and sensibly touch'd by these Proceedings; yet they conceived, *That the Honour and Independency of the Nation, as well as the Credit and Authority of Parliament, was struck at through their Sides*; and therefore they could not avoid laying this Matter before the great Council of the Nation, that they might provide such Remedies, as they in their great Wisdom should judge proper, and vindicate their Company's Reputation abroad, by supporting the Credit of the Acts of Parliament and Letters Patent, by which the same was establish'd, and wherein the Honour of the Nation was so much concern'd.

The Parliament hereupon address'd his Majesty, setting forth, That having consider'd the Representation made to them by their Company trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, shewing several Obstructions they had met with in their Trade, by a Memorial presented to the Senate of *Hamburgh*, by his Majesty's Resident, and otherwise; they therefore laid before his Majesty *The whole Nation's Concern in that Matter*; earnestly intreating, and assuredly expecting, that his Majesty would take such Measures, as might effectually vindicate the undoubted Rights and Privileges of the said Company, and support the Credit and Interest thereof: And, as they returned his Majesty their hearty Thanks for the Assurances

he

A.D. 1698

10 W. III.

The Address of  
the Scots  
Parliament  
thereupon.

A.D. 1698 he had given them of all due Encouragement for promoting the Trade of that Kingdom, they humbly recommended to the more especial Marks of his Favour, the Concern of the said Company, as that Branch of their Trade, in which they, and the Nation they represented, had a more particular Interest.

10 W. III.

But, notwithstanding this Address, and two more from the *East India* Company to the King, he continued to discourage the Undertaking both at *Hamburg* and in *England*; which the Parliament of *Scotland* resenting to a very high Degree, they came to some threatening Resolutions; whereupon the High Commissioner adjourn'd them from time to time, which render'd the Nation still more incensed: However, they proceeded, under all these Discouragements, to settle a Colony at *Darien*, and would have maintain'd it perhaps, if King *William* had not prohibited the Island of *Jamaica*, and all other *English* Settlements in *America*, to have any Intercourse or Correspondence with the *Scots* at *Darien*, or to furnish them with Provisions of any kind; but I shall have Occasion to treat further of this Matter the following Year.

Proceedings of the Parliament of *Ireland*.

Their Woollen Manufacture discouraged.

While the King was in *Holland*, a Parliament was also assembled in *Ireland*, which met the 27th of *September*, and was opened with a Speech by one of the Lords-Justices: Wherein he reminds the *Irish*, that it was to King *William* they owed their *Deliverance*, their present Safety, and Hopes of future Prosperity: Recommended to the Parliament the Encouragement of the Linen Manufacture, telling them in plain Terms, that the Woollen Manufacture must never be encouraged there, being the Staple Trade of *England*, from whence

whence all foreign Markets were supplied: *A.D. 1698*  
 He inform'd them also, that the King would  
 send over from *England* part of the Forces that  
 had serv'd abroad, and disband most of those  
 in *Ireland* (except five Regiments of *French*  
 Refugees, on whom his Majesty seem'd to  
 rely more, than on the Natives of *Britain*.)  
 However, the King declared, he would keep  
 the Officers in Pay, till they could be otherwise  
 provided for; and desired suitable Supplies.

*10 W. III.*

Both Houses thereupon voted his Majesty  
 their Thanks for what he had done, and in-  
 tended to do for them; but could by no means  
 come into the Scheme for suppressing their  
 Woollen Manufacture: They hop'd to regu-  
 late it so, they said, that it might not be pre-  
 judicial to *England*. A Motion also was made,  
 for addressing his Majesty, to disband the five  
*French* Regiments in *Ireland*; but this was so  
 unacceptable to the Court, that the Motion  
 was rejected: And the Parliament dutifully  
 granted all the Supplies demanded.

In the mean time, the Elections were carried  
 on in *England*, and were conjectured to run  
 generally in Favour of the Whigs; infomuch,  
 that *John Archdale*, a Quaker, was chosen and  
 return'd for *Chipping-Wicomb* in *Buckingham-*  
*shire*; but even this Parliament, that the Court  
 so much rejoiced in, did not come entirely in-  
 to their Measures, as will appear from their  
 Proceedings.

The King coming from *Holland* the 6th of  
*December*, met the new Parliament two Days  
 after: And having directed them to chuse a  
 Speaker, they elected Sir *Thomas Littleton*,  
 Bart. who was presented and approv'd the 9th,  
 when his Majesty made a Speech to both  
 Houses: In which he recommended to them



A.D. 1698 the keeping up such a Force as might preserve that Weight and Influence they had at present on Affairs abroad, and their making a further Progress in discharging the Debt the Nation had contracted by the War; and concluded, with recommending to them the three usual popular Articles, *viz.* The making Provision for the Poor, the Advancement of Trade, and discouraging Vice and Prophaneness: But it is observable, he never mentioned to them the Partition Treaty he had so lately concluded abroad, and which made so much Noise afterwards: This was industriously concealed, both from the Privy-Council and the Parliament.

10 W. III.

The K's  
Speech to  
the new  
Parlia-  
ment.

The Par-  
tition  
Treaty  
concealed  
from  
them.

The Oc-  
casion of  
it.

The *French* King, it seems, first proposed a Partition of the *Spanish* Monarchy to the Earl of *Portland*, when he was Ambassador in *France*, as the best Expedient to prevent a War among the Powers of *Europe*, in case the King of *Spain* should die, who was then in an ill State of Health; for there were no less than three Competitors for that Crown, *viz.* the Son of the Elector of *Bavaria*, who was a Grandson of *Spain*; one of the Emperor's Sons, who was not only a Grandson of *Spain*, but claim'd also by the Will of the preceding King; and the Dauphin, notwithstanding the *French* King had relinquish'd his Claim to all the *Spanish* Dominions at the *Pyrenean* Treaty, when he married the Infanta of *Spain*; but the *French* King was so reasonable in his Demands, as to accept of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the rest of the Places on the Coast of *Italy*, that belong'd to the Crown of *Spain*, for the Dauphin: He was contented that the Duke of *Bavaria's* Son should enjoy the Kingdom of *Spain*, the *Netherlands*, and the *Spanish* Domi-

Dominions in *America* ; and that the Dutchy of *Milan* should be allotted to one of the Emperor's Sons. These Articles King *William* had agreed to with Count *Tallard*, the *French* Ambassador, at the *Hague*, before he return'd from *Holland*: But as his Majesty suspected the *French* King's Sincerity in accepting so small a Share in the *Spanish* Monarchy for the Dauphin, he held it extremely proper to keep a Body of Troops to compel the Execution of this Treaty, in case of the King of *Spain's* Death ; but it seems, the Parliament not being acquainted with this Negotiation, did not apprehend there was any manner of Reason to have a great Army on foot in time of Peace : And therefore the first Resolution they came to this Session was, That all the Land Forces in *English* Pay, exceeding seven thousand Men (and those consisting of his Majesty's natural born Subjects) be forthwith paid off, and disbanded : And that all the Forces in *Ireland*, exceeding twelve thousand Men (and those his Majesty's natural born Subjects, to be kept and maintain'd by the Kingdom of *Ireland*) be likewise forthwith disbanded, and ordered a Bill to be brought in pursuant to that Resolution, which had a quick Passage through both Houses ; and by it, the *French* Regiments above-mentioned, and even the King's favourite *Dutch* Guards, were to be removed out of the *British* Dominions : And tho' it was represented, that this Reform would leave the Kingdom naked, and exposed to the Enemy ; yet, if it be consider'd, that the King had still an Army of four or five and twenty thousand Men, viz. twelve thousand in *Ireland*, four or five thousand in *Scotland*, and seven thousand in *England*, and all the Officers of the late Army

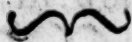
A.D. 1698

10 W. III.

The Parliament resolve to disband all but 7000 Men.

A. 1698-9

11 W. III.



kept in whole or half Pay, so that at a very short Warning the *English* Army might have been encreased to fifty thousand Men, the Whigs had very little Reason to clamour so hideously against the Parliament for keeping up no greater Force, especially, when they would never allow any former King to keep up five thousand Men in time of Peace, for fear of endangering their Liberties: My Lord *Cutts*, during these Debates in the House of Commons, speaking very contemptibly of the Militia (which Body some urg'd were, or at least might be made, a sufficient Guard for the Kingdom alone) among other things, said, that he would undertake, with ten thousand regular Troops, to drive all the Militia in the Kingdom before him: To which another Gentleman reply'd, if ten thousand regular Troops would be too hard for all our Militia, ten thousand would be sufficient to enslave us, and for that very Reason, he would give his Vote but for seven thousand Men, in which both Houses concurred: And how much soever this might go against the Grain, the King thought fit to come to the House the first of *February*, and give the Royal Assent to the Bill for disbanding the Army, and one or two more; after which he made a Speech; wherein he told them, he came to pass the Bill for disbanding the Army, as soon as he understood it was ready; tho' he thought they run a great Hazard in breaking such a Number of Troops: And tho' he might take it unkindly that those Guards that came over with him to their Assistance, and had constantly attended him in all his Actions, should be remov'd from him; yet it was his fix'd Opinion, that nothing could be so fatal, as a Distrust and Jealousy between

The K's  
Speech on  
disbanding  
the Army.



between him and his People, which he must own he could never have expected, after what he had undertaken, ventured, and acted, for restoring and securing their Liberties.

A. 1698-9

11 W. III.

Thus he plainly told them the only Reason that induc'd him to pass this Bill; but he thought fit to tell them as plainly, the Nation was left too much exposed; insinuating, that he would have them consider the Matter again, and provide such a Strength, as was necessary for the Safety of the Kingdom.

The King having yielded up this Point, tho' with great Reluctance, as appear'd by his Speech, the Commons attended his Majesty in a Body with an Address of Thanks; wherein they tell him, that being sensible of the Labours he had sustained, and the Hazards he had run in rescuing them from Popery and arbitrary Power, restoring their Liberties, and giving Peace to Christendom, they beg'd leave to return him Thanks for his most gracious Speech; in which he express'd such Affection for his People, and had given so undeniable a Proof of his Readiness to comply with his Parliament; assuring him, that he should never have Reason to think the Commons undutiful or unkind, for they would, upon all Occasions, stand by and assist him against all his Enemies: The Lords also attended his Majesty with an Address equally dutiful; but neither of the Houses seem'd inclined to indulge him in keeping on foot a greater Number of Troops: Whereupon his Majesty gave Orders for the disbanding the Army in *England*, and reducing them to seven thousand Men, which were to be kept on foot under the Name of Guards and Garrisons; but he took Care to retain a greater Proportion of Horse

The Commons Answer to it.

A. 1698-9 *W. III.* Horse than Foot, and more than a double Proportion of Officers, for Reasons obvious enough: However, not being able to bear the Pangs of parting with his *Dutch* Guards, he sent this moving Message to the Commons on the 18th of *March*, all written with his own hand.

*W. R.*

The King desires the Commons to dispense with his sending away the *Dutch* Guards.

His Majesty is pleased to let the House know, that the necessary Preparations are made for transporting the Guards, who came with him into *England*; and that he intends to send them away immediately, unless out of Consideration to him, the House be dispos'd to find a Way for continuing them longer in his Service, which his Majesty would take very kindly.

But they remain positive for transporting them.

But, instead of complying with the King, they drew up an Address, which they presented his Majesty the 24th of *March*; wherein they represented, That the passing the late Act for disbanding the Army, gave great Satisfaction to the Subject, and the Readiness his Majesty had express'd to comply with the punctual Execution thereof, would prevent all Occasions of Distrust and Jealousy between his Majesty and his People.

That it was an unspeakable Grief to them, his Majesty should be advis'd to propose any thing, to which they could not consent with due Regard to that Constitution his Majesty came over to restore, and had so often expos'd himself to preserve, reminding him of his Declaration, that all the foreign Forces he brought over should be sent back.

In Duty therefore to his Majesty, and to discharge the Trust reposed in them, they begg'd Leave to lay before him, That nothing  
con-

conduced more to the Happiness and Welfare of this Kingdom, than an entire Confidence between his Majesty and his People, which could no Way be so firmly establish'd, as by entrusting his sacred Person with his own Subjects, who had so eminently signaliz'd themselves, during the late long and expensive War.

A. 1698-9

11 W. III.

To this the King reply'd, That he had a full Confidence in the Affections of his People, and was well assur'd they had the same in him; and, as to his Subjects, who had serv'd in the Army, he was an Eye-witness of their Bravery and Zeal for his Person and Government, and had all the Reason to rely upon them, that a Prince could have: He was satisfied, there was not a Man amongst them capable of entertaining a Thought, that what was propos'd in his Message proceeded from any Distrust of them.

The K's  
Reply on  
this Occa-  
sion.

That it should be his Study to perform the Part of a just and good King; and as he should ever be nicely careful of observing his Promises to his Subjects, so he would not doubt of their tender Regards for him.

And thus, after the Court and Parliament had exercis'd their Skill, the one to get an Augmentation of Troops, and retain the *Dutch* Guards, and the other to reduce them; the King, finding the Parliament was not to be mov'd either by the Danger he suggested the Kingdom would be expos'd to, or by the Reluctance he had shewn to take Leave of his Countrymen, the *Blue* Guards; they were ordered to embark to *Holland*. And why the *English* Guards could not supply their Places, and do all that was expected from the former, is not easy to imagine; unless the King had really



A.D. 1699 ally more Confidence in the *Dutch*, than the  
 11 W. III. *English*: It is not unnatural therefore to suppose, that the same malicious People, who suggested he was in Danger from the University of *Oxford*, and occasion'd his retiring so precipitately from thence, might work upon his Fears, and give him a Suspicion of the military Men, as well as of that learned Body: If the King had a particular Affection for any of the Officers of the *Dutch* Guards, he was certainly still at Liberty to reward them, and retain them in his Court, as he did *Bentinck* and *Keppel*: He need not have suffer'd them to have been torn from him, if he would have entertain'd them in any other Quality, than that of Soldiers. The same Day this Affair was thus ended (*viz.*) the 24th of *March*, the King gave the Royal Assent to an Act to prohibit the excessive distilling of Spirits and Low Wines from Corn, and the exporting of Beer and Ale: To an Act to enlarge the Trade to *Russia*; and to a third, for preventing undue Returns of Members to serve in Parliament; with some private Acts.

And, as some violent Whigs began to make loud Outcries against the Parliament, charging them with being *Papists* and *Jacobites* according to Custom, because they would not consent to a greater Standing Army; the Commons, to confute this Calumny, address'd his Majesty to issue his Proclamation for removing all *Papists* and others, who disown'd his Majesty's Government, from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and to put the Laws in Execution against them.

It has been already observ'd, that one *John Archdale*, a Quaker, was chosen a Representative of this Parliament for *Chipping-Wicomb* in

in *Buckinghamshire*; give me Leave to add *A.D. 1699*  
 here, that he had not Assurance enough, tho' *W. III.*  
 a Quaker, to take his Place in the House, but  
 sent to the Speaker in a Letter, to know their  
 Pleasure in his Case: Whereupon the Quaker *Archdale,*  
 was call'd in, and Mr. Speaker demanded, the Qua-  
 by the Direction of the House, if he had taken ker, not  
 the Oaths appointed to qualify him to be a suffer'd to  
 Member: To which answering, *That, in re-* sit in the  
*House.*  
 gard to a Principle of his Religion, he had not  
 taken the Oaths, nor could take them; he was  
 order'd to withdraw, without being ask'd what  
 Religion he was of, and a new Writ was issued  
 for electing a Burgess for *Chipping-Wicomb*, in  
 the room of the said *Archdale*. Mr. *Waller*,  
 a Gentleman of the same County also, and a  
 Member of this Parliament, thought fit to  
 disqualify himself not long after.

Still the Courtiers affected to shew a mighty  
 Zeal for Religion, Fasts were never more fre-  
 quent than in those times, Proclamations were  
 publish'd every Year against Vice and Pro-  
 phaneness, Societies for Reformation were in-  
 stituted, Suburb Justices and Reforming Con-  
 stables, the vilest Men, were employ'd to pro-  
 pagate Religion, and suppress Immorality,  
 while Synods or Convocations of the Clergy,  
 the proper Guardians of our Religion, were  
 never suffer'd to meet; and Deism and Infide-  
 lity (if we may credit Bishop *Burnet*) rode  
 triumphant among the Great: The Taste of  
 the Town was vitiated; nothing but prophane  
 or obscene Plays would take with the polite  
 Audience, which procur'd some Orders, re-  
 quiring the Players to act nothing against Re-  
 ligion or good Manners, which contributed

A.D. 1699 but little towards the Reformation of the Stage.

But to return to the Parliament:

11 W. III.

An Address against the Mismanagements of the Navy.

The Commons presented an Address to the King on the 27th of *March*, for redressing some Mismanagements in the Navy; wherein they represented, that it was inconsistent with the Service of the Navy, for the same Person to be one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral and Treasurer of the Navy, at the same time pointing at Admiral *Ruffel*: To which the King return'd a soft, but general Answer. And, on the 4th of *May*, his Majesty came to the House, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of one Million four hundred eighty-four thousand and fifteen Pounds, one Shilling, eleven Pence three Farthings, for disbanding the Army, providing for the Navy, and for other necessary Occasions: An Act for laying further Duties upon Sweets, and for lessening the Duties, as well upon Vinegar, as upon certain Low Wines, and Whale Fins, and Duties upon Brandy imported, and for the more easy raising the Duties upon Leather, and for charging Cinders, and for permitting the Importation of Pearl Ashes, and for preventing Abuses in the brewing of Beer and Ale, and Frauds in the Importation of Tobacco: An Act for the more full and effectual charging the Duties upon Rock-Salt: An Act to encourage the Trade to *Newfoundland*: An Act to prevent the Exportation of Wool out of the Kingdoms of *Ireland* and *England* into foreign Parts, and for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactures of the Kingdom of *England*: An Act for limiting certain Times, within which



which Writs of Error shall be brought for *A.D. 1699*  
 reversing Fines, common Recoveries, and an- *11 W. III.*  
 cient Judgment: An Act for the better ap-  
 prehending, prosecuting, and punishing of  
 Felons, that commit Burglary, House-break-  
 ing, or Robbery in Shops, Ware-houses,  
 Coach-houses, or Stables, or that steal Horses:  
 An Act for making *Billinggate* a free Market  
 for Sale of Fish: An Act for the continuing  
 the Act for the more easy Recovery of small  
 Tithes: An Act for suppressing of Lotteries:  
 An Act for taking off the remaining Duties  
 upon Glass-Wares: An Act to enable post-  
 humous Children to take Estates, as if born  
 in their Father's Life-time: An Act to enable  
 such Officers and Soldiers, as have been in his  
 Majesty's Service during the late War, to ex-  
 ercise Trades, and for Officers to account with  
 their Soldiers: An Act for the continuing the  
 Imprisonment of ——— *Counter* and others, for  
 the late horrid Conspiracy to assassinate the Per-  
 son of his sacred Majesty: An Act for settling  
 Augmentations on certain Vicarages for ever;  
 and to several other private Acts.

After the passing these Acts, the King made *The K's*  
 a Speech to both Houses; wherein he tells *Speech at*  
 them, they had sat so many Months, that the *the break-*  
 Season of the Year, as well as their particular *ing up of*  
 Affairs, made it reasonable they should have a *the Parlia-*  
 Recess: He took it for granted, they had *ment.*  
 finish'd all the Bills they thought necessary,  
 and he had given his Assent to all they had  
 presented him; if any thing else was wanting  
 for their Safety, the Support of the publick  
 Credit, Discharge of the national Debt, the  
 Advancement of Trade, suppressing Vice, and  
 employing the Poor, which were all the things  
 he

A.D. 1699 he propos'd to them at their Meeting, he did not doubt but effectual Care would be taken of them the next Winter, and wish'd no Inconvenience might happen in the mean time: Then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 1st of June.

11 W. III.

*Auver-  
querque E.  
of Gran-  
tham.*

During this Session of Parliament (*viz.*) on the 24th of December 1698, *Henry de Auverquerque*, eldest Son of *Henry de Nassau de Auverquerque*, Master of the Horse to King *William*, was created Earl of *Grantham*: A Treaty of Peace was concluded on the 26th of January, between the Emperor and *Poland* on one Side, and the *Turk* on the other, at *Carlowitz*, by the Mediation of the Lord *Paget* and Mr. *Collier*, the *English* and *Dutch* Ambassadors at the Port; and the following Month a Peace was concluded between the *Venetians*

*Stillin' fleet  
dies.*

and the *Turks*. On the 27th of March 1699, died Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet*, Bishop of *Worcester*, one of the greatest Prelates of the Church of *England*, and whom all Men agreed to be the best qualified to have fill'd the See of *Canterbury*, on the Death of Archbishop *Tilloison*; but the King, 'tis said, was told he would insist upon the Rights of the Church, and perhaps on holding a Convocation, whereas honest old *Tenison* would probably be more manageable; and thereupon that great Post was conferr'd on the latter.

*Tryals of  
the Lords  
Warwick  
and Mo-  
hun.*

The next Day, being the 28th of March, *Edward* Earl of *Warwick* was brought to his Tryal in *Westminster-hall* before the House of Peers, for the Murder of *Richard Coote*, Esq; and was found Guilty of Manslaughter; and on the 29th, *Charles* Lord *Mobun* was tried for the Murder of the same Gentleman, and acquitted.

These

These two noble Peers, with Mr. Coote, *A.D. 1699*  
 and three other Gentlemen, it seems, were  
 drinking late at Night at *Lockett's* in the *Strand*,  
 and some Words arising, they all took Chairs,  
 and were carried to *Leicester-Fields*, where  
 they engaged three and three of a Side in the  
*Square*, and *Coote* was kill'd, but by whom  
 did not certainly appear; The Peers seem'd to  
 be of Opinion the Lord *Warwick* was most  
 in Fault, by finding him Guilty of Manlaughter;  
 and when he claim'd the Privilege of his  
 Peerage (as a Commoner does the Benefit of  
 his Clergy) he was advis'd not to offend again,  
 because he could have the Privilege of Peerage  
 but once.

The Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Secretary of  
 State, finding his Health decline, resign'd that  
 Post, in order to travel into *Italy*, and was  
 succeeded on the 14th of *May* by the Earl of  
*Fersey*; and, on the 18th of the same Month,  
 the King declar'd *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*,  
 Lord President of the Council; and *John*  
 Lord Viscount *Lonsdale*, Lord Privy-Seal:  
 On the 31st, the King nominated the following  
 Persons Lords-Justices, viz. the Archbishop  
 of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor *Somers*,  
 the Lord President, the Lord Privy-Seal, the  
 Duke of *Devon*, the Earl of *Bridgewater*, the  
 Earl of *Marlborough*, the Earl of *Fersey*, and  
 Mr. *Montague*, first Commissioner of the Treas-  
 ury; and, on the 2d of *June*, the King went  
 to *Holland*, where he spent most Part of the  
 Summer as usual, in his favourite Palace of  
*Loo*: Here he enjoyed the Conversation of his  
 Countrymen and Friends; but it does not ap-  
 pear, that any great Business was transacted  
 there at this time, unless the drawing up Me-

*E. of Fer-*  
*sey succeeds*  
*the Duke*  
*of Shrews-*  
*bury.*

*E. Pem-*  
*broke Pre-*  
*sident.*  
*Ld. Lons-*  
*dale Privy-*  
*Seal.*  
*Lords-*  
*Justices.*

The King  
 goes to  
*Holland.*

Memorials  
 concerning  
*Neufcha-*  
*tell.*



A.D. 1699 morials, asserting his Claim to the Principality of *Neufchatell* in *Switzerland*, to which the Prince of *Conti*, and some others, pretended a prior Right. The King always thought himself happy, when he had got on the other side the Water, out of the reach of the numerous Complaints against his Ministers, both in *England* and *Scotland*: No Wonder he chose to shut himself up annually at *Loo*, where he thought himself more secure, than in any other Part of the World, and had Company more agreeable to him: For the *English* Nobility and Gentry were perpetually murmuring at his Partiality to Foreigners. However, from that desirable Solitude, he found it necessary to return every Winter to *England* for fresh Supplies, as he did this Year, on the 18th of *October*.

Spencer  
Cowper's  
Tryal.

While the King was abroad, there came on a Tryal at *Hertford*, which became the Subject of Conversation in almost every Company: Which was that of *Spencer Cowper*, then an eminent Counsel (and afterwards a Judge) for the Murder of Mrs. *Sarah Stout*, a fair Quaker of Distinction at *Hertford*; she was both Mr. *Cowper*'s intimate Acquaintance, and very good Client, tho' he had a Wife at the same time, with whom this celebrated She-Friend was also very intimate.

Mr. *Cowper* coming down as Counsel to *Hertford*, at the Lent Assizes 1698-9, came to Mrs. *Stout* (the Mother of his Mistress) late that Night the Judge came in, with a Design to lye at her House; but, while her Bed was warming, the Lady and he, sitting by themselves in the Parlour, had some Quarrel: Whereupon the Lover went to his Inn, and lay

lay there, and the young Quaker was found the next Morning drown'd in the River, a little Distance from the Town. Whereupon the whole Tribe of Quakers, and a great many more, pretended the Counsellor had hir'd some Persons, who came with him to *Hertford*, to murder her, if he had not a hand in it himself: And so strong were the Presumptions against him, being the last Man in her Company, that if he had not been defended by the Eloquence of his Brother *Cowper*, afterwards Lord Chancellor, and made a most admirable Defence himself, he had probably been convicted, notwithstanding the great Interest he and his Brother had in that Country: The Practices with the Sheriff in destroying the Writ of Appeal, afterwards lodg'd against him, brought the Affair before the Court of *King's-Bench*; but it there dropt, and the whole Body of Quakers endeavour'd to revive it by an Act of Parliament, in order to try him again; but the Interest of the *Cowpers* appeared upon this Occasion to be greater than that of the Quakers, whose Petition was rejected. But I must refer the Reader to the State-Tryals for the Evidence, and Prisoner's fine Defence; and shall only observe upon the whole, that it does not appear Mr. *Cowper* was guilty of the Murder, it is plain that she was very fond, and even troublesome to him: And it was suggested, that the Impossibility of having him for her Husband, or his slighting her, had driven her to Despair. Mr. *Cowper's* Friends went so far, as to insinuate she was with Child by him, and that she drown'd herself to avoid the Shame; but the Quakers had her open'd, and nothing of

A.D. 1699

11 W. III.

*A.D. 1699* of that appear'd after her Death ; probably Things had not gone so far, for she was a Woman of good Sense, and a fair Character. On the other hand, neither did this Charge, nor the Things proved against *Spencer Cowper*, and indeed confess'd by him, and made Part of his Defence, so sink his Character ; but he was advanc'd first to be one of the King's Counsel, and afterwards made one of the Justices of the *Common-Pleas*. But to return to publick Affairs :

The City congratulate the King's Return. He recommends the suppressing Vice and Prophaneness.

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, congratulating King *William* on his safe Return from *Holland*, the 20th of *October* ; he recommended to them the suppressing Prophaneness and Debauchery, and providing for the Poor, to obviate those Calumnies, possibly, that ill Principles, or an Indifference for all Religion, were but too conspicuous at Court ; for, as bad and vicious as the People of those Times are represented to be, the Bulk of the Nation had a true Concern for Religion, and the Indifference of some of the Ministry, and other great Men in that Particular, render'd them very unpopular, and cast some Reflection on the Administration ; and of this the King was so sensible, that in every Speech almost he recommends the suppressing Vice and Prophaneness, tho' perhaps the Reformation of his Court had been the most likely Means to effect it : The Example of some of the Nobility at this time was capable of doing more Mischief, than forty Proclamations against Vice could remedy ; not that the Religion of some of those in the Administration, and who were more in the King's Confidence, was a whit better ; yet these did little Mischief amongst



amongst the People, who were not very fond of following *Dutch* Precedents. But to proceed :

On the 16th of *November*, the Parliament met, and was open'd with a Speech from the Throne ; wherein his Majesty told them, That their common Security required, that a farther Provision should be made for the Safety of the Kingdom by Sea and Land ; and particularly recommended the repairing the Royal Navy, and fortifying our Harbours : He put them in mind also of making good the Deficiencies of the Funds, discharging the National Debt, and providing Supplies for the following Year.

He thought the Nation was already sensible of the good Effects of the Peace, by the Increase of their Trade, which might receive some Advantage however by a Bill for punishing the unlawful and clandestine Running of Goods, and by setting the Poor to work ; concluding, that he had a full Assurance of the good Affections of his Subjects, which he should endeavour to preserve, by preserving their Rights and Liberties, by maintaining the establish'd Religion, by seeing the Course of Justice kept steady and equal, by countenancing Virtue and discouraging Vice, and by declining no Difficulties or Dangers where their Welfare and Prosperity might be concern'd ; desiring they might act with Confidence in one another, which would not fail to make him a happy King, and them a great and flourishing People.

But whether the Parliament thought that Advice, of *acting with Confidence in one another*, implied a Distrust or want of Confidence in them ; or whether some Reports, that prevail'd at this time, that they were not entirely in his

A.D. 1699

11 W. III.

The K's  
Speech at  
opening  
the Parlia-  
ment.

A.D. 1699 Majesty's Interest, had an Influence on the Commons; they shew'd themselves very little satisfied with the King's Speech in the Address they offer'd him; for there they say, That being highly sensible nothing was more necessary for the Peace and Welfare of the Kingdom, the quieting the Minds of the People, and the disappointing the Designs of their Enemies, than a mutual and entire Confidence between his Majesty and his Parliament; they esteem'd it their greatest Misfortune, that, after having so amply provided for the Security of his Majesty and his Government, any Jealousy or Distrust had been rais'd of their Duty and Affections; and beg'd Leave to represent, that it would greatly conduce to the continuing and establishing an entire Confidence between his Majesty and his Parliament, that he would be pleas'd to shew Marks of his high Displeasure towards such Persons as presumed to misrepresent their Proceedings to his Majesty; and they should, on their Part, discourage all false Rumours and Reports reflecting on his Majesty and his Government, whereby any Misunderstandings might be created between the King and his Subjects.

11 W. III.  
Not re-  
lish'd by  
the Com-  
mons.

To which the King reply'd, That no Persons had ever yet dared to misrepresent the Proceedings of either House; and if they had, they would immediately have felt the highest Marks of his Displeasure: And he took very kindly the Assurance they gave him, of discouraging all false Rumours and Reports reflecting upon him and his Government.

But, notwithstanding these Things were touch'd with extreme Tenderness on both Sides, there could not be a perfect Confidence between the Courtiers and the House of Commons,

mons, whatever might be between his Majesty and them; for, at this Instant, the Commons were about to rescue the Grants the King had made to his Favourites of the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*: And it is scarce possible to imagine, that any Set of Courtiers could be extremely pleased with such a Proceeding. If some People therefore did surmise, that the Parties most affected by this Enquiry would give his Majesty such an Opinion of the present House of Commons, as to procure a Dissolution of the Parliament, in Hopes of more Favour from another, this was not the most unreasonable Supposition that ever was made: But, since his Majesty has averred that no Persons ever had misrepresented their Proceedings, it is to be presumed, all Men will rest satisfied in his Royal Word.

A.D. 1699

11 W. III.

But to come to the Point: The first Business the Commons went upon was to consider the Report of the seven Commissioners, appointed by them the last Session to take an Account of the said forfeited Estates, who were the Earl of *Drogheda*, *Francis Annesly*, Esq; *John Trenchard*, Esq; *James Hamilton*, Esq; *Henry Langford*, Esq; *Sir Richard Leving*, and *Sir Francis Brewster*.

The Irish  
Forfeitures  
resumed.

These Gentlemen reported, That they met with great Difficulties in their Enquiry, which were occasioned chiefly by the Backwardness of the People of *Ireland* to give any Information, out of fear of the Grantees, whose Displeasure in that Kingdom was not easily borne, and by Reports industriously spread and believed, that their Enquiry would come to nothing: Nevertheless, it appear'd to them, that the Persons outlaw'd in *England*, since the 13th of *February*, 1688, on account of the

The Report of the  
Commissioners.



A.D. 1699

11 W. III.

late Rebellion there, amounted in Number to fifty-seven; and in *Ireland*, to three thousand nine hundred twenty-one: That all the Lands in the several Counties in *Ireland* belonging to the forfeiting Persons, as far as they could reckon, made 1060792 Acres, worth *per Annum* 211623 *l.* which, by Computation of six Years Purchase for a Life, and thirteen Years for the Inheritance, came to the full Value of 2685130 *l.* That some of those Lands had been restored to the old Proprietors, by Virtue of the Articles of *Limerick* and *Galway*, and by his Majesty's Favour, and by Reversal of Outlawries and Royal Pardons, obtained chiefly by Gratifications to such Persons as had abus'd his Majesty's Royal Bounty and Compassion: Beside these Restitutions, which they thought to be corruptly procured, they gave an Account of seventy-six Grants and Custodiams under the Great Seal of *Ireland*: As to the Lord *Romney*, three Grants now in being, containing 49517 Acres: To the Earl of *Albemarle* in two Grants, 108633 Acres, in Possession and Reversion: To *William Bentinck*, Esq; Lord *Woodstock*, 135820 Acres of Land: To the Earl of *Athlone* two Grants, containing 26480 Acres: To the Earl of *Galway*, one Grant of 36148 Acres, &c. Wherein they observ'd, that the Estates so mention'd, did not yield so much to the Grantees, as they were here valued at; because, as most of them had abus'd his Majesty in the real Value of their Estates, so their Agents had imposed on them, and had either sold or let the greatest Part of those Lands at an Under-value: But after all Deductions and Allowances, there yet remained 1699343 *l.* 14 *s.* which they laid before the Commons, as the gross Value of the Estates,

Eftates, ſince the 13th Day of *February*, and *A.D. 1699*  
 not reſtored ; beſides a Grant under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, dated the 30th Day of *May*, *11 W III.*  
 1695, paſſ'd to Mrs. *Elizabeth Vilhers*, now  
 Counteſs of *Orkney*, of all the private Eſtates  
 of the late King (except ſome ſmall Part, in  
 Grant to the Lord *Atblone*) containing 95649  
 Acres, worth *per Annum*, 25995 *l.* 18 *s.* Value,  
 Total, 331943 *l.* 9 *s.* concluding, that there  
 was payable out of this Eſtate, two thouſand  
 Pounds *per Annum* to the Lady *Sufannah Bel-*  
*laſis*, and alſo one thouſand Pounds *per Ann.*  
 to Mrs. *Godfrey* for their Lives ; and that al-  
 moſt all the old Leaſes determin'd in *May*,  
 1701 ; and then this Eſtate would answer the  
 Value abovemention'd. Sign'd,

*Francis Anneſly,*  
*John Trenchard,*  
*James Hamilton,*  
*Henry Langford.*

The Commons, having peruſed and exa-  
 min'd this Report, came to an unanimous Re-  
 ſolution the 15th of *December*, That a Bill  
 be brought in to apply all the forfeited Eſtates  
 and Interests in *Ireland*, and all Grants there-  
 of ; and of the Rents and Revenues belonging  
 to the Crown within that Kingdom, ſince the  
 13th of *February*, 1688, to the Uſe of the  
 Publick ; and ordered a Clause to be inſerted  
 in that Bill, for erecting a Judicature for de-  
 termining Claims touching the ſaid forfeited  
 Eſtates, and that they would take into Conſi-  
 deration the great Services perform'd by the  
 Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the  
 forfeited Eſtates of *Ireland*.

Sir *Richard Leving*, one of the Commiſſio-  
 ners of the forfeited Eſtates, having raiſed a  
 Report,

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W

Report, that while they were in *Ireland*, executing their Commission, a Member of the Commons wrote to them, that they should make a separate Article of the Grant to the *Lady Orkney* (which they accordingly did) because it would reflect upon somebody, meaning his Majesty. Sir *Richard*, and some of the King's Friends, inferr'd from thence, that this Enquiry into the Grants of the forfeited Estates, was intended only to cast an Asperision on his Majesty, and therefore it ought to be dropp'd ; but upon examining the Matter, the rest of the Commissioners declar'd, they had received no such Letter : And the Commons thereupon resolv'd, That the Commissioners, who sign'd the Report, had acquitted themselves in the Execution of their Commission, with Understanding, Courage, and Integrity ; and that Sir *Richard Leving* had been the Author of that groundless and scandalous Asperision cast on the said four Commissioners, and that he should be committed to the *Tower* for the said Offence. And on the 18th of *January*, it was resolv'd, That the advising, procuring, and passing the said Grants of the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, had been the Occasion of contracting great Debts upon the Nation, and levying heavy Taxes on the People : That the advising and passing the said Grants, was highly reflecting on the King's Honour ; and that the Officers and Instruments concerned in the procuring and passing these Grants, had highly fail'd in the Performance of their Trust and Duty : And an Address was presented to his Majesty, in which these Resolutions were included, to which they received the following Answer :

A Resolution concerning the forfeited Estates.

Gentlemen,



Gentlemen,

" I was not only led by Inclination, but  
 " thought my self obliged in Justice to reward  
 " those who had served well, and particular-  
 " ly in the Reduction of *Ireland*, out of the  
 " Estates forfeited to me by the Rebellion  
 " there. The long War in which we were  
 " engaged, did occasion great Taxes, and  
 " has left the Nation much in Debt; and the  
 " taking just and effectual Ways for lessen-  
 " ing that Debt, and supporting publick Cre-  
 " dit, is what, in my Opinion, will best con-  
 " tribute to the Honour, Interest, and Safety  
 " of the Kingdom."

This Answer was presented by the Commons, to that degree, that they resolv'd, That whoever advised it, had used his utmost Endeavour to create a Misunderstanding and Jealousy between the King and his People.

The Commons also resolv'd, the 7th of *March*, That the following Commissioners, viz. the Earl of *Dragheda*, *Francis Annesly*, *John Trenchard*, *James Hamilton*, *Henry Langford*, Esq; and *James Hooper*, Esq; their Secretary, should each of them receive one thousand Pounds apiece for their Service; and Sir *Richard Lewing*, and Sir *Francis Brewster*, the other two Commissioners, each of them five hundred Pounds only, for their Expences: All which Sums were to be paid out of the *Irish* Forfeitures.

The Commons having pass'd the Bill on the 2d of *April*, for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by the Sale of the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, which they tack'd to the Land Tax, they order'd the Report of the Commissioners of the *Irish* Forfeitures to be printed, with all the Votes, Addresses, and Speeches, relating

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The K's  
Answer to  
it.The Bill  
of the  
Forfeitures  
happened in  
the House  
of Peers.But pass'd  
after  
wards.

*A.D.* 1699 to that Affair from the Year 90, to this time ;  
 1700 particularly the King's Speech to both Houses  
 12 W. III. the 5th of *January*, 1690-1 ; wherein he as-  
 fured them, that he should not make any  
 Grant of the forfeited Lands in *England* and  
*Ireland*, till there was an Opportunity of set-  
 tling that Matter in Parliament, in such a  
 Manner as should be thought most expe-  
 dient.

They also resolv'd, That the procuring or  
 passing exorbitant Grants by any Member of  
 the Privy Council, in this, or any former  
 Reign, to his Use or Benefit, was a high  
 Crime and Misdemeanor.

The Bill of the *Irish* Forfeitures stopped in the House of Peers. When the Bill for resuming the *Irish* For-  
 feitures came up to the Lords, they did not  
 shew any Disposition to pass it, on a double  
 account ; first, because they look'd upon it to  
 be a Reflection on his Majesty, and much to  
 the Disadvantage of some Courtiers, their  
 Friends ; and secondly, because this Method  
 of tacking it to a Money Bill entirely de-  
 priv'd their Lordships of their Right of con-  
 sidering the Expediency of it : But the King  
 being in great Want of Money, 'tis said, sent  
 to the Lords, and desired they would pass it,  
 which they did immediately after.

But pass'd  
 after-  
 wards.

Here we see King *William* making a Grant  
 to Mrs. *Elizabeth Villiers*, afterwards Countess  
 of *Orkney*, of near an hundred thousand Acres  
 of Land, valued at about twenty-six thousand  
 Pounds a Year, being the private Estate of  
 his Father-in-Law King *James*.

We see an hundred and thirty-five thousand  
 Acres, and upwards, granted to *William Ben-*  
*tinck*, afterwards Earl of *Portland*, one of the  
 King's Favourites ; to whom the King was about  
 to grant also a good Part of the Principality  
 of

of *Wales*, if the Commons had not address'd *A.D. 1700*  
against it.

We see an hundred and eight thousand Acres granted to Mynheer *Keppel*, afterwards Earl of *Albemarle*, the King's new Favourite.

To — *Ginckle*, afterwards Earl of *Atblone*, twenty thousand Acres and upwards.

To — *Rouvigny*, Earl of *Galway*, thirty-six thousand Acres; which four Noblemen were Foreigners. And,

To the Earl of *Romney*, forty-nine thousand Acres and upwards.

As to the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earl of *Marlborough*, General *Douglas*, General *Talmash*, *Conningham* and *Cutts*, and other *British* Generals and Officers, who serv'd in *Ireland*, and were eminently instrumental in the Reduction of that Kingdom, I don't find one Foot of Land granted to any of them; at which Partiality, possibly, the Commons were as much offended, as at the Grants themselves: But if it be considered, what a Load of Debts the Nation groan'd under when these Grants were obtain'd; That the King had promised not to make any such Grants without Consent of Parliament; That the Commons had actually settled seven hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum* on his Majesty for Life, for the Support of his Household, being more than ever was granted before to any King of *England*, for the Support of his Household: Will it not in some measure excuse the resuming these Grants of the *Irish* Forfeitures, and silence the Clamours we find in every Whig Writer, against those petty Grants made by former Princes of the Name of *Stuart*. But to proceed:



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Dissenters,  
and Men  
of small  
Fortunes  
in the  
Commis-  
sions of  
Peace and  
Lieute-  
nancy, ad-  
dressed  
against.

Another Enquiry was made this Session, not much more agreeable to the Court than the former, concerning the Qualifications of the Justices of Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenants, that had been made the last seven Years: The Committee appointed to make this Enquiry, reporting, That not only *many* Persons dissenting from the Church of *England*, but Men of small Fortunes, and who consequently had an entire Dependence on the Court, were put into those Places: Whereupon the Commons address'd his Majesty, representing, That it must conduce much to his Service, and the good of the Kingdom, that Gentlemen of Quality and good Estates be *re-stored*, and put into the Commissions of Peace and Lieutenancy; and that Men of small Estates be neither continued, nor put into the said Commissions.

To which the King answer'd, He was of Opinion, that Men of the best Quality and Estates were the most proper to be entrusted in the Commissions of the Peace and Lieutenancy, and Directions should be given accordingly.

But this is a kind of Concession, that this Rule had not hitherto been observ'd; nor could it be expected that it should, when the Lord Chancellor *Somers* and the Ministry, were in a different Interest from the Gentlemen of Quality and Estates.

A Com-  
plaint, that  
the Allies  
did not  
pay their  
Proportion  
of the  
Debts con-  
tracted by  
the War.

Another Subject of Complaint was, that the Allies did not pay their Proportion of the Debts contracted by them jointly with the *English* the last War; and particularly a Debt due to the Prince of *Denmark*, the discharging whereof the King had recommended to the Commons.

A Com-

A Complaint also was receiv'd against the Growth of Popery, even in this Protestant Reign; which being referr'd to a Committee, Mr. *How*, the Chairman, reported, That the Laws against Popish Recusants, had not generally been put in Execution: That it was their Opinion, a farther Reward ought to be given to such Persons as should discover and convict Popish Priests and Jesuits: And that it would be a further Remedy against the Growth of Popery, that perpetual Imprisonment be inflicted on Popish Priests and Schoolmasters: And that no Person born after the Year 1700, who should profess himself a Papist, should be capable of inheriting any Honours or Estate: And that no Papist should be capable of purchasing Lands, either in his own Name, or the Name of any in trust for him; and a Bill was brought in upon these Resolutions.

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And of the Growth of Popery.

The Parliament in this Session, voted seven thousand Men for the Sea Service, and as many for the Land Service, and gave Supplies accordingly; still retaining all the Commission Officers, that had been disbanded, in Half-Pay.

7000 Men continued in Pay, with Half-Pay Officers.

The following Bills receiv'd the Royal Assent this Session, viz. An Act for taking away the Bounty for exporting Corn, there having been a great Scarcity of Corn the preceding Year: An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by Sale of the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, and by a Land Tax in *England* (which was two Shillings in the Pound:) An Act for laying further Duties on wrought Silks, Muslins, and other *East India* Goods, and for purchasing other reversionary Annuities: An Act for the more effectual employing the Poor,

Acts pass'd this Session.

Forfeited Estates.

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Popery.

by encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom: An Act for ascertaining the Measures for retailing Ale and Beer: An Act to enable his Majesty's natural born Subjects to inherit the Estates of their Ancestors, either Lineal or Collateral, notwithstanding their Fathers or Mothers were Aliens: An Act for preventing frivolous and vexatious Suits in the Principality of *Wales*, and the Counties Palatine: An Act for the further preventing the Growth of Popery; An Act for the more effectual Punishment of Vagrants, and sending them whither by Law they ought to be sent: An Act to prevent Disputes that may arise by Officers and Members of Corporations having neglected to sign the Association, and taking the Oaths in due time: An Act to punish Governors of Plantations in this Kingdom, for Crimes committed by them in the Plantations: An Act for the more effectual suppressing of Piracy: An Act to repeal an Act made in the 9th Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for rendering the Laws more effectual for the preventing the Importation of Foreign Bone-Lace, Loom-Lace, Needlework, Point, and Cutwork, three Months after the Prohibition of the Woollen Manufacture in Flanders shall be taken off*: An Act for the better ascertaining the Tythes of Hemp and Flax: An Act to enable Justices of the Peace to build and repair Goals in their respective Countries: An Act for continuing several Laws therein mention'd, and for explaining the Act, entitled, *An Act to prevent the Exportation of Wool out of the Kingdoms of Ireland and England into foreign Parts, and for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactures of the Kingdom of England*: An Act



Act for the better Explanation and better Execution of former Acts made, touching Water-men and Wherry-men rowing on the River of *Thames*; and for the better ordering and governing the said Water-men, Wherry-men, and Lighter-men, upon the said River, between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*: An Act for taking away the Duties upon the Woollen Manufactures, Corn, Grain, Bread, Biskets, and Meal, exported: An Act for the appointing Commissioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, Navy, and for Transport Service; and also an Account of the Prizes taken during the late War: An Act to dissolve the Duke of *Norfolk's* Marriage with the Lady *Mary Mordaunt*, and to enable him to marry again; and to several other private Acts.

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Duke of  
*Norfolk's*  
Marriage  
dissolved.

The Duke of *Norfolk* had no great Difficulty in getting this Act pass'd, there being such a Precedent for it as the Earl of *Macclesfield's* Case, which happen'd but a little before: And having prov'd by several unquestionable Witnesses, that his Dutcheſs liv'd with Sir *John Germaine* as his Wife, at a House they hired at *Vaux-Hall*, and at his Lodgings in the *Cockpit*, for several Years: However, the Duke made no Advantage of that Provision in the Act, which enabled him to marry again; but dying some time after, the Dutcheſs married her *Dutch* Gallant, Sir *John Germaine*, who was the more acceptable to him for her Fortune being return'd her, as the Countess of *Macclesfield's* had been: The Reader will meet with a very particular Account of these Proceedings in the *State Trials*.

The

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Stevens's  
Sermon on  
the 30th  
of Janua-  
ry.

The Commons having appointed Mr. *William Stevens*, Rector of *Sutton*, in *Surrey*, to preach before them on the 30th of *January* the last Winter: That Gentleman had the Assurance to affirm in his Sermon, That all Power was originally derived from the People, and to excuse, or rather justify, the Murder of King *Charles* the first; but was so far from receiving the Thanks of the House, that they resolv'd, No Person should be recommended to preach before them, for the future, who was under the Dignity of a Dean of the Church, or had not taken his Degree of Doctor of Divinity.

The Peers  
address  
against the  
*Scots* Set-  
tlement at  
*Darien*.

In this Parliament also, the House of Peers address'd his Majesty against the *Scots* Settlement at *Darien* in *America*; but the Commons did not think fit to join with them in that Address, as not being satisfy'd possibly in the Justice of expelling the *Scots* from thence, and ruining their foreign Trade, which they had begun to establish at a very great Expence.

A Union  
proposed.

In answer to which Address, the King proposed a Union between the two Kingdoms, which would prevent all Disputes of this Nature for the future; and the Lords accordingly brought in a Bill for authorising Commissioners of *England* to treat with Commissioners of *Scotland* on that Subject; but the Commons refusing their Concurrence, the Bill was dropp'd.

A Nation-  
al Ad-  
dress of  
the *Scots*,  
in behalf  
of their  
*India*  
Company.

In the mean time the *Scots* drew up a National Address to his Majesty, which was presented by the Marquis of *Tweeddale* the 25th of *March*, importing, that they were deeply affected with the hard Circumstances of the *Indian* and *African* Company of his Majesty's

jeſty's Kingdom of *Scotland*, both abroad and *A.D. 1700*  
 at home, as being of univerſal Concern to the  
 whole Nation: That his Maſteſty having been *12 W. III.*  
 pleaſed, by his Royal Answer to the Council-  
 General of the ſaid Company's Petition, to  
 ſignify, that he very much regretted the Loſs  
 which that Kingdom and the Company had  
 lately ſuſtained; and that upon all Occaſions,  
 his Maſteſty would protect and encourage the  
 Trade of the Nation; and that he would or-  
 der the Parliament to meet, when he judged  
 the Good of the Nation required it. They were  
 thereby encouraged in moſt dutiful and hum-  
 ble Manner, to repreſent to his Maſteſty,  
 That as the Eſtates of Parliament, and the  
 Nation which they repreſented, had a peculiar  
 Intereſt in the Concerns of the ſaid Company,  
 as was particularly manifeſted in their unani-  
 mous Addreſs to his Maſteſty, *Auguſt 5, 1698*; ſo  
 they humbly conceiv'd, nothing could be ſo  
 conducive to ſupport the Credit and Intereſt  
 of the ſaid Company under its preſent Miſ-  
 fortunes, as a Meeting of the ſaid Eſtates in  
 Parliament, and that the Good of the Nation  
 could at no Time require their Meeting more  
 than at preſent: That they doubted not, but  
 that under the Influences of his Maſteſty's Fa-  
 vour and Protection, together with the Aſſiſt-  
 ance which might be reaſonably expected from  
 his Parliament, the ſaid Company might be  
 enabled to proſecute their Undertaking with  
 greater Aſſurance, and better Succeſs, than  
 hitherto they could have done, under the ma-  
 ny Stops and Difficulties which they met with  
 from time to time: Wherefore they, in all  
 humble Duty, moſt earneſtly intreated, and  
 moſt aſſuredly *expected*, That his Maſteſty  
 would order his ſaid Parliament to meet as  
 ſoon



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soon as possible, which they doubted not would tend to the Honour of his Majesty, and the general Good and Satisfaction of the Nation.

Upon the presenting this Address, the Commissioners intimated to his Majesty, that they hop'd he would look upon it, not only as a Petition for allowing the Parliament to sit, but likewise as a Testimony of the Nation's Concern for the Interest of the *Indian* and *African* Company.

The King answer'd, that would be best known in Parliament, and that the Parliament could not sit before the 14th of *May*; but it would sit then.

The Parliament of *England* prorogu'd to prevent any Address against a foreign Ministry.

But to return to *England*: The same Day the Acts last mention'd were pass'd (*viz.*) the 11th of *April*, the King came to the House, and order'd the Parliament to be prorogu'd to the 23d of *May*; the Reason of which sudden Prorogation is said to have been to prevent his receiving an Address the Commons had resolv'd on, That no Person, who was not a Native of his Dominions, except his Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark*, should be admitted to his Majesty's Councils

A Motion to remove Lord *Somers*.

in *England* or *Ireland*: There was also a Motion made to address his Majesty to remove *John* Lord *Somers*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, from his Presence and Councils; but, upon putting it to the Vote, it was carried in the Negative: However, the King observ'd the Stream to run so strong against that Lord, that he thought fit to take the Seals from him as soon as the Parliament was up, and to make Sir *Nathan Wright* Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal.

Sir *Nathan Wright* Lord-Keeper.

The Electoral Prince of *Bavaria* happening to die on the 6th of *February* last, during the

the Sitting of this Parliament, a second Treaty *A.D. 1700* of Partition was concluded on the 15th of *March*, N. S. between the *English* and *Dutch* on the one part, and the *French* on the other; A second whereby *Spain*, *Flanders*, and the *West-Indies*, Treaty of Partition made, which had been allotted to the Prince of *Bavaria*, were assign'd to the Archduke *Charles*, the Emperor's second Son; *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the rest of the *Spanish* Places on the Coast of *Italy*, with the Province of *Guipuscoa*, were assign'd to the *Dauphin*: *Lorrain* was to be annex'd to *France*, and the *Duchy* of *Milan* conferr'd on the Duke of *Lorrain*, which Treaty was conceal'd from the *English* Parliament and Privy-Council, as the former had been.

And now the King, having determin'd to give the Earl of *Albemarle* a distinguishing Mark of his Favour, was pleas'd, on the 14th of *May*, to admit him into the most noble Order of the Garter; which several of the Nobility seem'd to resent, by absenting themselves when he was install'd, looking upon that Honour to be too much prostituted, by conferring it on one of so mean an Extraction: The Earl of *Pembroke*, President of the Council, against whom there was not the like Objection, was install'd at the same time.

Ld. Keppel  
made Knt.  
of the  
Garter.

The King was also pleas'd on *Midsummer* Day, to constitute *Edward* Earl of *Jersey*, Lord Chamberlain; *Henry* Earl of *Romney*, Groom of the Stole; and the Earl of *Carlisle* was made one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber; and on the 27th, the following Noblemen were appointed Lords-Justices (*viz.*) the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; the Lord Keeper *Wright*; *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord President of the Council; *John* Viscount *Lonsdale*.

Promotions at  
Court.

Lords-Justices appointed.

*A.D. 1700* *dale*, Lord Privy-Seal; *William* Duke of *Devon*, Lord Steward of the Household; *John* Earl of *Bridgewater*, first Commissioner of the Admiralty; *John* Earl of *Malborough*, Governor to the Duke of *Glocester*; and *Ford* Earl of *Tankerville*, first Commissioner of the Treasury: And, on the 4th of *July*, his Majesty set out for *Holland*, where he arriv'd two Days after.

The K's  
Letter to  
the Parlia-  
ment of  
*Scotland*.

His Majesty, having appointed the Parliament of *Scotland* to meet the 21st of *May*, and constituted the Duke of *Queensborough* his High-Commissioner, his Majesty's Letter was read to that Assembly; wherein he tells them, he did intend to have held that Session in Person, but that the present Circumstances of Affairs abroad would not allow of it: He tells them, it would be necessary to keep up the Forces they had already, and desired Supplies accordingly: He said, he was heartily sorry for the Losses the Nation had sustain'd in their Trade; but recommended to them the encouraging their Manufactures, and the improving the Native Product of the Kingdom, which was not only the surest Foundation of the foreign Trade, but would be an effectual Way of providing for the Poor.

He assured them, he would maintain their Laws, Liberties, and *Presbyterian* Government; recommends the preventing the Growth of Popery, and discouraging Vice and Immorality; concluding with an Assurance of his Favour and Protection.

Addreses  
of the *Scots*  
concerning  
the Loss  
of their  
Trade.

An Address was soon after presented to the Parliament by the Shire of *Haddington*, among many others; wherein they represent, That after a long and expensive War, they expected to have enjoy'd the Blessing of a happily concluded



cluded Peace, by the Re-establishment of their foreign Trade, Encouragement of home Manufactures, employing the Poor in the Improvement of their Native Product, and the lessening of their publick Burthens; but, that instead thereof, to their unspeakable Loss, and almost Ruin of the Nation, they found their Trade abroad sensibly decay'd, and their Coin carried out by the Importation of Commodities, from Places where theirs were prohibited: That their Woollen, and other Manufactures at home, received not the Encouragement which the Good of the Country requir'd: And more especially, That their Company, trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, met with so much Opposition from abroad, and got so little Support at home, that, after so great a Loss of Men, and Expence of Treasure, it was too probable that their Settlement in *Caledonia* (*Darien*) would fall a second time under the same unlucky Circumstances as at first, if not prevented: That yet, after all those Hardships the Nation groan'd under, numerous Forces were kept on Foot, which occasion'd them in Times of Peace heavy and unnecessary Taxes, while their much wealthier Neighbours were disbanding their Troops.

After the reading this, and several other Addresses of the like Tendency, it was mov'd to resolve, *That the Colony of Caledonia in Darien was a legal and rightful Settlement, and that the Parliament would maintain and support the same*; which the High-Commissioner observing was likely to be carried in the Affirmative, adjourn'd the Parliament for three Days, and at their next Meeting adjourn'd it for twenty Days: Whereupon a Majority of Members met that Evening, and sign'd an

A.D. 1700

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A Resolution mov'd to maintain their Settlement at *Darien*. Whereupon the Parliament was adjourn'd.

**A.D. 1700** Address to his Majesty, complaining of their having been interrupted by a sudden Adjournment, while they were debating a Motion concerning their Colony at *Darien*, which was contrary to an Act of Parliament of the 11th of King *James VI*; which enacted, That nothing should be done or commanded, which might directly or indirectly prejudice the Liberty of free Voting and Reasoning of the Estates of Parliament; *nor was that Adjournment for twenty Days consistent with their Claim of Right; wherein it was declar'd, That Parliaments ought to be frequently call'd, allow'd to sit, and the Freedom of Speech and Debate secur'd to the Members: WHEREFORE* they earnestly entreated his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to allow his Parliament to meet on the Day to which it was adjourn'd, and to sit as long as might be necessary for redressing the Grievances of the Nation.

12 W. III.

An Address complaining of this Usage.

His Majesty could give no satisfactory Answer. In Answer to this Address, the King only said he would consider of it; and, being press'd by the Lord *Ross*, and the rest of the Commissioners sent up with the Address for a further Answer, he reply'd, He would give no Answer at this time; but they should know his Intentions in *Scotland*; and, having caused the Parliament to be adjourn'd again, till he heard the *Scots* were driven out of their Settlement at *Darien*, he then sent a Letter to the Duke of *Queensborough* and the Privy-Council of *Scotland*; wherein he told them, he was sorry for the Loss, and would do all that lay in his Power to repair it; but it was not possible for him to have agreed to the Resolve offer'd, to assert the Right of the *East India Company's* Colony in *America*; concluding, that his necessary Absence had occasion'd the last Adjournment;

ment; but, as soon as God should bring him back from *Holland*, he was fully resolved they should meet; and they accordingly did meet the Winter following: But their Settlement at *Darien* being then surrender'd to the *Spaniards*, they could only lament their Misfortune, and shew their Resentment by angry Speeches, for the great Losses their whole Nation had sustain'd; but were never able to restore their Trade, or recover *Darien* again. But could the *English* have foreseen how the *Spaniards*, both in *Europe* and *America*, would have become their Enemies, they could not have done any thing more for the Interest of their own Nation, than in maintaining the *Scots* in that important Situation on the Isthmus of *Darien*.

I proceed now to review Bishop *Burnet's* History of the Year 1699, and part of 1700; and find, that, p. 220, this accurate and impartial Writer has been guilty of some Mistakes; which do not agree with the Character his Friends give us of his Accuracy and Exactness: He says, it was pretended, That the forfeited Estates came to a Million and half in Value; whereas a very little Arithmetick would have shewn him, that they amounted to above two Millions in the Report of the Commissioners, after all the Claims (except those of the meritorious Grantees) were deducted.

He endeavours also to shew, that King *William* had done nothing but what was extremely equitable, in granting away ALL these confiscated Estates; when the Bishop knew, that he had promised the Parliament they should not be disposed of but with their Concurrence, and applied to discharge the Debts that the War in *Ireland* and in other Places had occasioned: He knew also, that the King every Session

A.D. 1700

12 W. III.

*Darien*  
surrender'd  
to the *Spaniards*.  
The *Scots*  
resent the  
Usage.

Remarks  
on *Burnet's*  
Account  
of the Year  
99, and  
part of  
1700.

On his  
Apology  
for giving  
away the  
*Irish*  
Estates to  
the *Dutch*  
Favourites  
&c.



A.D. 1700

12 W III.

Session press'd the Commons to discharge the publick Debts; and yet justifies those who advised him to dispose of the Value of two Millions and upwards; not to People that had merited those Grants, or stood in Need of his Bounty; but to some, who, by his own Confession in other Passages, had very little Merit to plead. And it is farther observable, that the Bishop himself, being conscious they were given to Foreigners, and others who deserved much less than the *English* Nobility and Generals concern'd in the Reduction of *Ireland*, has not thought fit to name the Honourable Grantees, lest their very Names should be a Confutation of the Apology he endeavour'd to make for the Disposal of these forfeited Estates: And it is indeed amazing, that the Duke of *Ormond*, who was more Instrumental in the Reduction of *Ireland* than any other Nobleman, should be over-look'd in these Grants; who did not only act as a General, but even subsisted the Army there for some time, when it was in Danger of perishing; and thereby contracted a great Debt upon his Estate. One would have thought the King should have been advised to have made such a Nobleman a Sharer in the Forfeitures, in point of Prudence; whose Merit might, in some measure, have attoned for the ill Choice of the rest of the Grantees.

On the  
disband-  
ing the  
Army.

Upon the disbanding the *English* Army, p. 22, the Bishop observes, That the King, not being permitted to keep up more than seven thousand Men, retain'd four thousand Horse and Dragoons, and but three thousand Foot; and that this little Body was indeed an Army of Officers, for it was the private Soldiers chiefly that were dismiss'd: There were  
so

so many Regiments still in Pay, that, by filling them up to their usual Complement, would soon have constituted a considerable Army; tho', by the way, this retaining such a Number of Officers made these seven thousand Men more chargeable to the Government, than twice that Number would have been where the usual Proportion had been observ'd between Officers and private Men.

One would be tempted to think, from the Account the Bishop gives, p. 221, of his being employ'd by the King and the Bishops to instruct the Czar of *Muscovy* in the Principles of our Religion, that Divines were really very scarce amongst us at that Time; for the Bishop, when he was appointed Preceptor to the Duke of *Glocester*, tells us, the Cares of his Bishoprick engross'd so much of his Time, that it was with great difficulty he was prevailed on to accept of that Employment; and yet here we find him very readily accepting the Office of Preceptor to the *Russian* Monarch: And it is impossible to avoid reflecting, on this Occasion, that tho' the Bishop spends many Pages in exhorting the Clergy not to concern themselves in Affairs of State, or any secular Matters, there is scarce one publick Transaction, one Occurrence of moment, that happen'd in the Space of forty Years, in which he does not pretend to have had some Concern: And indeed his Charges and Exhortations to others, seem to me a very severe Satire upon his own Actions; tho' I must beg this Reverend Prelate's Pardon, if I do not believe he was engaged in half the publick Transactions he pretends to have been; and am apt to think, that several of his Letters and Speeches, pretended to be made to great Princes, were never

A.D. 1700

12 W. III.

On his being appointed Preceptor to the Czar of *Muscovy*.

A.D. 1700.

12 W. III.

The Bishop never wrote or said several Things he pretends he did.

Remarks on his Character of the Czar.

never spoke or sent; but purely the Entertainment of his leisure Hours in his Closet, and the Effect of an unaccountable Ambition to be thought to have said and done such Things as no Man in his Wits would ever have attempted, or any Princes on Earth have suffer'd to be said or written to them with Impunity. He must surely have a very mean Opinion of the Understanding of the rest of Mankind, to imagine, that they could not discern, upon the bare reading of many of those Letters and Speeches, that it was impossible they should be ever made or presented to the great Personages he pretends; if there were not other evident Circumstances that discover'd the Imposture.

The Character he gives of the Czar of *Muscovy* is in some Parts inconsistent, and in others unjust. He says, he seem'd design'd by Nature rather for a Ship-Carpenter, than a great Prince; when, perhaps, there never was a Prince upon Earth that ever did more towards polishing a barbarous People, and improving them in all manner of Arts and Sciences, than the Czar did: And indeed, in the very next Page, he acknowledges this Carpenter to have been a *very great Genius*; and that he resolved to encourage Learning, and to polish his People. He adds, *That he understood little of War, and seemed not at all inquisitive that Way*: In which also our Bishop seems to have been exceedingly mistaken; for he it was that introduced the modern Way of Fortification, and the modern Discipline into his Armies; and from a confused Multitude reduced them to regular Troops, scarce inferior to any of their Neighbours, as appeared at the memorable Battle of *Pultoway*, where he entirely defeated



defeated the most martial Prince in *Europe*, A.D. 1700  
 destroying or making Prisoners an entire Army  
 of hardy *Veterans*, inur'd to War. 12 W. III.

In the same Page 222, mentioning that Passage in the *Psalms*, *What is Man that thou art so mindful of him?* he thought in this Case, he says, there was Occasion to reverse the Words, since Man seem'd a very contemptible thing in the Sight of God, while such a Person as the Czar had Multitudes under his Dominion exposed to his savage Temper.

But had this candid Prelate consider'd the Education of this Prince, the Country he came from, the Temper of his People, and the Constitution of that Government, which he did not make, but found arbitrary and despotick; had he observ'd, that the real Design of the Czar's travelling was to polish and improve himself and his Subjects; that he actually went a great way in this laudable Design, and that the People as well as the Court of *Muscovy* became much more polite, by the inexpressible Pains he took to improve and reform his Subjects, than ever they were in the Reign of his Predecessors; he would surely have pass'd a milder Censure, and more becoming a Christian Bishop, on this Prince; he would have afforded him softer Epithets than those of *brutal* and *savage*, and not have styl'd him *the Scourge of his own and of the Neighbour-Nations*.

Page 224, the Bishop observes, That *Keppel*, The Bishop's Remarks on *Keppel*, Earl of *Albemarle*, engross'd the Royal Favour so entirely, that he disposed of every thing that was in the King's Power; and yet, in another Place, the Bishop enjoins us to believe, *that King William had so true a Judgment that he could not err.* *Albemarle.*

A.D. 1700

12 W. III.

On his Exposition of the thirty-nine Articles.

The Bishop, p. 228, passes a very high Compliment on his Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles; telling us, that there is not one single Expression or Period that could give him Occasion to retract or even explain any one Part of that whole Work: And yet some Part of it fell under the Censure of the Lower House of Convocation.

On the

Ld. Somers.

P. 241, the Bishop laments the turning out of the Lord *Somers*, who was consider'd, he says, as *the Head of the Whigs*: The Tories were prejudiced against him, for turning their Friends out of the Commission of the Peace and the Lieutenancy, and introducing Whigs and Dissenters of small Estates into their Places; but the Lord *Somers*, he says, did no more than follow the Direction of the Privy-Council in this: However, the Tories infused it into the Earl of *Albemarle*, the new Favourite, that all the hard Things that had been put upon the King of late by the Parliament, were occasioned by the Hatred that was borne to his Ministers; and the Uneasiness the King was in dispos'd him to think, that if he should bring in a Set of Tories into his Business, they would serve him *with the same Zeal, and with better Success, than the Whigs had done*; and he hoped to throw all upon the Ministers that were now dismiss'd (*viz. Sunderland, Orford, Portland, Somers, &c.*) That the Lord *Fersey* was sent to demand the Seals of *Somers*: And thus, says the Bishop, was that Lord discharg'd from this great Office, which he had held for seven Years with a high Reputation for Capacity, Integrity and Diligence; adding, that he was, in all respects, *The greatest Man he had ever known in that Post*; and his being thus removed was much censured by all, but those

those who had procured it: And yet this was <sup>A.D. 1700</sup> done by a Prince, whose Judgment, Bishop <sup>12 W. III.</sup> Burnet tells us, upon other Occasions, could not err.

But from whence, after all, proceeds this high Encomium on the Lord *Somers*? It is agreed, that his Capacity and Diligence was very great; but this render'd him capable of doing the greater Mischief in the Post he held: And, had he not been *the Head of the Whigs, and Patron of the Dissenters*, introducing them and their Friends into Commissions of the Peace and Lieutenancy, and turning out the Members of the Establish'd Church, of what Quality or Estates soever; his other great Talents had probably never been taken notice of by Dr. Burnet; he had never pronounced him, *in all Respects, the greatest Man he had ever known in that Post*: Nor would it be difficult to name the Noblemen whom the Bishop had seen fill that Post, who were equal, if not superior, to the Lord *Somers* in many respects. He indeed thought it a Piece of Policy, and it might perhaps have the desir'd Effect, to play the Church against the Dissenters, and the Dissenters against the Church, to prevent either of them having too much Authority or Influence on the State, or even on private Men. And the Bishop misses no Opportunity of applauding Men of this Stamp. But I can't forbear, on this Occasion, congratulating King *William*, who, after ten Years Trial of the Whigs, discover'd they were not to be depended on; and therefore threw himself into the Arms of the Tories, as the honest Men, and much more capable of serving him, as the Bishop seems



A.D. 1700 to admit: But it is time to take Leave of this  
 Reverend Prelate, and return to our History.

12 W. III.

On the  
 King's  
 discarding  
 the Whigs,  
 and em-  
 ploying  
 the Tories.

The Duke  
 of Glocester's  
 Death

While the King was absent beyond Sea, the Duke of *Glocester*, the only surviving Son of the Princess of *Denmark*, was taken ill of a Fever, occasion'd by over-heating himself on his Birth-day, the 24th of *July*, when he enter'd into the Eleventh Year of his Age: He died on the 29th of the same Month, to the inexpressible Grief of their Royal Highnesses, being the last of seventeen Children that had proceeded from this Marriage. But the Loss the Nation sustain'd by the Death of this Prince, was look'd upon as irreparable, by all, who had any Concern for their Country; the Duke being the last of our native Princes: We did not then dream of the Happiness we should enjoy under the Protection of that illustrious House on which the Crown was soon after settled.

The Ha-  
 nover Suc-  
 cession re-  
 solved on.

The Electress Dowager of *Hanover*, the next Protestant Heir, attending King *William* at the *Hague*, in the Month of *September*, after this melancholy Accident, it is generally supposed, the Succession of her Family, after the King and the Princess of *Denmark*, was resolved on there. Certain it is, the King proposed it to the Parliament, at his Return to *England*, the following Winter, who very readily came into his Sentiments, as will be shewn in its proper Place.

A Confe-  
 deracy a-  
 gainst the  
 young  
 King of  
 Sweden.

A Confederacy having been enter'd into, the Beginning of this Year, by the Czar of *Muscovy*, the Kings of *Poland* and *Denmark*, and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, against the young King of *Sweden*, and his Brother-in-Law the Duke of *Holstein*; the *Swedes* demanded the Assistance

Assistance of *England* and *Holland*, who were *A.D. 1700*  
 Guarantees of the Peace of the North: Where-  
 upon King *William* sent a Fleet of thirty Eng-  
*lish* and *Dutch* Men of War into the *Sound*, un-  
 der the Command of Sir *George Rook*, who, in  
 Conjunction with the Fleet of *Sweden*, bombard-  
 ed *Copenhagen*, and oblig'd the King of *Denmark*  
 to make a separate Peace with *Sweden*, exclusive  
 of his Allies the King of *Poland* and the Czar:

12 W. III.

A Fleet of  
*English*  
 and *Dutch*  
 sent to his  
 Assistance.

In the mean time, the King of *Spain* and The King  
 his Subjects, being fully appriz'd of the Con- of *Spain*  
 tents of the Partition-Treaty, were determin'd disposes of  
 not to suffer that Monarchy to be dismember'd; his Domi-  
 to prevent which, his Catholick Majesty made nions to  
 a Will, whereby he disposed of all his Domi- the Duke  
 nions to the Duke of *Anjou*, the second Son of of *Anjou*.  
 the Dauphin of *France*: Tho' this is generally  
 ascribed to the Artifices of Cardinal *Portocarero*,  
 Prime Minister of *Spain*, whom the *French*  
 had gain'd to their Interest; and some have  
 gone so far as to affirm, that the Cardinal  
 forged the Will: But if it be observ'd, how  
 generally the *Spaniards* came into this Project,  
 and that they deliver'd up all the *Spanish* Ter-  
 ritories to the Duke of *Anjou* voluntarily, with-  
 out any Compulsion, it may very well be  
 look'd upon as the Act of the whole Nation;  
 and that there was little Reason to suppose  
 there was any Trick or Forgery in the Matter.

But however that was, *Charles II*, King of His Death  
*Spain*, whose Death had been long expected,  
 departed this Life on the 1st of *November*, N. S.  
 1700, without Issue; and his Will being  
 open'd, it appeared; he had disposed of his  
 Crown to *Philip* Duke of *Anjou*, second Son  
 to the Dauphin; and, in case he died without  
 Issue,

A.D. 1700 Issue, or the Crown of *France* should descend to him, then the Crown was to go to the Duke of *Berry*, his youngest Brother; and, in default of Issue of the Duke of *Berry*, or the Crown of *France* should descend to him, then the Archduke *Charles*, the Emperor's second Son, was to enjoy all the *Spanish* Dominions; and, on failure of the Issue of the Archduke, the said Dominions were to pass to the Duke of *Savoy*, without any Partition or dismembering of the Monarchy.

The French King declares his Grandson King of Spain.

A Copy of this Will being sent to the Court of *France*, his most Christian Majesty seemed to be in Suspence at first, whether he should accept the Will, or observe the Partition-Treaty: But, it seems, he did not hesitate long about the Matter; for, on the 16th of *November*, N. S. about a Fortnight after the King of *Spain's* Death, the Duke of *Anjou* was declared King of *Spain* in the Court of *France*; and was proclaim'd King at *Madrid*, by the Direction of his Grandfather *Lewis XIV*, the 24th of the same Month: Against which both the new-elected Pope (*Clement XI.*) and the Emperor protested. The *English* and *Dutch* Ministers also represented, that this Step was not agreeable to the Treaty of Partition so lately sign'd: But the most Christian King answer'd, That the principal Design of that Treaty being to prevent the Union of the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* under one Sovereign, this was effectually provided for by the Will; the Heirs of the Duke of *Anjou* being render'd incapable of the Crown of *Spain*, if they succeeded to that of *France*: So that the Spirit and Intent of the Partition-Treaty was still comply'd with,



with, tho' it might be contrary to the Letter *A.D. 1700* of it; adding, that his Grandson's Title by the Will, accruing since that Treaty, could not be affected by it: And the Duke of *Bavaria*, Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, yielding up all the Towns and Fortresses in that Country to the *French* at the same time, with their Garrisons, which were partly composed of *Dutch* Troops, the States, rather than enter into an immediate War, while their Frontiers were exposed, and run the Hazard of losing those Forces that were in the *Spanish* Towns; or, perhaps, being then satisfied with the Duke of *Anjou's* Title, thought fit to acknowledge him King of *Spain*: Whereupon the *French* suffered the *Dutch* Troops in *Flanders* to return home.

The King, on his Return to *England* this Winter, caused the Parliament to be prorogued to the 21<sup>st</sup> of *November*; and afterwards to the 15<sup>th</sup> of *January*; and in the mean time dissolv'd them by Proclamation, and issued Writs for assembling another on the 16<sup>th</sup> of *February*. Either he had taken some Disgust at the preceding Parliament, or he imagined another might be more ready to assist him in case of a War.

Before the new Parliament met, the Privy-Seal was deliver'd to the Earl of *Tankerville*; Sir *Charles Hedges* was made Secretary of State; and the Lord *Godolphin* First Commissioner of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. *Montague*, a little before created Earl of *Halifax*. After these Alterations the Parliament assembled, on the 10<sup>th</sup> of *February*; and being directed to chuse a Speaker, elected *Robert Harley*, Esq; who was presented and approved the next Day, when

The Parliament dissolv'd, and another call'd.

Promotions at Court.

The Parliament meet, and chuse Mr. *Harley* their Speaker.

A. 1700-1

12 W. III.

The King  
proposes  
the Pro-  
testant  
Succession.

when the King made a Speech to both Houses ; wherein he mention'd their great Misfortune in losing the Duke of *Glocester*, which had made it absolutely necessary, he observ'd, that there should be a farther Provision for the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line ; and therefore he earnestly recommended it to them.

The Death of the King of *Spain*, with the Declaration of his Successor, also had made so great an Alteration in Affairs abroad, that it required their particular Consideration ; and he did not doubt, but their Resolutions thereupon would be such as should most conduce to the Interest and Safety of *England*, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of *Europe*.

He desired Supplies for the current Year ; and put them in mind of the Deficiencies and publick Debts, which were yet unprovided for ; and recommended to them the putting the Royal Navy in a good Condition, and of fortifying the Harbours for its Security.

He recommended the Improvement of Trade, and making Provision for the Poor ; and concluded with an Exhortation to a Union amongst themselves, as most conducing to their Safety at home, and rendering them considerable abroad.

The Commons Resolution to support his Majesty's Government and the Protestant Religion.

In Answer to this Speech, the Commons attended his Majesty with their Resolution to stand by and support his Majesty and his Government, and to take such effectual Measures as might best conduce to the Interest and Safety of *England*, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of *Europe* : And the Treaty between *England* and the States (*Anno* 1677.) being, at their Request, laid before them,

them, they address'd his Majesty to enter into such Negotiations with the States-General, and other Potentates, as might most effectually conduce to their mutual Security, and the Preservation of the Peace of *Europe*; assuring him, they would enable him to perform the Treaty of 1677 with the States. (*By this Treaty we were to furnish the Dutch with ten thousand Men, and a Squadron of Men of War, whenever they should be attacked.*)

A. 1700-1

13 W. III.

And to assist the Dutch.

On the 17th of *February*, Mr. Secretary *Vernon* produced a Letter, in the House of Commons, that had been intercepted, from the Earl of *Melfort* to his Brother the Earl of *Perth*; which suggested, that there were Men and Arms provided by the *Papists* and *Jacobites* to assist the *French King*, if he would make a Descent in *England* in Favour of King *James*: But no particular Persons being named, as concern'd in any such Conspiracy, this House took little notice of it, any more than the House of Lords, to whom it was also communicated: They look'd upon it possibly as a Design to amuse or create Jealousies among the People; a Stratagem of their Enemies to serve some present Turn.

The Lords, in their Address in Answer to the King's Speech, return'd his Majesty Thanks for his recommending a farther Provision for the Succession in the Protestant Line; and desired all the Treaties that had been made since the late War might be laid before them, to enable them to give their Advice in the other weighty Matters propos'd to their Consideration; desiring, in the mean time, that he would enter into Alliances with such Foreign Powers as were willing to unite for the Preservation of the Balance of *Europe*.

The Lords Address the King to form Alliances.



A. 1700-1

13 W. III.

The Commons declare for the Protestant Succession.

Under certain Limitations.

The Commons, on the Consideration of that Part of his Majesty's Speech relating to the Succession, came to a Resolution, the 3d of *March*, That, for the preserving the Peace and Happiness of this Kingdom, and the Security of the Protestant Religion by Law establish'd, it is absolutely necessary a farther Declaration should be made of the Limitation and Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, after his Majesty and the Princess, and the Heirs of their Bodies respectively; and that farther Provision be first made for Security of the Rights and Liberties of the People. On the 12th of *March*, Mr. *Conyers* reported the farther Resolutions of the Committee appointed for that purpose; and the House did then agree and resolve, 1. That all Things relating to the well-governing of this Kingdom, which are properly cognizable in the Privy-Council, shall be transacted there; and all Resolutions taken thereupon shall be sign'd by the Privy-Council. 2. That no Person whatsoever, that is not a Native of *England*, *Scotland* or *Ireland*, or the Dominions thereunto belonging, or who is not born of *English* Parents beyond the Seas (altho' such Person be naturaliz'd, or made a Denison) shall be capable of any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments from the Crown, to himself, or any other in Trust for him. 3. That, upon the farther Limitation of the Crown, in case the same shall hereafter come to any Person not being a Native of this Kingdom of *England*, this Nation be not obliged to engage in any War for the Defence of any Dominion or Territories not belonging to the Crown of *England*, without the Consent of Parliament. 4. That whosoever shall hereafter come to the Possession of this Crown, shall join

join in Communion with the Church of *England*, as by Law establish'd. 5. That no Pardon be pleadable to any Impeachment in Parliament. 6. That no Person, who shall hereafter come to the Possession of this Crown, shall go out of the Dominions of *England*, *Scotland* or *Ireland*, without Consent of Parliament. 7. That no Person, who has any Office under the King, or receives a Pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a Member of the House of Commons. 8. That farther Provision be made for the confirming of all Laws and Statutes, for the securing our Religion and the Rights and Liberties of the People. 9. That Judges Commissions be made *quam diu se bene gesserint*, and their Salaries ascertain'd and establish'd; but, upon the Address of either House of Parliament, it may be lawful to remove them. 10. That the Princess *Sophia*, Dutches-Dowager of *Hanover*, be declared the next in Succession to the Crown of *England*, in the Protestant Line, after his Majesty and the Princess, and the Heirs of their Bodies respectively; and that the farther Limitation of the Crown be to the said Princess *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants. 11. That a Bill be brought in upon the said Resolutions.

The  
House of  
*Hanover*  
agreed to  
be next in  
Succession.

The Popish Branches of the Royal Family, who were nearer allied to the Crown than the House of *Hanover*, look'd upon this Settlement as a very great Hardship on them; particularly the Dutches of *Savoy*, Daughter to the late Dutches of *Orleans*, and Grand-daughter of King *Charles I*, who was nearest in Blood to the Crown after the Princess of *Denmark* and King *William*: She order'd Count *Massej*, Ambassador of *Savoy*, therefore, to make the following written Protest in her Behalf, viz.

T t 2

“ That

A. 1700-1 " That *Anne* of *Orleans*, Dutcheſs of *Savoy*,  
 13 W. III. " &c. Princeſs of the Blood Royal of Eng-  
 The Pro- " land, by the Royal Princeſs of *Great Bri-*  
 teſt of the " tain, *Henrietta* her Mother, put ſo high a  
 Dutcheſs " Value upon that Prerogative, that ſhe glad-  
 of *Savoy* " ly made uſe of the Opportunity that then  
 againſt the " offered, to ſet it forth before the Eyes of  
*Hanover* " the whole *Engliſh* Nation, as an Evidence  
 Succeſſion. " ſhe drew from thence, of having a Right  
 " to that *Auguſt* Throne: That therefore, be-  
 " ing inform'd that it had been reſolv'd in  
 " that Parliament, that being the only Daugh-  
 " ter of the late Princeſs Royal *Henrietta*,  
 " her Mother, ſhe was the next in Succeſſion  
 " after his Maſteſty *William* the third, and the  
 " Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, according to  
 " the Laws and Customs of *England*, which  
 " always preferred the neareſt to the remoteſt  
 " Line: That her Title, being thus notorious-  
 " ly known and indisputable, ſtood in need  
 " of no farther Proof: However, that ſhe  
 " thought fit to proteſt againſt all Reſolutions  
 " and Decisions contrary thereunto, in the  
 " beſt and moſt effectual Manner that might  
 " be practiſed in ſuch a Caſe, wherein ſhe  
 " comply'd rather with Custom than Neceſ-  
 " ſity; becauſe ſhe had ſo great an Idea of  
 " the Wiſdom and Juſtice of the King and  
 " Parliament, that ſhe had no Cauſe to fear  
 " they would do any thing prejudicial to her  
 " and her Children."

Of which the Commons took no Notice,  
 but proceeded in the Bill for the further Limi-  
 tation of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line.

*Exchequer*  
*Bills re-*  
*newed.*

On the 13th of *March* the King came to the  
 Houſe, and gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act  
 for renewing the Bills of Credit, commonly  
 called *Exchequer* Bills: And on the 18th, his  
 Maſteſty



Majesty sent a Message to the Commons by *Mr. Secretary Hedges*, to acquaint them, that *Mr. Stanhope*, his Envoy at the *Hague*, having transmitted to his Majesty Copies of the Demands made by himself, and the Deputies of the States, to the *French* Ambassador, he had thought fit to communicate the same to the Commons, intending to acquaint them from time to time with the Progress of those Negotiations.

A. 1700-1

13 W. III.

By the Memorials mention'd in the King's Message, the *English* and *Dutch* Ministers demanded of the *French* Ambassador, that his Master should withdraw his Troops out of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and allow a sufficient Barrier for the Security of *England* and the States General; to which that Ambassador did not think fit to return any Answer.

A Barrier  
demanded  
by the  
*English*  
and *Dutch*.

The Commons, having consider'd the King's Message, and the Treaty of Partition, at the same Time presented his Majesty an Address; wherein they thank'd him for his gracious Message, and represented the ill Consequences of a Treaty of Partition (pass'd under the Great Seal during a Session of Parliament, and without the Advice of the same) to this Kingdom, and the Peace of *Europe*, whereby such large Territories of the King of *Spain's* Dominions were to be delivered up to the *French* King.

The Com-  
mons Ad-  
dress  
against the  
Partition  
Treaty.

His Majesty took no notice of the Partition Treaty in his Answer to the Commons; only told them, he was glad they were pleased with his communicating to them the State of the Negotiations, which he should continue to inform them of, and receive their Advice thereupon; being perswaded, nothing could contribute more to the Happiness of this Kingdom,

and

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13 W. III.

and the Peace of *Europe*, than the Concurrence of the Parliament in all his Negotiations, and a good Understanding between him and his People.

The Lords  
Address  
against the  
Treaty of  
Partition.

The House of Peers had, two or three Days before, *viz.* on the 20th of *March*, presented an Address to his Majesty, declaring their Sense of a Partition Treaty; wherein they represent to his Majesty, that having read and considered the said Treaty of the 3d of *March*, 1700, N. S. made with the *French King*, together with the separate and secret Articles which he had been pleas'd to communicate to them, they had, to their great Sorrow, found the Matters thereof would be of very ill Consequence to the Peace and Safety of *Europe*; for that, besides the Occasion it might have given the late King of *Spain* to have made his Will in favour of the Duke of *Anjou*; if that Treaty had taken Effect, the Prejudice to his Majesty and his Subjects, and indeed to all *Europe*, by the Addition of *Sicily*, *Naples*, several Ports of the *Mediterranean*, the Province of *Guipuscoa*, and the Dutchy of *Lorain*, had been not only very great, but contrary to the Pretence of the Treaty itself, which was to prevent any Umbrage that might have been taken, by uniting so many States and Dominions under one Head: That by all the Informations they had had of the fatal Treaty, they could not find, that the verbal Orders or Instructions (if any were given to his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries) were ever consider'd in any of his Majesty's Councils, or that the Draught of that Treaty had ever been laid before his Majesty at any Meeting of his Council, much less that it was advis'd or approv'd of by any Council or Committee of Council;

Censure  
the negoti-  
ating it  
without  
the Advice  
of the  
Council.

Council: Wherefore they thought themselves bound in Duty to his Majesty, and Justice to their Country, most humbly to beseech him, that for the future he would be pleased to require and admit in all Matters of Importance, the Advice of his natural born Subjects, whose known Probity and Fortunes might make him and his People a just Assurance of their Fidelity to his Service; and that in order thereunto, he would be pleas'd to constitute a Council of such Persons, to whom his Majesty might be pleased to impart all Affairs, both at home and abroad, which might any way concern him and his Dominions: For, as Interest, and natural Affection to their Country, would incline them to wish the Welfare and Prosperity of it, much more than others who had no such Ties upon them; and as their Experience and Knowledge of their Country would also render them more capable than Strangers of advising his Majesty in the true Interest of it; so they were confident, that after such large and repeated Demonstrations of his Subjects Duty and Affection, his Majesty could not doubt of their Zeal in his Service, nor want the Knowledge of Persons fit to be employ'd in all his most secret and arduous Affairs: And that since it appear'd the *French* King's accepting of the King of *Spain's* Will, was a manifest Violation of that Treaty, they humbly advised his Majesty, in future Treaties with that Prince, to proceed with such Caution, as might carry a real Security.

His Majesty, having received the Lord's Address, answer'd, That it contain'd Matters of very great moment, and he would always take care, that all Treaties he made should be for the Honour and Safety of *England*.

Soon

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The K's  
Answer to  
it.



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13 W. III.

The Earl  
of *Portland*  
charged  
with making this  
Treaty,  
and Lord  
*Somers*,  
*Halifax*,  
&c. with  
advising it.

The *Eng-  
lish* and  
*Dutch* de-  
mand Sa-  
tisfaction  
for the  
Emperor,  
as well as  
a Barrier.

Soon after this, the Earl of *Portland* being charg'd directly in the House of Peers with negotiating the said Treaty, his Lordship said in his Excuse, That the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Jersey*, and *Marlborough*, the Lords *Somers*, *Lonsdale*, and *Halifax*, had their Share in that Negotiation: To which those Peers reply'd, They did acknowledge they had seen the Draught of the Treaty; but that the Earl of *Portland* had drawn it up himself in *French*, and they had never given nor refused their Consent to it, because the Treaty was never communicated to the Privy Council. Many warm Speeches were made upon this Occasion, reflecting upon the Court: Nor did the House of Commons less resent the huddling up those Treaties in the dark, than the House of Peers; Mr. *How*, particularly, said, that the Partition Treaty was a felonious Treaty, comparing it to the Distribution of other Men's Goods amongst Highwaymen. While the Houses were engaged in these angry Debates, the King sent another Message to the Commons the 30th of *March*, acquainting them, that Mr. *Stanhope* had delivered another Memorial to the *French* Ambassador at the *Hague*, requiring, that reasonable Satisfaction should be given to the Emperor upon his Pretensions to the *Spanish* Succession: That the *French* King, by a short and limited Time, should withdraw all his Troops out of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and that the Towns there should be garrisoned by *Walloon* or *Netherland* Troops, except such Places as were reserved for the Security of *England* and *Holland*: That for the particular Security of *England*, *Ostend*, and *Newport*, should be garrison'd by *English* Forces: That no Places belonging to *Spain*, should ever be alienated

alienated or transferred to *France*, or come under the Power of the *French* King: That the Subjects of *England* should have the same Privileges within the *Spanish* Dominions, as at the King of *Spain's* Death, and be upon the same foot, with respect to Trade in the *Spanish* Dominions, as the *French*: That *France* and *Spain* should solemnly engage to observe these Particulars; and that the Treaty should be guaranteed by such Powers, as the contracting Parties should desire.

That the *Dutch* had presented a Memorial of the same Tenor; wherein they had demanded *Venlo*, *Ruremond*, *Stevenswaert*, *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, *Charleroy*, *Mons*, *Dendermonde*, *Damme*, and *St. Denys*, for their Barrier.

But that the *French* Ambassador had given the Ministers of *England* and *Holland* no other Answer, than that his Master would observe the Peace of *Ryswick*; they must expect no other Security. That his Majesty also had received a Memorial from the States, desiring him to hasten the Succours *England* had agreed to send them by the Treaty of the 3d of *March*, 1677: Upon all which, his Majesty desired the Commons would give him such Advice, as might be for their own Security, that of the States General, and the Peace of *Europe*.

The House, taking this Message into their Consideration on the 2d of *April*, resolv'd, unanimously, to advise his Majesty to carry on the Negotiations in concert with the States General, and take such Measures therein, as might most conduce to their Security: And that his Majesty would pursue the Treaty made with the States General the 3d of *March*, 1677; assuring him, that this House would

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13 W. III.

The Answer of the French.

The States desire the English Succours.

Upon which, the King demands the Advice of the Commons.

They desire him to act in Concert with the Dutch. And promise to support him.

*A.D.* 1701 effectually enable him to support the said Treaty of 1677: Whereupon the King thank'd them for the Assurance they had given him, and said, he did not doubt but the Readiness they had shewn on this Occasion, would very much contribute to the obtaining such a Security as was desired.

13 *W. III.*

His Majesty observing, however, that tho' the Commons were very ready to assist both the *Dutch* and the Emperor, to obtain a sufficient Barrier against *France*, yet they did not at all incline to the entering into a War, for the Recovery of the Kingdom of *Spain* from the Duke of *Anjou*, thought fit, after he had thoroughly weigh'd all Circumstances, to acknowledge the Duke's Title to the Crown of *Spain*, and congratulate him on his Accession, by the following Letter, *viz.*

*Most serene and potent Prince, our dear Brother and Ally.*

The King  
acknowledges the  
Duke of  
*Anjou* K.  
of *Spain*,  
and con-  
gratulates  
his Acces-  
sion.

“ We have received your Majesty's Letter of the 24th of *March* last, which has been very acceptable to us upon many Accounts: First, because it brought us Notice of your safe Arrival into your Kingdom of *Spain*, and of your coming to the Possession of it, and taking upon yourself the Government of the Dominions thereunto belonging: And in the second Place, because they have made it plain to us, that your Majesty hath a mind to continue, and keep inviolably, that most ancient Alliance which is between the two Crowns: Indeed, we having willingly embraced this Occasion, both to congratulate your Majesty's happy Exaltation to the *Spanish* Throne, and to shew you how much Esteem we  
“ have



“ have for your Majesty, and how much we *A.D. 1701*  
 “ desire to make it appear to you, that our  
 “ Inclination doth most readily prompt us to *13 W. III.*  
 “ endeavour what we can, that the mutual  
 “ Conjunction of Friendship and Alliance be-  
 “ tween us may be confirm'd and knit faster,  
 “ and the common Good of the two Nations  
 “ may daily more and more flourish and be  
 “ promoted; which we hope also will re-  
 “ dound to the publick Benefit and Good  
 “ of all *Europe*: What remains, is to com-  
 “ mend and commit your Majesty to the Care  
 “ and Protection of Almighty God.

Given at our Palace at *Kensington*, the 17th  
 Day of *April*, 1701, and the 13th Year  
 of the Reign of your Majesty's most  
 loving Brother and Ally. Sign'd,

*Gulielmus Rex.*

The King of *England*, as well as the States,  
 having now recogniz'd *Philip* King of *Spain*, the  
 Conferences at the *Hague* were resum'd be-  
 tween the *English* and *Dutch* Ministers, and  
 Monsieur *D'Avaux*, the *French* Ambassador  
 there, for settling a Barrier, pursuant to the Ad-  
 vice the Commons had given his Majesty.

In the mean time the Commons continued The Earl  
 to consider the Partition Treaty, and who were of *Portland*  
 the Advisers of it; and in the Beginning of impeached  
*April* came to a Resolution, That William, for negoti-  
 Earl of *Portland*, by negotiating and concluding ating the  
 the Treaty of Partition, which was destructive Partition  
 to the Trade of this Kingdom, and dangerous Treaty.  
 to the Peace of Europe, was guilty, and should  
 be impeached, of high Crimes and Misdemean-  
 ours; and Sir *John Levison Gower*, by Order  
 of the House, went up to the Lords Bar, and  
 there impeach'd the said Earl, acquainting  
 them,

AD. 1701 them, that they would in due time exhibit Articles against him: Immediately after which, the Commons, at a Conference, desired their Lordships to communicate to them, what Informations their Lordships had received, of any Transactions relating to the Negotiations or Treaties of Partition of the *Spanish* Monarchy: Whereupon their Lordships delivered to them the two *Latin* Commissions of Powers, granted to the Earls of *Portland* and *Jersey*, for negotiating the said Treaties, the one dated the 1st of *July*, 1699, the other the 2d of *January*, 1700: As also a private Paper of the Lord *Portland's*, in which Secretary *Vernon* advises him to negotiate the first Treaty.

Lord Somers impeach'd for advising the Partition Treaty.

On the 14th of *April*, the Commons being in a Debate, whether they should impeach the Lord *Somers* for advising the said Treaty, that Lord desired to be heard before they came to any Resolution, and was admitted into the House, where he made an Apology for his Conduct; but being withdrawn, the Commons came to a Resolution, That *John*, Lord *Somers*, by advising his Majesty, in the Year 1698, to the Treaty for Partition of the *Spanish* Monarchy, whereby large Territories of the King of *Spain's* Dominions were to be deliver'd up to *France*, was guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanor; and Mr. *Harcourt*, accordingly, by the Command of the Commons, impeach'd that Lord at the Bar of the House of Lords, declaring, that the House would in due time exhibit Articles against him.

The Lord *Somers*, at his Hearing before the Commons, deliver'd the Copies of two Letters to the House; the first of which he received

ceived from the King, desiring his Advice in *A.D. 1701*  
 the first Treaty of Partition; and the second <sup>13</sup> *W. III.*  
 was his Lordship's Answer to it; which giving a considerable Light into this Matter, are here inserted *verbatim*.

*At Loo 15-25 of August, 1698.*

“ I imparted to you, before I left *England*,  
 “ that in *France* there was express'd to my  
 “ Lord *Portland*, some Inclination to come  
 “ to an Agreement with us, concerning the  
 “ Succession of the King of *Spain*: Since  
 “ which, Count *Tallard* has mention'd it to  
 “ me, and has made Propositions, the Parti-  
 “ culars of which my Lord *Portland* will  
 “ write to *Vernon*, to whom I have given Or-  
 “ ders not to communicate them to any  
 “ other besides your self, and to leave to your  
 “ Judgment, to whom else you would think  
 “ proper to impart them; to the end that  
 “ I might know your Opinion upon so im-  
 “ portant an Affair, and which requires the  
 “ greatest Secresy. If it be fit this Negotia-  
 “ tion should be carried on, there is no time  
 “ to be lost, and you will send me the full  
 “ Powers under the Great Seal, with the  
 “ Names in Blank, to treat with Count *Tal-*  
 “ *lard*. I believe, that this may be done se-  
 “ cretly, that none but you and *Vernon*, and  
 “ those to whom you shall have communica-  
 “ ted it, may have Knowledge of it; so that the  
 “ Clerks, who are to write the Warrant, and  
 “ the full Powers, may not know what it is.  
 “ According to all Intelligence, the King of  
 “ *Spain* cannot out-live the Month of *October*,  
 “ and the least Accident may carry him off  
 “ every Day. I receiv'd Yesterday your Let-  
 “ ter of the 9th: Since my Lord *Wharton*  
 “ can't

The K's  
 Letter to  
 Ld Somers  
 concerning  
 the Parti-  
 tion Trea-  
 ty.



A.D. 1701 “ can’t at this time leave *England*, I must think  
 “ of some other, to send Ambassador into  
 13 W. III. “ *Spain*; if you can think of any one proper,  
 “ let me know it, and be always assured of  
 “ my Friendship.

*William Rex.*

*Tunbridge-Wells, 28. Aug. 1698. O. S.*

SIR,

Lord So-  
mers's Let-  
ter to K.  
William  
concerning  
the Partiti-  
on Treaty.

“ Having your Majesty's Permission to try  
 “ if the Waters would contribute to the Re-  
 “ establiſhment of my Health, I was juſt got  
 “ to this Place, when I had the Honour of  
 “ your Commands: I thought, the beſt way  
 “ of executing them, would be to communi-  
 “ cate to my Lord *Orford*, Mr. *Montague*,  
 “ and the Duke of *Shrewsbury* (who, before  
 “ I left *London*, had agreed upon a Meeting  
 “ about that Time) the Subject of my Lord  
 “ *Portland*'s Letter; and at the ſame time  
 “ letting them know, how ſtrictly your Ma-  
 “ jeſty required that it ſhould remain an ab-  
 “ ſolute Secret.

“ Since that time, Mr. *Montague* and Mr.  
 “ Secretary are come down hither; and, upon  
 “ the whole Diſcourſe, three Things have  
 “ principally occurr'd, to be humbly ſuggelt-  
 “ ed to your Maſteſty:

“ *Fiſt*, That the entertaining a Propoſal  
 “ of this nature, ſeems to be attended with  
 “ very many ill Conſequences, if the *French*  
 “ did not act a ſincere Part; but we were  
 “ ſoon at Eaſe, as to any Apprehenſion of this  
 “ ſort, being fully aſſured, your Maſteſty  
 “ would not act, but with the utmoſt Nicety  
 “ in an Affair, wherein the Glory and Safety  
 “ of *Europe* were ſo highly concern'd.

“ The

“ The *Second* Thing consider’d, Was the *A.D. 1701*  
 “ very ill Prospect of what was like to hap-  
 “ pen upon the Death of the King of *Spain*, *13 W. III.*  
 “ in case nothing was done previously towards  
 “ the providing against that Accident, which  
 “ seem’d probably to be very near, the King  
 “ of *France* having so great a Force in such  
 “ a Readiness, that he was in a Condition to  
 “ take Possession of *Spain*, before any other  
 “ Prince could be able to make a Stand :  
 “ Your Majesty is the best Judge whether  
 “ this be the Case, who are so perfectly in-  
 “ form’d of the Circumstances of Parts a-  
 “ broad.

“ But so far as relates to *England*, it would  
 “ be want of Duty, not to give your Ma-  
 “ jesty this clear Account, That there is a  
 “ Deadness and Want of Spirit in the Nati-  
 “ on universally, so as not at all to be dispo-  
 “ sed to the thought of entering into a new  
 “ War; and that they seem to be tired out  
 “ with Taxes, to a degree beyond what was  
 “ discern’d, till it appear’d upon the Occa-  
 “ sion of the late Elections: This is the Truth  
 “ of the Fact, upon which your Majesty will  
 “ determine what Resolutions are proper to  
 “ be taken.

“ That which remain’d, was the Confide-  
 “ ration, what would be the Condition of  
 “ *Europe*, if the Proposal took Place : Of  
 “ this we thought our selves little capable of  
 “ judging; but it seem’d, that if *Sicily* was in  
 “ the *French* Hands, they will be entirely  
 “ Masters of the *Levant* Trade; that if they  
 “ were possess’d of *Final*, and those other Sea-  
 “ Ports on that Side, whereby *Milan* would  
 “ be entirely shut out from Relief by Sea, or  
 “ any other Commerce, that Dutchy would  
 “ be

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13 W. III.

“ be of little Signification in the Hands of any  
 “ Prince ; and that if the King of *France* had  
 “ Possession of that Part of *Guipuscoa*, which  
 “ is mention’d in the Proposal, besides the  
 “ Ports he would have in the Ocean, it does  
 “ seem he would have as easy a way of  
 “ invading *Spain* on that Side, as he now has  
 “ on the Side of *Catalonia*.

“ But it is not to be hop’d, that *France* will  
 “ quit its Pretences to so great a Succession,  
 “ without considerable Advantages ; and we  
 “ are all assured, your Majesty will reduce  
 “ the Terms as low as can be done, and make  
 “ them, as far as is possible, in the present Cir-  
 “ cumstances of Things, such, as may be some  
 “ Foundation for the future Quiet of Christen-  
 “ dom, which all your Subjects cannot but be  
 “ convinc’d is your true Aim : If it could be  
 “ brought to pass, that *England* might be  
 “ some way a Gainer by this Transaction,  
 “ whether it was by the Elector of *Bavaria*  
 “ (who is the Gainer by your Majesty’s In-  
 “ terposition in this Treaty) his coming to an  
 “ Agreement, to let us into some Trade to  
 “ the *Spanish* Plantations, or in any other  
 “ manner, it would wonderfully endear your  
 “ Majesty to your *English* Subjects.

“ It does not appear, in case this Negotia-  
 “ tion should proceed, what is to be done on  
 “ your Part, in order to make it take place ;  
 “ whether any more be required, than that  
 “ the *English* and *Dutch* should sit still, and  
 “ *France* itself see it executed : If it be so, what  
 “ Security ought to be expected, that if, by  
 “ our being Neuters, the *French* be success-  
 “ ful, they will confine themselves to the  
 “ Terms of the Treaty, and not attempt to  
 “ make further Advantages of their Success ?

“ I hum-



“ I humbly beg your Majesty’s Pardon, *A.D. 1701*  
 “ that these Thoughts are so ill put together : *13 W. III.*  
 “ These Waters are known to discompose  
 “ and disturb the Head, so as almost totally  
 “ to disable one from Writing : I should be  
 “ extremely troubled, if my Absence from  
 “ *London* has delay’d the Dispatch of the Com-  
 “ mission, one Day : You will be pleased to  
 “ observe, that two Persons (as the Commis-  
 “ sion is drawn) must be nam’d in it ; but the  
 “ Powers may be executed by either of them :  
 “ I suppose your Majesty will not think it pro-  
 “ per to name Commissioners, that are not  
 “ *English* or naturaliz’d, in an Affair of this  
 “ Nature.  
 “ I pray God give your Majesty Honour  
 “ and Success in all your Undertakings.”

I am, with the utmost Duty and Respect,

*S I R,*

*Your Majesty’s*

*Most Dutiful,*

*and most Obedient*

*Subject and Servant.*

“ *P. S.* The Commission is wrote by  
 “ Mr. Secretary ; and I have had it sealed  
 “ in such a Manner, that no Creature has  
 “ the least Knowledge of it, besides the Per-  
 “ sons named.”

A.D. 1701

13 W. III.

The Commons address his Majesty to remove the Lords *Somers, Portland, Halifax* and *Orford*, from his Councils.

The Commons proceeded, on the 23d of *April*, to present an Address to his Majesty ; wherein they represent the great Satisfaction they had in their Enquiry concerning the Treaty of Partition made in 1698 (on which the Treaty in 1699 was founded) to observe his Majesty's Care in not entering on that Negotiation without the Advice of his *English* Counsellors ; and finding, that *John* Lord *Somers*, on whose Judgment his Majesty chiefly rely'd in that important Affair, did in concert with *Edward* Earl of *Orford*, and *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, advise his Majesty to enter into that Treaty of such dangerous Consequence, without the Advice of his Council : That they might no longer be able to deceive his Majesty, and abuse his People, they desir'd he would be pleased to remove the said *John* Lord *Somers*, *Edward* Earl of *Orford*, and *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, from his Council and Presence for ever ; as also *William* Earl of *Portland*, who translated those Treaties ; and concluded with repeating their Assurances to stand by and support his Majesty to the utmost of their Power.

To which his Majesty answer'd, He thank'd them for their Assurances of supporting him, and should employ none in his Service, but such as were like to improve that mutual Trust and Confidence between them, which was so necessary at that Conjunction for their Security, and the Preservation of their Allies.

The House of Peers address the King not to remove those Lords.

On the contrary, the House of Lords (in which the Courtiers had had a Majority for some time) tho' they had themselves said very hard Things of the Partition-Treaty, and the Manner of transacting it in their Address ; yet, in behalf of these their favourite Brethren, they

they now presented an Address of another *AD. 1701*  
 Strain; wherein they beseech his Majesty not  
 to pass any Censure on those Lords, until they  
 were try'd upon the Impeachments the Com-  
 mons had preferr'd against them. Thus Mat-  
 ters rested till the 5th of *May*, when the Lords  
 sent a Message to the Commons, to remind  
 them that there were yet no Articles preferr'd  
 against the impeach'd Lords; whereupon the  
 Commons, on the 9th of the same Month,  
 sent up Articles against *Edward* Earl of *Or-*  
*ford* in Maintenance of their Impeachment.

*13 W. III.*

They re-  
 mind the  
 Commons  
 no Articles  
 were sent  
 up against  
 the im-  
 peach'd  
 Lords.

But before I proceed to give an Account of  
 the Success of these Impeachments, it will be  
 necessary to take a short View of the Practices  
 of Captain *Kidd*, who turn'd Pirate; some  
 of the impeach'd Lords being charg'd with  
 encouraging and countenancing his Piracies in  
 the Articles preferr'd against them. The Fact  
 was thus:

A certain *Indian* Prince of the Great *Mo-*  
*gul's* Family, having been taken by *European*  
 Pirates in the *Indian* Seas, as he was going  
 on a Pilgrimage to *Mecca*, the *East India*  
 Company's Factors at *Surat* were thereupon  
 laid in Irons, and threatened to be severely  
 dealt with; but upon representing that these  
 People were Robbers, alike Enemies to them  
 and to all Mankind; and applying to the  
*Mogul's* Officers in such a manner, as seldom  
 fails to mollify Courtiers of any Religion or  
 Nation; the Company's Factors obtain'd their  
 Liberty: However, apprehending they should  
 be liable to the like Misfortune again, if the  
*English* Pirates in those Seas were not sup-  
 press'd; they desir'd the Company to procure  
 a Man of War to be sent thither, for the Pro-  
 tection of the Merchants on that Side, and to  
 destroy

One of the  
*Mogul's*  
 Family  
 taken by  
*English*  
 Pirates.  
 The Com-  
 pany's  
 Factors  
 laid in  
 Irons  
 thereupon.



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13 W. III.

Captain  
Kidd sent  
to suppress  
the Pi-  
rates.

The Cour-  
tiers be-  
come Ad-  
venturers  
with him.

He turns  
Pirate  
himself.

Which oc-  
casions his  
Employers  
to be re-  
flected on.

Kidd ta-  
ken and  
hang'd.

destroy a Nest of Pirates that lay in some ob-  
scure Creeks in *Madagascar*: And upon the  
Company's petitioning the Government for a  
Man of War, it was granted; and Captain  
*Kidd* pitch'd upon for that Service.

This was look'd upon to be so gainful an  
Undertaking, that some of the Ministry en-  
gaged in it, as the Lord *Somers*, the Earl of  
*Romney*, the Earl of *Orford*, the Lord *Bella-*  
*mont*, and other Persons of Distinction, who  
laid down large Sums to fit out the Ship, and  
procur'd a Grant from the Crown of all that  
*Kidd* should take; who, afterwards turning  
Pirate, their Enemies suggested, that he had  
secret Orders from those great Men, who em-  
ploy'd him, for what he did, and was assured  
of Protection from them; others said, it was  
not becoming Ministers of State to engage in  
such Enterprises, and hardly legal to get a  
Grant of Spoils that should be taken on the  
high Seas, before they were condemn'd as law-  
ful Prize; concluding, that these Noblemen  
would never have engaged in such an Enter-  
prise, if there had not been some extraordinary  
Gains in View, more than could have been  
got by taking a Pirate Ship or two: That as  
*Kidd* was bound to the *Indian* Seas, he had  
probably his Eye on the rich Ships, which  
trade between *Persia* and *India* when he set  
Sail, and had given his Employers Expecta-  
tions of bringing home an immense Treasure.  
But whatever *Kidd* pretended, or these noble  
Adventurers expected; certain it is, he made  
Prizes of several Merchant-ships in the *Indian*  
Seas, and divided the Spoils with his Crew;  
and returning afterwards to *New England*,  
was taken there by the Lord *Bellamont*, the  
Governor, and sent to *England*, where he was  
con-

condemn'd and executed for Murder and Pi-  
 racy, while his Employers were feverely re-  
 flected on, and their Encouragement of him  
 made the Occasion (among other Things) of  
 impeaching two of the said Lords (*viz.*) the  
 Lord *Somers* and the Earl of *Orford*, as we  
 shall find by the following Articles and An-  
 swers.

A.D. 1701

13 W. III.

His Em-  
ployers  
impeach'd.

The Articles against the Earl of *Orford*,  
 which were first sent up, set forth, That he,  
 preferring his private Interest to the publick  
 Good, had, during an expensive War, pro-  
 cur'd several Grants from his Majesty of Lands  
 and exorbitant Sums of Money: That while  
 he commanded the Royal Navy in the Streights,  
 he received the publick Money, and converted  
 it to his private Use, and then procur'd a  
 Privy-Seal to discharge him of it: That he  
 received considerable Sums from the King of  
*Spain* also, with great Quantities of Wine,  
 Oil, and other Provision for the Fleet, which  
 he converted to his own Use: That he sold  
 and disposed of several Vessels as Prizes with-  
 out Condemnation: That, presiding in the Com-  
 mission of Lord High-Admiral, he had re-  
 jected the Request of the *East India* Company  
 for suppressing Pirates, and had procur'd a  
 Commission for *William Kidd*, who had com-  
 mitted Piracy, encouraged thereto by his  
 Hopes of the Earl's Protection: That while  
 he commanded the Royal Navy, he lost sever-  
 al Opportunities of destroying the Enemy's  
 Ships, and that he advis'd the King to enter  
 into the Treaties of Partition, which was pre-  
 judicial to the Nation; with some other Things  
 of less moment.

Articles  
against the  
Earl of  
*Orford*.

To which the Earl answer'd, that his Ma-  
 jesty, in Consideration of his Services for many  
 Years,

The Earl's  
Answer.

*AD.* 1701 Years, had voluntarily made him a reversionary Grant for the Value of about ten thousand Pounds: That he had legally pass'd his Accounts for all Monies he had received on Account of the Publick: That whatever he received of the King of *Spain* for the Fleet, was duly distributed among the Seamen: That he constantly gave Orders for proceeding against the Prizes that were taken according to Law: That he never discouraged the *East India* Company's Request for the suppressing of Pirates: That *Kidd's* Commission was granted according to Law, and intended for the publick Good; and, if he had committed Piracy, he was never encouraged in it by the Earl: That he had not neglected his Duty against the Enemy; and, considering his Services against the *French* Fleet, he did not expect to be charged therewith: And denies, that he advis'd his Majesty to enter into the Partition Treaty, for he objected to it, he averr'd, and gave his Opinion against the same.

Articles  
against the  
Lord Somers.

The Commons also on the 19th of *May*, sent up Articles against the Lord *Somers*; wherein they charge him with advising the Partition Treaties, and passing, both the Powers to treat, and the Treaties themselves, under the Great Seal, without the Knowledge of the Council or the other Lords-Justices, leaving one entire Blank Sheet, with several other Blanks to be fill'd up, as well in the Commissions and Powers, for negotiating the said Treaties, as in the Treaties themselves; neither did he enroll them in *Chancery*, as the Law requir'd: That he pass'd many unreasonable Grants under the Broad Seal, and advis'd and procur'd divers Grants of the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*: That besides the Fees and Perquisites



fites of his Office, he procur'd a Pension of *A.D. 1701*  
 4000 *l. per Annum*, and several other unrea-  
 sonable Grants for his own Benefit, in which *13 W. III.*  
 his Majesty was deceiv'd: That he had procur'd a Commission for *William Kidd*, a Person of ill Fame, who had turn'd Pirate, and procur'd a Grant for himself and some others in feign'd Names of such Vessels and Goods as he should take: That he had made illegal and unwarrantable Orders, while Chancellor, with some other Matters of less moment.

To which he answer'd, that he had, according to his Duty, given the King his Opinion freely on the Partition Treaties, and had his Majesty's Letters for his Warrants in setting the Great Seal to the said Commissions and Treaties: That it was not incumbent upon him, as Lord Chancellor, to see the said Commissions or Treaties enroll'd; but the Care of it belonged to the Prothonotary of the Court of *Chancery*: That he never pass'd any Grants without sufficient Warrants, and that more considerable Grants had pass'd in the Times of his Predecessors: That the annual Pension of 4000 *l. per Annum* had been allowed to other Chancellors: That he never begg'd any Grant; but what he had receiv'd was given him voluntarily by his Majesty in Consideration of his Services: That the Commission to Captain *Kidd*, was then thought necessary for the Preservation of Trade and Navigation: He acknowledges, that *Samuel Newton's* Name in the Grant of the Vessels and Goods that should be taken by *Kidd*, was used in Trust for him (the Lord Somers) but that *Kidd*, having abused his Commission and turn'd Pirate, his Employers had lost their Expences, instead of making any Gain by sending him out.

Lord Somers's Answer.

The

A.D. 1701

13 W. III.

The Ar-  
ticles a-  
gainst the  
Lord Ha-  
lifax.

The Articles against *Charles* Lord *Halifax* set forth, That whereas the Commons had thought it reasonable to apply the forfeited Estates in *Ireland* to the Use of the Publick, he had procur'd a Grant of several Sums forfeited to the Crown in that Kingdom, amounting to 13000 *l.* That he had procur'd several Grants also in *England*; particularly a Grant of fourteen thousand Pounds to be raised out of scrubbed Beech, Birch, Holly, &c. growing in his Majesty's Forests; under colour whereof, he had cut down and sold for his own Benefit sapling Oaks, and many Tuns of well-grown Timber: That he procur'd several Offices and Places in the Treasury and *Exchequer*, which he enjoy'd at the same time, tho' they were manifestly inconsistent, and ought to have been a Clerk on each other; and lastly, that he advis'd the Partition Treaties.

The Lord  
*Halifax's*  
Answer.

To this the Lord *Halifax* answer'd, that he did accept a Grant of Debts, &c. forfeited to the Crown in *Ireland*, and amounting to 13000 *l.* as he lawfully might; but that they had been taken away from him by the late Act of Resumption, and he had not made clear of them above 400 *l.* That he had not accepted of the Grants mention'd in *England*, and particularly 2000 *l. per Annum* for seven Years, to be raised by the Fall of Scrub, Beech, Birch, &c. and if any Abuse had been in cutting the Wood, he was not answerable for the same, it being done by the Direction of his Majesty's Surveyor-Generals, and other Officers: He does not deny his enjoying the said Places in the Treasury and the *Exchequer*; but says, it was but for a little while; he design'd from the Beginning to lay some of them down, and had actually relinquish'd some of them: He says,  
ho

he never advis'd the Partition-Treaties, or *A.D. 1701*  
 was consulted thereupon; but, when the Mat-  
 ter was discoursed of at *Tunbridge-Wells*, he *13 W. III.*  
 made several Objections to the same.

The Lords, by a Message the 24th of *May*, The Lords  
 put the Commons in mind of replying to the put the  
 Earl of *Orford's* Answer, that a Day might Commons  
 be appointed for his Tryal, and of exhibiting in mind of  
 Articles against the Earl of *Portland* and the replying  
 other Lords. to the E.  
 of *Orford*.

To which the Commons answer'd, That  
 they deferr'd bringing up the Replication  
 against the Earl of *Orford*, because they thought  
 fit to begin with the Tryal of the Lord *Somers*,  
 and to the other Part of the Lord's Message,  
 putting them in mind of sending up Articles  
 of Impeachment against the Earl of *Portland*,  
*&c.* they held it to be unparliamentary, they  
 as Prosecutors being the proper Judges, where  
 Articles of Impeachment ought to be brought  
 up.

Then the Lords sent a Message to the Com- The Lords  
 mons; acquainting them, that they had ap- appoint a  
 pointed the 9th of *June* for the Tryal of the Day for  
 Earl of *Orford*, and that the Commons might the Trial  
 reply if they thought fit: They also put them of the E.  
 in mind again, that no Articles were exhibited of *Orford*.  
 against the Earl of *Portland*; which, after an  
 Impeachment had so long depended, they ob-  
 serv'd was a Hardship, and not agreeable to  
 the usual Method of Parliament.

To this the Commons reply'd, That it was The Com-  
 their undoubted Right, when several Persons mons re-  
 stood impeach'd, to bring to Trial such of sent it, be-  
 them in the first Place as they saw fit, and that cause they  
 no Day ought to be appointed by their Lord- were not  
 ships for the Trial, without some previous Sig- ready.  
 nification to their Lordships from the Com-



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mons of their being ready to proceed therein ; and therefore the Commons could not agree to the Day appointed by their Lordships for the Trial of the Earl of *Orford* : And as to that Part of their Message relating to the sending up Articles against the Earl of *Portland*, they thought their Lordships, by the frequent Repetition of it, intended to introduce Disputes to the Delay of Justice, and in Breach of that good Correspondence which ought to be observ'd between the Two Houses.

The Lords  
insist on  
their  
Right to  
appoint  
the Trial.

The Lords, in a subsequent Message, put the Commons in mind of replying to the Lord *Somers* ; and asserted, that the Right of limiting a convenient Time for the Trial was lodg'd in them.

The Commons afterwards, at a Conference, propos'd the appointing a Committee of both Houses, to consider of the most proper Ways and Methods of proceeding on Impeachments ; but the Lords, by another Message, insisted on their Right of appointing the Day of Trial, without any previous Signification from the Commons of their being ready ; and complain, that the Commons should charge them with *delaying Justice*.

The Commons  
insist  
on a Com-  
mittee of  
both Hou-  
ses to ad-  
just Preli-  
minaries.  
The Lords  
refuse it,  
and ap-  
point a  
Day for  
Lord *So-  
mers's*  
Trial.

The Commons, on the other hand, insisted on the nominating a Committee of both Houses, to adjust the necessary Preliminaries to the Trials ; as whether the impeach'd Lords should appear at their Trials at their Lordships Bar as Criminals ; and whether they should sit as Judges at each other's Trials, or vote in their own Cases, as they found by their Lordships Journals they had been admitted to do.

Still the Lords refus'd to appoint any such Committee to consider of the Ways and Methods of Impeachments, and appointed *Friday*,

day, the 13th of June, for the Trial of the Lord Somers; but the Commons refus'd to appear at any Trial, till the Preliminaries were settled.

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The Lords afterwards sent the following Resolutions to the Commons, viz. 1st, That no Lord of Parliament, impeach'd for high Crimes and Misdemeanors, and coming to his Trial, shall be without the Bar. 2dly, That no Lord, impeach'd of high Crimes and Misdemeanors, can be precluded from voting on any Occasion, except in his own Trial; and that the Commons should not pretend they were straitned for Time, the Lords order'd the Trial of the Lord Somers to be put off to the 17th Instant, and agreed to a free Conference with the Commons.

Resolutions of the Lords concerning Trials.

At this Conference the Lord *Haversham* said, the Lords had so high an Opinion of the Justice of the House of Commons, that they hop'd Justice should never be made use of as a Mask for any Design: That it was a Demonstration the Commons thought the Lords innocent, because there were several other Lords engaged in the same Things, whom they did not accuse, but left them at the Head of Affairs, near the King's Person, to do any Mischief if they were inclin'd to it, when they were both alike guilty, and concern'd in the same Facts.

A free Conference agreed to.

These Expressions were immediately objected to by Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, and the Managers for the Commons, who took them to be such an Aspersions on the Honour of that House, that they immediately withdrew from the Conference: As they withdrew, the Lord Steward said, He hop'd they would not think, that that Lord had any Authority from the

The Commons resent some Words spoken by Lord *Haversham*.

A.D. 1701 House of Lords to use any such Expressions towards the Commons.

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Lord *Haversham* charg'd with the Words spoken at the Conference.

However, the Managers being return'd to their House, it was resolv'd, That *John* Lord *Haversham* had, at the free Conference, utter'd most scandalous Reproaches and false Expressions, highly reflecting upon the Honour and Justice of the House of Commons, and tending to the making a Breach in the good Correspondence between the Lords and Commons, and to the interrupting the publick Justice of the Nation, by delaying the Proceedings on Impeachments: And resolv'd, That *John* Lord *Haversham* be charged before the Lords, for the Words spoken at the said Conference; and that the Lords be desir'd to proceed in Justice against him, and to inflict such Punishment upon the said Lord, as so high an Offence against the Commons does deserve.

The Lords afterwards desired, that the Free Conference might be renew'd, in order to set all Matters right; but the Commons resolv'd, that it was not consistent with their Honour to renew the Free Conference, till Justice was done them on the Lord *Haversham*.

Rules to be observ'd at the Tryal of Lord *Somers*.

The Lords, on the 16th of *June*, sent the Commons the following Rules, to be observed at the Tryal of the Lord *Somers* the next Day, viz.

That the whole Impeachment is to be read, and then the Answer; which being done, the Lord Keeper is to tell the Commons, that now they may go on with their Evidence.

Then the Lord Keeper is to declare, That now the Court is proceeding to hear the Evidence, and desire the Peers to give Attention.

If any of the Peers, or the Members of the House of Commons, that manage the Evidence,



dence, or the Lord impeach'd, do desire to have any Question ask'd, they must desire the Lord Keeper to ask the same,

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If any Doubt doth arise at the Tryal, no Debate is to be in the Court, but the Question suspended, to be debated in this House.

The Members of the House of Commons to be there before the Peers come.

None to be cover'd at the Tryal but the Peers.

That such Peers, at the Tryal of the impeach'd Lord, who, at the Instance of the said Lord, or of the Commons, shall be admitted Witnesses, are to be sworn at the Clerk's Table; and the Lord Keeper to administer the Oath, and to deliver their Evidence in their own Places.

Those Witnesses that are Commoners, are to be sworn at the Bar by the Clerk, and are to deliver their Evidence there.

The impeach'd Lords may cross-examine Witnesses *viva voce*.

The same Day, the Commons received the Lord *Haversham's* Answer to their Charge; in which he justified the Expressions he had used at the late Conference between the two Houses; and still asserted, that the Commons had shewn themselves partial, and even unjust, in proceeding against the impeach'd Lords, while they suffer'd the Earl of *Fersey*, Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *Stephen Fox*, and Mr. *Pelham*, who were engaged in the same Transactions, to remain unmolested.

Lord *Haversham's*  
Answer to the Commons  
Charge.

On the other hand, the Commons gave several Reasons why they could not appear at the Tryal of the Lord *Somers*; the principal whereof were, 1<sup>st</sup>, That the Lords had not agreed

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Reasons  
of the  
Commons  
why they  
would not  
appear at  
the Tryal  
of Lord  
Somers.

The Lords  
however  
proceed to  
acquit him

agreed to a Committee of both Houses for settling the Preliminaries. 2dly, That they could never appear as Prosecutors before their Lordships, till they had given them Satisfaction, that Lords impeach'd of the same Crimes should not sit as Judges on each other's Tryals for those Crimes. 3dly, Because the Commons had yet received no Reparation for the great Indignity offer'd them at the Free Conference by the Lord *Haversham*.

The Lords however proceeded to the Tryal of the Lord *Somers*, the 17th Instant, in *Westminster-Hall*; that is, they caused the Articles against him, and his Answer, to be read; and, the Commons not having reply'd, and consequently no Issue join'd, the Lords proceeded to put the following Question, *That John Lord Somers be acquitted of the Articles of Impeachment against him exhibited by the House of Commons, and all Things therein contained; and that the said Impeachment be dismiss'd?* Which was resolv'd in the Affirmative, in the Absence of the Commons.

The Lords  
Answer to  
the Com-  
mons Rea-  
sons.

On the 20th of *June*, the Lords sent an Answer to the Commons Reasons for not appearing at the Tryal of the impeach'd Lords; wherein their Lordships say, That they acknowledge, that the House of Commons have a Right of impeaching; but that the Lords have an undoubted Right of doing Justice upon these Impeachments, by bringing them to a Tryal, and condemning or acquitting the Parties in a reasonable time: That there never was a Committee of both Houses yielded to by the Lords, in case of an Impeachment for high Crimes and Misdemeanors; and they should make no new Precedent on the Occasion: And, as to the Pretence the Commons made

made to delay the Tryals, on Account of some *A.D. 1701*  
 Expressions that fell from the Lord *Haversham*,  
 their Lordships answer, They had omitted no-  
 thing which might give the Commons all rea-  
 sonable Satisfaction in that Matter; and ob-  
 served farther, that this Business had no Rela-  
 tion to the Tryal of the impeach'd Lords, and  
 therefore could not imagine why the Commons  
 should make Satisfaction and Reparation against  
 the Lord *Haversham* a necessary Condition for  
 going on with the Tryals.

The Commons, on the contrary, came to  
 a Resolution, the same 20th of *June*, That the  
 Lords had refused Justice to the Commons,  
 upon the Impeachment against the Lord *Somers*,  
 by denying a Committee of both Houses to  
 settle the Preliminaries, and afterwards proceed-  
 ing to a pretended Tryal of the said Lord,  
 which could tend only to protect him from  
 Justice, by Colour of an illegal Acquittal;  
 against which Proceeding the Commons did  
 solemnly protest, as being repugnant to the  
 Rules of Justice, and therefore null and void:  
 That the House of Lords, by the pretended  
 Tryal of *John Lord Somers*, had endeavour'd  
 to overturn the Right of Impeachments, lodg'd  
 in the House of Commons by the ancient Con-  
 stitution of this Kingdom, for the Safety and  
 Protection of the Commons against the Pow-  
 er of great Men, and had made an Invasion  
 on the Liberties of the Subject, by laying a  
 Foundation of Impunity for the greatest Of-  
 fenders: That all the ill Consequences which  
 might attend the Delay of the Supplies, given  
 by the Commons for preserving the publick  
 Peace, and maintaining the Balance of *Eu-  
 rope*, by supporting our Allies against the  
 Power of *France*, were to be imputed to those,  
 who,

The Com-  
 mons re-  
 solve the  
 Lords had  
 refused  
 them Jus-  
 tice, &c.

And pro-  
 test against  
 their Pro-  
 ceedings.



A.D. 1701 who, to procure an Indemnity for their own enormous Crimes, had used their utmost Endeavours to make a Breach between the two Houses.

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The Lords  
Answer to  
it.

In Answer to this Protest, the Lords sent the Commons a Message the same Day; acquainting them, That the Commons not appearing to maintain their Articles against the Lord *Somers*, they had acquitted him of the Articles of Impeachment, and dismiss'd the same; and that they had appointed *Monday* next for the Trial of the Earl of *Orford*: That from the Commons still pressing for a Committee of both Houses, their Lordships inferr'd, that they never design'd the bringing any of their Impeachments to a Trial: And as to the Lord *Haversham*, his Answer was before the Commons, and the Lords resolv'd to do Justice in that Matter.

The Commons on the other hand order'd, That no Member should presume to appear at the pretended Trial of the Earl of *Orford*, on Pain of incurring the utmost Displeasure of the House.

On *Monday*, the 23d of *June*, the Lords resolv'd, That the Resolutions of the Commons of the 20th Instant, contain'd most unjust Reflections on the Honour and Justice of the House of Peers, and were contriv'd to cover their affected and unreasonable Delays in prosecuting the impeached Lords, and did manifestly tend to the Destruction of the Judicature of the Lords; to the rendering Trials and Impeachments impracticable for the future; to the subverting the Constitution of the *English* Government; and therefore, whatever ill Consequences might arise from the so long deferring the Supplies of this Year's Service, they

they were to be attributed to the fatal Council of the putting off the Meeting of a Parliament so long, and to the unnecessary Delays of the House of Commons.

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The same Day the Lords proceeded to acquit the Earl of *Orford*, as they had done the Lord *Somers*; and on the 24th of *June*, the last Day of the Session, they made the following Order, viz.

The Earl of *Orford* acquitted.

“ The House of Commons not having presented their Charge, which they brought up against *John*, Lord *Haversham*, for Words spoken by him, at a free Conference the 13th Instant, the said Charge is hereby dismiss’d. The Earl of *Portland* being impeach’d by the House of Commons, of high Crimes and Misdemeanors, the first Day of *April* last, the Impeachment is hereby dismiss’d, there being no Articles exhibited against him. The House of Commons having impeach’d *Charles*, Lord *Halifax*, of high Crimes and Misdemeanors, on the 15th Day of *April* last; and on the 14th Day of this Instant *June*, exhibited Articles against him, to which he having answered, and no further Prosecution thereupon, the said Impeachment and Articles are hereby dismiss’d.” At the same time they dismiss’d an Impeachment, that had been preferred against the Duke of *Leeds*, by a former Parliament.

Order of the Lords, concerning Lord *Haversham*, and the Lords *Portland* and *Halifax*.

It seems to have been agreed, both by the Lords and Commons in this Dispute, that the Partition Treaty was of pernicious Consequence, and that the transacting it in a private Manner, without communicating it to the Council, was a high Misdemeanor in those that advised and transacted it: But whether the Com-

Remarks on these Impeachments.

A.D. 1701

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mons suspected, that the Lords, who were generally in the Interest of the old Ministry, would not pass any Censure on the impeach'd Lords, or for what other Reason, is uncertain, the Commons seem to have been a little dilatory in their Proceedings, and might design the Lords should have lain under an Impeachment, during the Recess of the Parliament: There might possibly be something of Party also in the Case: The impeach'd Lords were the Chiefs of the Whigs, and had long reign'd at Court without controul; and the Tories, who succeeded them, had a View, perhaps, of preventing their returning to their Posts, as well as of bringing them to Justice, for negotiating the Partition Treaty, and for the other Misdemeanors mentioned in the Articles: There are few Prosecutions of this kind, but there is a great deal of private Pique, Interest, and Resentment, mix'd with Views of publick Good. Tho' thus much may be observ'd of the Difference between Whigs and Tories, that when the Tories procure a Change of the Ministry, and get the Whigs remov'd, they seldom proceed capitally against their Enemies, as the Whigs constantly have done, on every Turn in their Favour.

The *Kentish* Petition to the Commons.

Having given an Abstract of the Proceedings against the four impeach'd Lords, which I chose to lay together for the Ease of the Reader, it will be necessary now to look back, and take Notice of such other Transactions as happen'd during this Sessions of Parliament; among which, the Petition or Libel, presented by the Men of *Kent* to the House of Commons, was something particular. Their Leaders,



ders, it seems, were Creatures of the late Ministry, whose Design was to have procured Petitions of the like Tenor from the City of *London*, and all the Counties of *England*, to express their Dissatisfaction at the Proceedings of the House of Commons, and the present Ministry, against their Friends, and by that means, to have got another Parliament call'd, and to have procured the Restoration of their Whig Brethren; but the rest of the Counties would not be brought into this Project, only some few of the Gentlemen of the County of *Kent* were hardy enough to insult the House of Commons in this unprecedented Manner: These Gentlemen, in the Name of the Justices of Peace, Grand Jury, and other Freeholders, met at their General Quarter Sessions at *Maidstone*, the 29th of *April*, and drew up a Paper; wherein they set forth, that they were deeply concern'd at the dangerous State of the Kingdom, and of all *Europe*: And therefore desired the House of Commons would have regard to the *Voice of the People*, and (that their Religion and Safety might be effectually provided for) *turn their loyal Addresses into Bills of Supply*.

This Petition being presented to the House the 8th of *May*, by *David Polbill, William Colepepper, Thomas Colepepper, Justinian Champney*, and *William Hamilton*, Esqrs. they were called in, and at the Bar of the House, own'd the Petition, and their Hands to it: After which they were ordered to withdraw, and the House resolv'd, That the said Petition was scandalous, insolent, and seditious, tending to destroy the Constitution of Parliaments, and to subvert the established Government of these Realms; and ordered the five, who pre-

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The *Kentish* Petitioners taken into Custody. The Libel, entitled, *Legion*.

sent it, to be taken into Custody, as Promoters of the said Petition : And the Serjeant at Arms representing, that such a Mob was gathered about the Petitioners, that he apprehended a Rescue, they were committed to the Gatehouse.

Upon the Imprisonment of the *Kentish* Petitioners, came out, as an Appendix to the Petition, a Libel, entitled, *A Memorial from the Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County of —, in behalf of themselves, and many thousands of the good People of England*; which was sent to the Speaker, inclosed in a Letter; wherein they charge and command him, in the Name of two hundred thousand *Englishmen*, to deliver it to the House of Commons. In this Libel, they charge the Commons with Breach of Faith, in not paying the publick Debts contracted, on the Security of their Acts: With imprisoning Gentlemen who were none of their Members, and who, at the Command of the People (whose Servants the Commons were) came to put them in mind of their Duty; declaring, that it was the undoubted Right of the People of *England*, in case their Representatives in Parliament did not proceed according to their Duty, and the People's Interest, to inform them of their Dislike, disown their Actions, and direct them as they thought fit: Nor were the Whigs content with libelling the Commons; but Complaints were made to the House, that they were endeavouring to raise Tumults in several Parts of the Kingdom, to disturb the publick Peace; which occasioned the drawing up an Address to his Majesty, to provide for the publick Peace and Security. Thus we see, whenever the Whigs are out of

of Place, they constantly endeavour to throw <sup>A.D. 1701</sup> all things into Confusion, in order to recover their Posts again; the Danger of the Nation and of Religion is usually made a Pretence for their Clamour, but private Interest is generally at bottom.

And it seems, the King had now such a thorough Knowledge of the Whigs, that he had no more regard to their Clamours, than the House of Commons, but continued still to prefer the Tories to the greatest Posts; particularly, *John*, Earl of *Marlborough*, then esteem'd one of their Chiefs, was about this time made General of the Foot, and Commander in chief of his Majesty's Forces in *Holland*.

The King coming to the House the 12th <sup>Acts pass'd</sup> of *June*, gave the Royal Assent to the following Acts, viz. An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects: An Act for preventing the Inconveniencies that may happen by Privilege of Parliament: An Act for continuing the Acts therein mentioned, for preventing Theft and Rapine upon the Northern Borders of *England*: An Act for appointing Wardens and Assay-masters, for assaying wrought Plate in the Cities of *Exeter*, *York*, *Bristol*, *Chester*, and *Norwich*: An Act for continuing a former Act, to prevent false and double Returns of Members to serve in Parliament: An Act for the better settling and preserving the Library kept in the House at *Westminster*, called *Cotton-House*, in the Name and Family of the *Cottons*, for the Benefit of the Publick; and to several other private Acts,

After



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The K's  
Speech.

After which, his Majesty made a Speech, and thank'd the Houses for the Care they had taken to establish the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and for their repeated Assurances in supporting him in such Alliances, as should be for the Preservation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and the Security of *England* and *Holland*; and, putting them in mind that the Season of the Year required his Presence abroad, recommended Dispatch in the Business before them.

In Answer to which, the Commons assured his Majesty, they would assist him in supporting such Alliances as he should think fit to make, in Conjunction with the Emperor and the States General, for the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, the Prosperity and Peace of *England*, and for reducing the exorbitant Power of France.

His Majesty reply'd, it would be a great Encouragement to his Allies, to find the Sense of the Kingdom so fully express'd on this Occasion, and would contribute most effectually to the obtaining the Ends they mention'd.

The King coming to the House again the 24th of *June*, and sending for the Commons, the Speaker, on presenting the Money Bills, made the following Speech:

SIR,

The  
Speaker's  
Speech to  
his Ma-  
jesty.

" 'Tis with great Joy and Satisfaction, that  
" I attend your Majesty at this time, since  
" your Commons have complied with all your  
" Majesty was pleased to desire at their Meet-  
" ing: They have pass'd the Bill of Succes-  
" sion, which has settled the Crown in a Pro-  
" testant Line, and continued the Liberty of  
" *England*, which your Majesty hath settled  
" and

“ and preserved : They have pass’d a Bill for *A.D. 1701*  
 “ taking away those Privileges which might  
 “ have prov’d burthensome, and oppressive to *13 W. III.*  
 “ your Subjects : They have given your Ma-  
 “ jesty those Supplies, which are more than  
 “ ever were given in a time of Peace, to en-  
 “ able your Majesty, when you are abroad,  
 “ to support your Allies, procure either a  
 “ lasting Peace, or to preserve the Liberties  
 “ of *Europe* by a necessary War.”

Then his Majesty gave the Royal Assent *Acts pass’d*  
 to the following Acts: An Act for granting  
 to his Majesty an Aid for defraying the Ex-  
 pence of his Navy, Guards, and Garrisons,  
 for one Year, and for other necessary Occa-  
 sions : An Act for granting to his Majesty se-  
 veral Duties upon low Wines or Spirits of  
 the first Extraction ; and continuing several  
 additional Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Choco-  
 late, Spices, and Pictures ; and certain Imposi-  
 tions upon Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty  
 Chapmen ; and the Duty of fifteen Pounds  
*per Cent.* upon Muslins ; and for improving  
 the Duties upon japann’d and lacquer’d Goods,  
 and for continuing the Coinage Duty, for the  
 several Terms and Purposes therein mention’d :  
 An Act for appropriating three thousand seven  
 hundred Pounds weekly, out of certain Branches  
 of Excise, for publick Uses, and for making  
 a Provision for the Service of his Majesty’s  
 Household and Family, and other his necessary  
 Occasions ; and to several other private Acts.

After which, his Majesty made a Speech ; *The K’s*  
 wherein he again return’d them his hearty *Speech.*  
 Thanks for the great Zeal they had express’d  
 for the publick Service, and their ready Com-  
 pliance with what he recommended to them at  
 the

A.D. 1701

13 W. III.

the Opening of the Parliament ; and particularly thanked the Commons for the Supplies, and for the Encouragement they had given him to enter into Alliances, for the Preservation of *Europe*.

Sir George  
Rook made  
Admiral  
of the  
Fleet.

Lords-Justices  
constituted.

Earl of  
Marlborough,  
Plenipotentiary  
to  
Holland.  
Other Pro-  
motions.

The King  
goes to  
Holland.  
Remarks  
on Burnet's  
Account  
of the Year  
1700, and  
1701.

As the King had made the Earl of *Marlborough* General of his Forces in *Holland* ; so he had been pleased to constitute Sir *George Rook*, another Tory, Admiral of the Fleet : And four Days after the rising of the Parliament, the King having declared his Design of going to *Holland*, appointed the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Keeper *Wright*, the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Duke of *Devon*, the Duke of *Somerset*, the Earl of *Jersey*, and the Lord *Godolphin*, Lords-Justices ; and at the same time appointed the Earl of *Marlborough*, his Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, for the Negotiations at the *Hague* ; and constituted *Edward Southwell*, *Christopher Musgrave*, and *James Vernon*, Esq; Commissioners of the Privy-Seal, vacant by the Death of *Ford*, Earl of *Tankerville* ; Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Attorney-General, was made Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, in the Room of Sir *George Treby*, deceased ; and *Edward Northy*, Esq; was made Attorney-General (all, or most of these Gentlemen, being Tories;) and the 1st of *July*, his Majesty embark'd for *Holland*.

Let us now take a View of Bishop *Burnet's* History, of the latter end of the Year 1700, and the beginning of 1701.

He tells us, p. 247, " That the Nation  
" was falling under a general Dislike of the  
" King's Person and Government ; and that  
" the King, on his part, seem'd to grow  
" weary of us, and our Affairs ; and partly  
" by



" by the Fret, and partly from his ill State of *A.D. 1701*  
 " Health, *he was falling, as it were, into a*  
 " *Lethargy of Mind*: We were, upon the *13 W. III.*  
 " Matter already, more than half a Common- He sug-  
 " wealth, since the Government was plainly gests, the  
 " in the Hands of the House of Commons, King and  
 " who must sit once a Year, and as long as the Nation  
 " they saw fit, while the King had only the were wea-  
 " Civil List for Life; so that the whole Ad- ry of each  
 " ministration of Government was under their other.  
 " Inspection: The Act for Triennial Parlia- The Bi-  
 " ments kept up a Standing Faction in every shop now  
 " County and Town in *England*: But tho' an Advo-  
 " we were falling insensibly into a *Democracy*, cate for  
 " we had not learnt the Virtues that were Monar-  
 " necessary for that Sort of Government. The chy.  
 " House of Commons, how much soever its  
 " Power was advanc'd, was much sunk in its  
 " Credit, very little Gravity, Order, or com-  
 " mon Decency, appear'd among them: The  
 " Balance lay chiefly in the House of Lords,  
 " &c."

What a Character has the Bishop here given us of his once admired King, and of the House of Commons, the Representative of the Nation? Because his Majesty thought fit to part with the great Whig Leaders, and was not for running headlong into the War, before Alliances were form'd, and due Preparations made, to resist so great a Power, as that of *France and Spain* united, *He was fallen into a Lethargy of Mind*: And because the Parliament sat once a Year, and were for calling some over-grown Ministers to Account for their clandestine Practices, and the exorbitant Grants they had obtain'd from the Crown, *We were become more than half a Commonwealth*: And because the House of Commons did not

A.D. 1701 approve of the old Ministry, but seem'd enslav'd to favour those who express'd a true  
 13 W. III. Zeal for the Constitution in Church and State,  
*They were sunk in their Credit, very little Gravity, Order, or common Decency, was observ'd amongst them.*

But so far were the Nation from shewing a Dislike of the King, on this Change of his Ministers, that the People were never better pleased with him, as appears by their chusing a Parliament so like the last, which settled the Succession as he propos'd, and effectually supported him in forming his Alliances: This the King frequently thank'd them for, and mentions, to their Honour, in a Speech to the States General, when he came on the other Side of the Water.

The King's Conduct also sufficiently demonstrates, he was not in a *Lethargy* at this great Crisis, for we see him laying before his Parliament the State of *Europe*, desiring their Advice, entring into Alliances, fitting out a strong Fleet, and sending great Reinforcements to his Confederates: With what Propriety could this accurate Bishop say therefore, he was in a *Lethargy*: There seems to me no other tolerable Reason for this Charge, than that he was deaf to the Cries of the displaced Whigs, and went on in his Design of introducing the Tories into the Administration. By the *general Dislike* the People had of his Majesty, the Bishop therefore could only mean the *Dislike of the Whigs*, an inconsiderable Party, that when they were divested of Places and Pensions, which gave them some Influence, made but a very contemptible Figure: It may be observ'd also, how different the Bishop's Language is here, from that in his History of  
 former

former Reigns: Then the Parliament could *A.D. 1701*  
 not have too great an Influence on Affairs: *13 W. III.*  
 Then we were in no Danger of being reduc'd  
 to a Commonwealth: Then the Whigs might  
 commit Riots in the House itself, and put a  
 Force upon their Speaker, and yet receive the  
 Applauses of our Bishop: But when they  
 come to address against his good Friends the  
 Whig Patriots, and insist on their Removal,  
 and refunding their ill-gotten Treasure; then  
 they are to be charg'd with Want of Gravity  
 and Decency, and the Lords become his Fa-  
 vourites: But what he means by saying *the*  
*Balance lay chiefly in the House of Lords*, is  
 not very intelligible.

In short, the Commons were well acquaint-  
 ed with the Ambition, the Hypocrisy and  
 Fanatical Spirit of this Prelate, and treated  
 him accordingly; and therefore it is no Wonder  
 to find him calumniating the whole House of  
 Commons here, as he does in other Parts of  
 his History all the Gentry of *England* with-  
 out Exception, calling them *unpolish'd Brutes*:  
 Since they would not be sensible of the Merit  
 of our Author, he tramples on them as a Spe-  
 cies beneath him; nor does he shew greater  
 Regard to the Clergy that are not of his own  
 Cast, giving them the Titles of *perjur'd Jaco-*  
*bites, Hypocrites*, and the like. And surely  
 one, who deals thus insolently with whole Na-  
 tions, and by all Orders and Degrees of Men,  
 ought to be treated with the like Freedom;  
 there needs no Apology for shewing this Pre-  
 late in his true Colours, whose Meat and  
 Drink were Calumny and Detraction, and his  
 greatest Pleasure *the speaking Evil of Digni-*  
*ties*. But to proceed: Triennial, nay, annual  
 Parliaments, were once the Delight of this



A.D. 1701 *impartial* Historian, and it was a Breach of the Constitution, he pretended, not to assemble them frequently; but now they happen not to be of his Mind, he would have them laid aside, or disus'd as dangerous to the Monarchy: It is difficult for those, who have read the first Volume of Bishop *Burnet's* posthumous History, to believe, that the same Man wrote the second: His Editors must have abus'd their Author; he that was so great an Advocate for a popular Government, and such an Enemy to Kings of all kind in one Part of his Life, could never be converted into a Patron for absolute Monarchy, and appear in a Design for excluding Parliaments from intermeddling in Affairs of State; unless we will say, that the Man's Mind alter'd as the Times chang'd.

13 W. III.

How the Bishop comes to lay the acknowledging the King of *Spain* upon the Earl of *Rocheſter* and the Tories, is not easy to be imagin'd; for the *Dutch* had acknowledged him King of *Spain* long before; and it is no Wonder to find his Majesty act in Concert with them, till the *French* appear'd determin'd to give the States no Barrier; and then there was a sufficient Reason to alter his Mind, whoever gave the Advice: Both the Ministry and this Tory House of Commons we see now concur in demanding a Barrier, and Satisfaction to be given to the Emperor for his Pretensions on *Spain*; as they did also in settling the Succession in the Protestant Line: But still the Bishop will have it, that they did both against their Inclinations and Intentions. P. 270, he suggests, that the *French* King had distributed great Sums amongst them; and that they were *Jacobites* all this while in their Hearts: In short,

short, *That they settled the Succession in the Protestant Line, in order to bring in a Popish Pretender, and gave Supplies to form a Confederacy against the French King, in order to promote his Design of universal Monarchy;* which are Paradoxes I leave to the Bishop's Friends to unriddle.

A.D. 1701  
13 W. III.

*Thus ended the Sessions of Parliament, says the Bishop, p. 285, which had the worst Aspect of any that had sat during this Reign: They had settled the Protestant Religion indeed, and provided for the Support of the Confederacy against France; but they had demolish'd his Whig Leaders, and shewn themselves Friends to the Constitution in Church and State, which gave this moderate Prelate a very melancholy Aspect, or rather Prospect; and in this desponding Condition I shall at present take leave of him, and return to the History of the Year 1701.*

The King, arriving at the *Hague* the 3d of July, went into the Assembly of the States-General the next Day, and made them a Speech; wherein he said, *he always came into that Country with Joy; but especially in this dangerous Conjunction, because he foresaw his Presence would be necessary for the Service of the State: He hop'd to have pass'd the rest of his Days in Repose and Peace, and left that State in a quiet flourishing Condition; but there had happen'd such great Alterations in the Affairs of Europe, that they knew not what Divine Providence would determine concerning them. However, he could assure their High Mightinesses, that whether Things were accommodated amicably, or whether they should be oblig'd to take up Arms; he persisted in the same Zeal he ever had for their Service*

King Wil-  
liam's  
Speech to  
the States.

A.D. 1701

13 W. III.

Service and Prosperity: He was overjoy'd to find Things still quiet, which, next to the Blessing of God, was to be ascrib'd to their Resolution of putting themselves in a Posture of Defence; and he was perswaded their Confederates would contribute vigorously towards it: He would assure them, the *whole English Nation were ready to assist the State*, and strongly to contribute towards their Defence, and to whatever might tend to the common Security (*which is a sufficient Confutation of that Calumny of Dr. Burnet's, that the English Ministry and Parliament were Jacobites, and purchas'd by France:*) This was what their High Mightinesses might depend upon; and he hop'd God would so far bless their Endeavours, that they should attain their Ends, either by a Negotiation, or by Force of Arms.

The States  
Answer.

The States, in their Answer, tell his Majesty, that they could not omit to thank him for his Assurances, not only in his own, *but in the Name of the English Nation, in Favour of themselves and the common Cause*; well knowing how much they might rely upon a People, whose Courage had gain'd so much Reputation in the World; and were always of Opinion, that their Interests were inseparable from those of *England*.

The French  
Ambassa-  
dor's Me-  
morial on  
the Situa-  
tion of Af-  
fairs.

His Majesty, afterwards proceeding to take a View of the Frontier Garrisons, on his returning to the *Hague*, found, that Monsieur *D'Avaux* had deliver'd a Letter from the King of *France* to the States, together with a Memorial from himself, to signify his being recall'd: In this Memorial the *French* Ambassador tells their High Mightinesses, That he was in Hopes their Lordships would have had that Confidence in his Master's Affection, and  
Desires



Desires of Peace, as would have dissipated *A.D. 1701*  
those vain Fears, which the Advancement of  
his Grandson to the Throne of *Spain* had in-  
fus'd into them : And this Hope was confirm'd *13 W. III.*  
by their acknowledging that King, and con-  
gratulating his Accession, till the Proposals  
made by their High Mightinesses, and the  
King of *England's* Envoy, gave Occasion to  
judge, that War, rather than Peace, would be  
the Fruit of that strict Union, which the Con-  
formity of those Proposals discover'd there  
was between that Prince, and their High  
Mightinesses. His Majesty did not believe  
their Lordships would have insisted upon the  
pretended Satisfaction to be given to the Em-  
peror, confounding the Interests of other Prin-  
ces with their own, and setting themselves up  
for Arbitrators between the Houses of *France*  
and *Austria* : But he saw the Engagements be-  
tween their Lordships and the King of *Eng-  
land* were too strict, and had too well made  
known their blind Submission to the Sentiments  
of that Monarch ; and therefore it would be  
to no purpose for the most Christian King's  
Ambassador to remain any longer at the *Hague* :  
That it would be some Satisfaction to him  
however, that he had made known his Ma-  
jesty's Desire to prevent a Rupture of the  
publick Peace : That he took up Arms in  
Defence of his Grandson only ; and that if it  
had been his Design to make new Conquests,  
he might have done it when his Forces, upon  
the Frontiers of their Republick, afforded  
him the means to have made his Advantage  
of their Weakness ; and wish'd, that their  
Lordships, convinc'd of the Sincerity of his  
Majesty's Intentions, would in time take such  
Resolu-

A.D. 1701 Resolutions, as might be agreeable to their true Interests.

13 W. III.

To this the States answer'd, That they were oblig'd to the most Christian King, for sending his Ambassador thither; and wish'd Means might have been found to have obtain'd a general Peace and a reasonable Security for themselves: That they had given a convincing Proof of their desiring Peace, by acknowledging the new King of *Spain*; but that they had not thereby own'd the Justice or Injustice of the Pretensions of a third Party, or separated their Interests from any, who were concern'd in the general Peace: They could not comprehend, why the Effect of that Union between them and the King of *Great Britain*, should be rather War than Peace; since his Majesty of *Great Britain* had, on all Occasions, given sufficient Proofs of his Intentions to Peace: That they had been strictly united with him many Years, for their mutual Security: That he was one of the chief Parties in the Treaty of Partition, which made his Concurrence necessary: That the General Peace could not be preserv'd, without Satisfaction given the Emperor, whose Pretensions were so far own'd by the King of *France* himself in the Treaty of Partition, that it was agreed how the same should be satisfied: That what they had demanded for their own Security, was not equal to what they had before the Death of the King of *Spain*, or to what they had acquir'd by the Treaty of Partition: That their raising Forces was not grounded on their own private Sentiments, but on the Opinion of their Allies, who had not scrupled to send them the Assistance they were oblig'd to by their Alliances: That, had it been in their Power to have  
extri-

extricated themselves out of their Difficulties, <sup>A.D. 1701</sup> without arming themselves, forming new Alliances, and drowning their Country, they <sup>13 W. III.</sup> should certainly have done it: That the King of *France* had Reason to think they would insist on Satisfaction to the Emperor, since that was the first of their Proposals, which he himself thought just and necessary: That they had given no Cause to think they presum'd to set up as Umpires between *France* and *Austria*, or to determine which of the two last Kings of *Spain* had a Right to alter the Laws of Succession; but desir'd his Majesty to remember, That he himself, as well as *Great Britain* and the States, thought a War would be unavoidable, if, upon the Death of the late King of *Spain*, either he, or the Emperor, should insist upon the Pretensions of their Families to the whole Succession; and therefore they enter'd on the Treaty of Partition: That their owning the King of *Spain*, could not be judged to be a Step contrary to this, since it did not hinder giving reasonable Satisfaction to the Emperor: They own, that the King of *Great Britain*, and they, thought it reasonable to treat of Satisfaction for that Prince; and that the Emperor should, in order thereto, be invited into the Negotiation. The States did not blindly follow the King of *Great Britain's* Sentiments; but had a great Deference for his Advice, because they were persuaded he was wholly inclin'd to preserve the Peace, and convinc'd, he sought nothing but the Welfare of their Republick: That, if the Conferences were suspended upon that Account, they should look upon it as a great Misfortune: But, if the King of *France* had thought fit to let them continue, and to allow Satisfaction to the Em-



A.D. 1701

13 W. III.

peror, they had good Hopes of a good Conclusion: They had been oblig'd indeed to arm; but did not begin to do it, till they saw their Barrier in the *Spanish Netherlands*, which cost them so much Blood and Treasure, possess'd by *French Troops*, their own Forces detain'd, and great Preparations of War made there. Their Jealousy was also considerably encreas'd by the strict Union that appear'd every Day between *France* and *Spain*, which the Treaty of Partition was made to prevent: That they had us'd all possible Endeavours to preserve the Peace; but, if they must, contrary to their Inclination, enter into a War, they had no Cause to blame themselves, they hop'd God would protect them.

The Germans  
penetrate into  
Italy.

This was sufficient to convince the *French King*, that the Confederates would not be contented without his yielding Part of the *Spanish Territories* to the Emperor, and granting a Barrier to the *Dutch*; and there is not much doubt to be made, but *Lewis XIV.* determin'd to hazard a War, rather than do either; however, he did not think fit to declare himself yet. In the mean time, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, at the Head of forty thousand *Germans*, pass'd the *Alps*, and penetrated into *Italy*, in order to recover the *Milanese* from the *French*, which the Emperor claim'd as a Fief of the Empire: And there is no doubt, but the King of *England* and the States had promised his Imperial Majesty to support his Pretensions. Prince *Eugene* had the good Fortune to make himself Master of *Castiglione* in the Month of *August*; and the 1st of *September*, he gain'd an Advantage of the *French* at *Cherry*; and, continuing in the Field till near *Christmas*, recover'd almost all *Manua* from the Enemy.

There

There was another War carried on in the North at this time, which did not so nearly affect us, but deserves to be taken Notice of, on account of the great Actions perform'd in it by *Charles XII*, King of *Sweden*, a young Hero not then above Eighteen Years of Age, against whom a Confederacy had been formed by the King of *Denmark*, the King of *Poland*, the Czar of *Muscovy*, and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, with some other German Princes: The young Monarch had already, by the Assistance of the *English* and *Dutch* Fleet, compell'd the *Dane* to sue for Peace, and to desert his Allies, as has been related already: He afterwards transported his Troops into *Livonia*, and rais'd the Siege of *Riga*, which was besieged by the *Poles*: Then he marched to the Relief of *Narva*, which was besieged by an hundred thousand *Russians*, whom he defeated, and in a short time clear'd the Province of *Livonia* both of the *Poles* and *Muscovites*; these great Actions were perform'd with an Army not half so numerous as that of any one of his Enemies, and all within the Compass of a Year; but I must leave him in the Pursuit of Glory, justly so call'd, as it was in Defence of his Territories, and to avenge his People for the Ravages committed by the *Russians*, *Danes* and *Poles*, who propos'd to have ravish'd the finest Part of his Dominions from him during his Minority.

I left the Confederates and the *French* just upon the Point of entering into the War, which seems only to have been deferr'd till each Side could form their Alliances, and prepare for Action, and possibly might not have been declar'd till the next Summer, if an Accident had not happened, which brought Matters to a

A.D. 1701

13 W. III.

A War between the Powers of the North.

A.D. 1701 Crisis something sooner; and that was the  
 13 W. III. Death of King *James II*, who, being seiz'd  
 K. *James* at *St. Germain's*, on the 6th of *September 1701*,  
 II. dies. in the 68th Year of his Age, and of his second Exile the 13th, whose Character has been already at the End of his unfortunate Reign, *Anno 1688*: I shall add here a Passage from the Jesuit, who gives an Account of his last Illness. This Father relates, That he did not only forgive all his Enemies; but said, he thought himself more oblig'd to the Prince of *Orange*, than to all the World; because, by taking from him three Crowns, that Prince had put him in a Way to purchase one infinitely more precious than them all: His Corps was carried to *Paris*, and repositied in the Church of the *English Benedictines*, in the Suburbs of *St. James's*, where it now lies, not interr'd, but in a Hearse, together with the Body of his Daughter, who dy'd before him; design'd, at some convenient time, to be transported to *England*, and interr'd in *Westminster-Abby* among their Royal Ancestors and Relations.

His Corps  
in the  
Convent  
of *Benedictines*  
at  
*Paris*.

The Pre-  
tender pro-  
claimed.

The Eng-  
lish An-  
bassador at  
*Paris* re-  
turns  
home.

The *French King*, foreseeing a War unavoidable, unless he would relinquish Part of the *Spanish Dominions*, had promis'd King *James*, on his Death-bed, that he would acknowledge his Son (the Pretender) King of *England*, immediately after his Decease, and was as good as his Word, proclaiming him King of *England, Scotland and Ireland*; whereupon the Earl of *Manchester*, the *English Ambassador* at *Paris* was order'd to return home without taking leave, and Monsieur *Poussin*, the *French Resident in England*, to depart the Kingdom: Immediately after which, the City of *London*,  
and



and most of the Counties of *England*, transmitted Addresses to his Majesty in *Holland*; declaring their Sense of the Indignity offer'd him, and promising to support his Government against the Pretender and all his Enemies: And, in the mean time, his Majesty concluded Alliances with several foreign Princes against *France*; but that of the greatest Consequence was with the Emperor and *Holland*, usually styl'd the *Grand Alliance*, which was of the following Tenor (*viz.*)

A.D. 1701

13 W. III.

Loyal Ad-  
dresses  
promising  
to stand  
by the  
King.

I. " That there shall be a strict Alliance  
" between the Emperor, the King of *Eng-*  
" *land*, and the States-General. The Arti-  
cles of the  
Grand Al-  
liance.

II. " That, for settling the Peace and  
" Tranquillity of *Europe*, which is their chief  
" Aim, they have thought nothing could more  
" conduce thereunto, than to procure Satis-  
" faction to the Emperor for his Pretensions  
" upon *Spain*, and Security to *England* and  
" *Holland* for their Dominions and Com-  
" merce.

III. " That they shall employ their good  
" Offices for two Months together after the  
" Ratification, in order to obtain that End in  
" an amicable Way.

IV. " That, if they cannot succeed therein,  
" they shall assist each other with all their  
" Forces.

V. " That they shall endeavour to con-  
" quer the *Spanish Netherlands*, that they  
" may serve as a Barrier for the securing the  
" States-General, to conquer the Dutchy of  
" *Milan* as a Fief of the Empire, the King-  
" dom of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the Islands  
" and Places on the Coasts of *Tuscany*, which  
" may be advantagious to the Navigation and  
" Trade of the *English* and *Dutch*.

VI. " That,

A.D. 1701

13 W. III.

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VI. " That, for the greater Security of the
 " Navigation of the *English* and *Dutch*, it
 " shall be lawful for them to attack and pos-
 " sess the Countries and Towns belonging to
 " *Spain* in the *Indies*; and that they shall keep
 " for themselves the Countries and Towns
 " conquer'd by them.

VII. " That, if they are necessitated to en-
 " ter into a War, they shall sincerely commu-
 " nicate unto each other every thing relating
 " to their Interests.

VIII. " That none of the Parties shall make
 " Peace without the Consent of the other, nor
 " before they have obtained a convenient Sa-
 " tisfaction for the Emperor, and a Security
 " for the Dominions and Trade of the *English*
 " and *Dutch*, and procured that the Crowns
 " of *France* and *Spain* be never re-united un-
 " der the same Prince; and in particular, that
 " the *French* be never Masters of the *Indies*
 " submitted to *Spain*, or that they be permit-
 " ted to trade into that Country, directly or
 " indirectly; nor before they have obtain'd for
 " the *English* and *Dutch* those Rights, Privi-
 " leges and Franchises, for their Trade in
 " *Spain* and the *Mediterranean*, which they
 " enjoy'd under *Charles II.*, by virtue of Trea-
 " ties, Custom, or any other Title whatso-
 " ever.

IX. " They shall agree, at the same time,
 " that the Peace shall be treated of on the
 " Means for securing the Commerce of both
 " Nations and the Barrier.

X. " They shall agree about the Differences
 " that may relate to the Exercise of Religion
 " in the Countries they hope to conquer.

XI. If

XI. " If the most Christian King attacks A.D. 1701
 " any of them, by reason of this Treaty, they 13 W. III.
 " shall assist each other with all their Forces.

XII. " The Defensive Alliance shall subsist
 " between the said Parties after the Conclusion
 " of the Peace for the Guarantee of the
 " Treaty.

XIII. " All Princes and States, that shall
 " be willing to come into this Alliance, shall
 " be admitted; and the States of the Empire
 " shall be particularly invited to come into the
 " same, as being concern'd in the Recovery
 " of the Imperial Fiefs.

XIV. " This Treaty, which was sign'd on
 " the 7th of *September* last, shall be ratified
 " within seven Weeks after."

King *William* being detain'd in *Holland*, King Wil-
 partly by his ill State of Health, and partly liam comes
 in concerting Measures with the States to at- to England.
 tack the *French* Frontiers the next Campaign,
 did not arrive in *England* till the 5th of *No-*
vember; and, on the 11th of the same Month,
 he issued a Proclamation for dissolving the Par- He dis-
 liament, and calling another to meet on the solves the
 30th of *December*: The Reason given for Parlia-
 which was, That his Majesty might have the ment, and
 present Sense of the Nation in this extraordinary calls ano-
 Conjuncture; but, probably, the greatest In- ther.
 ducement might be to prevent a Revival of
 the Differences between the two Houses of Par-
 liament, whereby the Supplies necessary for the
 approaching War might have been delay'd.

The City of *London*, and some other Places, London
 thought fit to give their Representatives In- give their
 structions for their Conduct in the ensuing Members
 Session; importing, that they should vigorously Instruc-
 assist his Majesty in maintaining his Title to tions.
 the

A.D. 1701 the Crown, to make good his Alliances, and
 13 W. III. reduce the Power of *France*; recommending,
 above all Things, a Union between the two
 Houses.

Mr. Harley
 chosen
 Speaker
 again.

The Parliament meeting on the 30th of *De-
 cember*; the Commons were directed to chuse
 a Speaker; whereupon they elected *Robert
 Harley, Esq;* Speaker of the last House of
 Commons; who being presented and approved
 the next Day, his Majesty made a Speech to
 both Houses; which, being the last he ever
 made in Parliament, and containing an Histo-
 rical Account of the Situation of Affairs at
 that Time, is inserted *verbatim*.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The K's
 last Speech
 in Parlia-
 ment.

“ I promise myself you are met together
 “ full of the just Sense of the common Dan-
 “ ger of *Europe*, and that Resentment of the
 “ late Proceeding of the *French King*, which
 “ has been so fully and universally express'd
 “ in the loyal and seasonable Addresses of my
 “ People.

“ The owning and setting up the pretended
 “ Prince of *Wales* for King of *England*, is
 “ not only the highest Indignity offer'd to me
 “ and the whole Nation, but does so nearly
 “ concern every Man, who has a Regard for
 “ the Protestant Religion, or the present and
 “ future Quiet and Happiness of your Coun-
 “ try, that I need not press you to lay it se-
 “ riously to Heart, and to consider what far-
 “ ther effectual Means may be used for secu-
 “ ing the Succession of the Crown in the Pro-
 “ testant Line, and extinguishing the Hopes
 “ of all Pretenders, and their open or secret
 “ Abettors.

“ By

“ By the *French* King's placing his Grand-
 “ son on the Throne of *Spain*, he is in a Con-
 “ dition to oppress the rest of *Europe*, unless
 “ speedy and effectual Measures be taken :
 “ Under this Pretence he is become the real
 “ Master of the whole *Spanish* Monarchy ; he
 “ has made it to be entirely depending on
 “ *France*, and disposes of it as of his own
 “ Dominions ; and by that means he has sur-
 “ rounded his Neighbours in such a manner,
 “ that tho' the Name of Peace may be said
 “ to continue, yet they are put to the Ex-
 “ pence and Inconveniences of War.

A.D. 1701

13 W. III.

“ This must affect *England*, in the nearest
 “ and most sensible manner, in respect to our
 “ Trade, which will soon become precarious
 “ in all the valuable Branches of it ; in respect
 “ to our Peace and Safety at home, which we
 “ cannot hope should long continue ; and in
 “ respect to that Part which *England* ought to
 “ take in the Preservation of the Liberty of
 “ *Europe*.

“ In order to obviate the general Calamity
 “ with which the rest of Christendom is threa-
 “ ten'd, by this exorbitant Power of *France*,
 “ I have concluded several Alliances, accord-
 “ ing to the Encouragement given me by both
 “ Houses of Parliament ; which I will direct
 “ shall be laid before you, and which I do
 “ not doubt you will enable me to make
 “ good.

“ There are some other Treaties still de-
 “ pending, that shall be likewise communi-
 “ cated to you as soon as they are perfected.

“ It is fit I should tell you, the Eyes of all
 “ *Europe* are upon this Parliament ; all Mat-
 “ ters are at a Stand till your Resolutions are
 Vol. XXIV. C c c “ known ;

A.D. 1701 “ known; and therefore no Time ought to
 “ be lost.

13 W. I I.

“ You have yet an Opportunity, by God’s
 “ Blessing, to secure to you and your Posterity the quiet Enjoyment of your Religion
 “ and Liberties, if you are not wanting to
 “ yourselves, but will exert the ancient Vigour of the *English* Nation: But I tell you
 “ plainly my Opinion is, if you do not lay
 “ hold on this Occasion, you have no Reason
 “ to hope for another.

“ In order to do your Part, it will be necessary to have a great Strength at Sea,
 “ and to provide for the Security of our Ships
 “ in Harbour; and also that there be such a
 “ Force at Land as is expected in proportion
 “ to the Forces of our Allies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I do recommend these Matters to you
 “ with that Concern and Earnestness which
 “ their Importance requires: At the same time
 “ I cannot but press you to take Care of the
 “ publick Credit, which cannot be preserved
 “ but by keeping sacred that Maxim, *That*
 “ *they shall never be Losers who trust to a*
 “ *Parliamentary Security.*

“ It is always with Regret when I do ask
 “ Aids of my People; but you will observe,
 “ that I desire nothing which relates to a personal Expence of mine: I am only pressing
 “ you to do all you can for your own Safety
 “ and Honour, at so critical and dangerous a
 “ Time; and am willing, that what is given
 “ shall be wholly appropriated to the Purposes
 “ for which it is intended.

“ And,

“ And, since I am speaking on this Head, *A.D. 1701*
 “ I think it proper to put you in mind, That *13 W. III.*
 “ during the late War I order’d the Accounts
 “ to be laid yearly before the Parliament; and
 “ also gave my Assent to several Bills for ta-
 “ king the publick Accounts, that my Sub-
 “ jects might have Satisfaction how the Mo-
 “ ney-given for the War was applied; and
 “ I am willing that Matter may be put in any
 “ farther way of Examination, that it may
 “ appear whether there were any Misapplica-
 “ tions and Mismanagements; or whether the
 “ Debt that remains upon us has really arisen
 “ from the Shortness of the Supplies, or the
 “ Deficiencies of the Funds.

“ I have already told you, how necessary
 “ Dispatch will be for carrying on that great
 “ publick Business wherein our Safety, and all
 “ that is valuable to us, depends: I hope,
 “ what Time can be spared will be employ’d
 “ about those other very desirable Things,
 “ which I have so often recommended from
 “ the Throne; I mean the forming some good
 “ Bills for employing the Poor, for encour-
 “ aging Trade, and the farther suppressing of
 “ Vice.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I hope you are come together determin’d
 “ to avoid all manner of Disputes and Dif-
 “ ferences, and resolved to act with a general
 “ and hearty Concurrence for promoting the
 “ common Cause, which alone can make this
 “ a happy Session.

“ I should think it as great a Blessing, as
 “ could befall *England*, if I could observe you

A.D. 1701 “ as much inclin’d to lay aside those unhappy
 “ fatal Animosities which divide and weaken
 13 W. III. “ you ; as I am disposed to make all my Sub-
 “ jects safe and easy, as to any, even the high-
 “ est, Offences committed against me.
 “ Let me conjure you to disappoint the only
 “ Hopes of our Enemies, by your Unanimi-
 “ ty : I have shewn, and will always shew,
 “ how desirous I am to be the common Fa-
 “ ther of all my People ; do you, in like
 “ manner, lay aside Parties and Divisions ;
 “ let there be no other Distinction heard a-
 “ mong us for the future, but of those who
 “ are for the Protestant Religion and present
 “ Establishment, and of those who mean a
 “ Popish Prince and a *French* Government.
 “ I will only add this ; if you do in good
 “ earnest desire to see *England* hold the Ba-
 “ lance of *Europe*, and to be indeed at the
 “ Head of the Protestant Interest, it will ap-
 “ pear by your right improving the present
 “ Opportunity.”

Resoluti-
 ons of both
 Houses to
 Support
 his Ma-
 jesty's Ti-
 tle.

In Answer to this Speech, the Lords and Commons address'd his Majesty separately, but agreed in returning him Thanks for his Speech ; and in their Resolutions, to maintain and support his Title, and the Protestant Succession ; and to enable him to make good all his Alliances, for the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant Power of *France* : And the Commons, in order to raise his Majesty a present Sum of Money for his warlike Preparations by Sea and Land, resolv'd, That whoever should advance or lend the Sum of six hundred thousand Pounds for the Service of the Fleet, and fifty thou-

thousand Pounds for the present Subſiſtance of the Land Forces, ſhould be re-paid with Intereſt, at ſix *per Cent.* out of the firſt Aids.

His Maſteſty was pleaſed, on the 4th of *January*, to conſtitute the Earl of *Mancheſter*, principal Secretary of State; and on the 18th, the Earl of *Pembroke* was made Lord High Admiral of *England*, being ſucceeded as Preſident of the Council by the Duke of *Somerſet*.

All poſſible Expedition was uſed in the mean time for equipping out the Fleet to Sea; and a Proclamation iſſued to encourage the Seamen to enter themſelves on board the Navy Royal: The Commons having reſolv'd, that forty thouſand Men ſhould be raiſed for the Sea Service, and that the Proportion of Land Forces, to act in Conjunction with the Allies, ſhould be forty thouſand Men.

While the Parliament of *England* were thus making Preparations to ſecond the Efforts of the Emperor againſt *France*, the *Germans* in *Italy* were not idle: They did not ſend their Forces into Winter Quarters till *Chriſtmas*, and the latter end of *January* they were in Motion again, having form'd a Deſign to ſurprize *Cremona*, the Head-Quarters of the *French*, by the following Stratagem:

Prince *Eugene* holding a Correſpondence with ſome of the Inhabitants of that Town, they admitted a Party of his Men at Midnight through an old neglected Aquaduct, who falling upon the Guards at one of the Gates, threw it open, and made Way for a greater Body, commanded by the Prince, to enter; by which means, Marſhal *Villeroy*, the *French* General, with ſeveral of his Officers,

A.D. 1701

13 W. III.

650,000 l.

raiſed im-

mediately.

Promoti-

ons.

Earl of

Mancheſter

Secretary

of Stat.

Earl of

Pembroke

Admiral.

Duke of

Somerſet

Lord Pre-

ſident.

40,000

Seamen,

and as ma-

ny Land-

men, vo-

ted.

The Pro-

greſs of

the *Ger-**mans* in*Italy*.

Marſhal

Villeroy

ſurpriz'd

in his Bed

at *Cremona*.

A.D. 1701 cers, were surpriz'd in their Beds; but some
 13 W III. *Irish* Regiments that were in the Town, making a greater Resistance than was expected, and a Body of *Germans*, that were to have supported Prince *Eugene*, missing their Way in the Night-time, and not arriving till it was late, he thought it advisable to abandon the Town, lest his Retreat should be cut off by the Enemies Garrisons in the Neighbourhood: However, he carried off Marshal *Villeroy*, and the rest of his Prisoners, and returned to his Quarters with very little Loss. But to return to *England*:

A. 1701-2 The King came to the House the 10th of
 February, and gave the Royal Assent to a Bill, for reviving and continuing the Act for stating and examining the publick Accounts: After which, the Commons consider'd the Conduct of the *Kentish* Petitioners, who insulted the last Parliament: And there happening to be a controverted Election for the Borough of *Maidstone*, between *Thomas Blisse* and *Thomas Colepepper*, Esq; (the latter a *Kentish* Petitioner:) They resolved, that he had been guilty of corrupt, scandalous, and indirect Practices, in endeavouring to procure himself elected a Burgess for that Town; and that he had promoted that scandalous and seditious Petition to the last House of Commons, commonly called, *The Kentish Petition*, containing groundless Reflections on the House of Commons, by aspersing the Members with receiving *French* Money, and being in the Interest of *France*; for which Offence he should be committed to *Newgate*, and the Attorney-General should prosecute him for the said Crimes. And on the 26th of *February*, they came

Resolutions of the Commons against the *Kentish* Petitioners.

came to these further Resolutions, *viz.* That A. 1701-2
 to assert, that the House of Commons was not
 the only Representative of the Commons of 14 W. III.
England, tended to the Subversion of the Rights
 and Privileges of the House of Commons, and
 the fundamental Constitution of the Government
 of this Kingdom. *2dly*, That to assert, that the
 House of Commons have no Power of Com-
 mitment, but of their own Members, tends
 to the Subversion of the Constitution of the
 House of Commons. *3dly*, That to print or
 publish any Books or Libels reflecting on the
 Proceedings of the House of Commons, or
 any Member thereof, for, or relating to his
 Service therein, is a high Violation of the
 Rights and Privileges of the House of Com-
 mons. *4thly*, That it is the undoubted Right
 of the People of *England*, to petition or ad-
 dress to the King for the calling, sitting, or
 dissolving of Parliament, and for the redres-
 sing of Grievances. *5thly*, That it is the
 undoubted Right of every Subject of *Eng-
 land*, under any Accusation, either by Im-
 peachment or otherwise, to be brought to a
 speedy Trial, in order to be acquitted or con-
 demn'd.

His Majesty beginning now visibly to de-
 cline in his Health, retired to *Hampton-Court*,
 from whence he sent a Letter to the House
 of Commons, to propose the entering on a
 Treaty of Union with the Kingdom of *Scot-*
land; but before any Progress was made in
 this Affair, *viz.* on the 26th of *February*,
 1701-2, his Majesty unfortunately fell from
 his Horse, as he was taking the Air in the
 Park of *Hampton-Court*, and broke his right
 Collar Bone: He was carried into the Palace,
 where

And in
 Vindica-
 tion of
 their Pri-
 vileges.

A Union
 between
England
 and *Scot-*
land pro-
 posed.

A. 1701-2 where the Bone was set, and the same Evening return'd to *Kensington*. On the 1st of *March* the King found himself very ill, and therefore signed a Commission the next Day, for the passing the following Bills, *viz.* An Act for the Attainder of the pretended Prince of *Wales* of High Treason: An Act for the punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and an Act for continuing the Quakers Solemn Affirmation, instead of an Oath.

The King dangerously ill. On the 4th of *March*, the King was taken with a shivering Fit, which turned to a Fever, and he was apprehended to be dangerously ill: He became so weak on the 7th, that he was forc'd to have a Stamp for his setting his Name to a Commission to pass the following Acts, *viz.* To the Malt-Tax, and to an Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and to extinguish the Hopes of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors.

The King's Death. And on *Sunday* Morning, the 8th of *March*, about eight a Clock, his Majesty expired, in the 58th Year of his Age, and the 14th of his Reign: The Surgeons, upon the opening of his Body, observ'd, that the right Side of his Lungs adhered to the *Pleura*, and the left much more: That the upper *Lobe* on the left Side of the Lungs, and the Part of the *Pleura* next to it, were inflamed to a Degree of Mortification; and this they look'd upon as the immediate Cause of his Death. I shall defer giving the Character of this Prince, till I have taken Notice of some other material Occurrences in the latter Part of this Reign, which have been omitted.

The

The Convocation's not sitting for ten Years, *A. 1701-2*
 had occasion'd great Uneasiness among the
 Clergy: It was observ'd, that the General As-
 sembly of the Presbyterians of *Scotland* was
 frequently held, and honoured with the King's
 Letter, and the Presence of his High Com-
 missioner; and that the Presbyterians, and the
 rest of the Dissenters in *England*, had their
 annual Meetings, to consider and promote the
 Interests of their respective Sects; but the
 Clergy of the Church of *England*, the esta-
 blish'd Church, had no Opportunity offered
 them, to consider the State of Religion, or the
 Advantage and Interest of their Body: Nor
 was there ever any Expectation of their being
 suffer'd to sit, while the former Ministry was
 in Being; but the King, taking the Lord *Ro-*
chester, and some other Friends of the Esta-
 blishment into the Administration, the latter
 end of the Year 1699, it was resolv'd, both
 to call a new Parliament, and summon the
 Convocation to meet at the same time, accord-
 ing to ancient Custom: But this Indulgence
 had not the happy Effect that was expected,
 for a Majority of the Bishops having been
 made by the former Ministry, seem'd deter-
 mined to cross the present in every thing, and
 to enter upon no Business themselves, or to suf-
 fer the Lower House of Convocation to enter
 upon any, lest the Principles of their old
 Friends and Patrons should be censured; which
 occasion'd such Disputes, as perfectly frustrated
 the End of their Meeting. But to give a
 more particular Account of their Transacti-
 ons:

The Convocation met at *St. Paul's* on the
 10th of *February*, 1700-1 (the same Day the
 Vol. XXIV. D d d Parlia-

14 W. III.
 The Con-
 vocation
 suffered to
 sit by the
 new Mini-
 stry.

A. 1701-2 Parliament assembled at *Westminster*) and heard a *Latin* Sermon; and attending the Archbishop afterwards to the *Chapter-House*, the Lower House was directed to chuse a Speaker: Whereupon they elected Dr. *Hooper*, Dean of *Canterbury*, who was presented to the Archbishop and Bishops the 21st instant, and approved.

14 W. III.

Dr. *Hosper*
Prolocutor
of the
Lower
House.

The
Lower
House
claim a
Right to
adjourn
them-
selves,
which is
deny'd by
the other.

A dutiful
Address to
the King
agreed on.

In the next Session, *February* the 25th, the Archbishop sent down his Schedule of Prorogation to the Lower House; but they continued sitting, insisting, that they had a Right to adjourn themselves from time to time, and were not subject to his Grace's Prorogation: And, on the 6th of *March*, offered to his Grace several Precedents, to shew they were entitled to this Privilege: But, however they differed in other things, both Houses agreed upon a loyal Address to his Majesty, which was presented the 10th of *June*: And herein they thank his Majesty for his constant Protection and Favour to the Church of *England*, and his pious Concern for the reformed Churches; giving him all possible Assurance of their stedfast Fidelity and Affection to his sacred Person and Government, which they should always testify, they said, by maintaining his Majesty's Supremacy, as established by the Laws of the Realm and the Canons of the Church, by promoting true Religion and Loyalty among the People, and by their earnest Prayers for his long Life and prosperous Reign.

To which his Majesty answered, he was pleased with the Sense they had of his Protection, and should continue to deserve their Thanks in that particular. Their good Will and Tenderneſs for the reformed Churches, was

was also very agreeable to him: He thank'd them for their Promises to maintain his Supremacy: *He never doubted the Fidelity and Loyalty of the Church of England*; concluding, that he should ever be ready to concur with their Endeavours for promoting Virtue and Piety.

Upon the 20th of *March*, the Prolocutor brought up a Representation of the Lower House, in which they desired the Concurrence of the Upper House, in censuring several impious and blasphemous Passages, contained in a Book, written by *John Toland*, entitled, *Christianity not mysterious*.

The Archbishop on the other hand produc'd a Book, the 22d of *March*, entitled, *Essays upon the Balance of Power*; in which is the following Passage, *Are not a great many of us able to point out to several Persons, whom nothing has recommended to Places of highest Trust, and often to rich Benefices and Dignities, but the open Enmity which they have, almost from their Cradles, profess'd to the Divinity of Christ*.

And ordered a Paper to be affix'd upon the Doors of *Westminster-Abby*, in the Name of his Grace, and the rest of the Bishops, requiring the Author or Authors to point out the particular Persons liable to that Charge, that they might be proceeded against in a judicial Way; otherwise the said Passage must be look'd upon as a publick Scandal.

On the 31st of *March*, 1701, the Lower House of Convocation resolv'd, That it was their undoubted Right to adjourn themselves; and then the Prolocutor went up with a Message to the Archbishop and Bishops, and de-

A. 1701-2

14 W. III.

The

Lower

House

censure

Toland's

Book, and

desire the

Concur-

rence of

the Bi-

shops.

The Up-

per House

offended

at a Book

they

thought

reflected

on them.

A. 1701-2 fired a free Conference with their Lordships
14 W. III. on that Subject: But the Upper House ha-
 The ving demanded of the Lower in Writing,
 Lower Whether they did sit on the 25th of *February*,
 House de- after they were prorogu'd by his Grace? And
 fire a free whether they did afterwards meet in another
 Confe- Place, than that to which they were prorogu'd?
 rence with Instead of agreeing to a Conference, they still
 the other, persisted to have the Answer of the Lower
 which is House, *in Writing*, to those Questions.
 deny'd.

To which the Lower House gave no other Answer, but that upon most mature Deliberation they did conclude, they had a Right to adjourn themselves, the giving up whereof they could not answer; and therefore still desired a free Conference with the Upper House.

The Bi-
 shops ac-
 know-
 ledge *To-*
land's
 Book tend-
 ed to the
 Subversion
 of Chri-
 stianity.

In the mean time, the Archbishop and Bishops considered *Toland's* Book, and were of Opinion, that several Passages in it imported a Denial of the Authority of Divine Revelation, and tended to the Subversion of the Christian Faith; and recommended it to the Bishop of the Diocese, where the Author resided, to call him to an Account for it: And the Bishops were unanimously of Opinion to proceed, as far as *legally* they could, against the Book and Author; but upon advising with Counsel learned in the Law upon this Question, *Whether the Convocation giving an Opinion concerning a Book, That it was heretical, impious, and immoral, was contrary to Law?* And being advised, that without a Licence from the King, which they had not receiv'd, they had not sufficient Authority to censure judicially any such Books; but that, by so doing, both Houses of Convocation might incur the Penalties of the Statute of

But are ad-
 vised they
 could not
 censure it
 without a
 Licence.

25 *Henry VIII*; they sent an Answer to the Lower House of Convocation, on the 5th of *April*, 1701, importing, That the Proceedings of the Lower House were irregular, and without Precedent; particularly, their appointing Committees of the whole House, and their assuming a Power in that House, to give Leave to their Members to be absent, which of Right belonged to the President only: That the Way proposed by the Lower House, to put an end to these Disputes by a free Conference, seem'd strange, after they had declared that they were come to Resolutions and Conclusions concerning them: That there was not so much as one Instance in their Registers of a Conference being demanded by the Lower House, tho' they call'd it the *Regular Way*: But the greatest Innovation upon the Constitution of the Convocation was, their declaring, that either House might make a Recess during the approaching Festival of *Easter*; implying, that the Lower House might, by their own Authority, make such a Recess, apart from the Upper House, and without Order from the President; which was a Claim never heard of before, a manifest Violation of the President's Authority, and could not be suffer'd or comply'd with, without destroying the fundamental Constitution of an *English* Convocation. After the reading of which Answer to the Prolocutor and the Lower House, the Archbishop made a Speech to them; wherein he represented, that they had many Enemies that waited to see the Union and Order of this Church, which was both its Beauty and its Strength, broken by those who ought to preserve it: That the maintaining the Episcopal Dignity

A. 1701-2
W. III.
 But censure the Lower House for pretending to have any Privileges belonging to them.

A. 1701-2

14 W. III

Dignity was so necessary to the Preservation of the Church, that the rest of the Clergy were no less concerned in it than the Bishops themselves: He desired they would consider seriously therefore, what an Offence it would give, if they should break the Subordination of Presbyters to their Bishops, which had been observ'd, not only in the primitive Church, but in all Convocations of that Province, down to the present Time.

The
Lower
House sit
after the
Bishops
Prorogati-
on.

After which, his Grace prorogu'd the Convocation to the 8th of *May*; but the Prolocutor, with great Part of the Lower House, however, return'd to *Henry* the seventh's Chapel, and, having sat there some time, adjourned themselves.

The
Upper
House re-
fuse to re-
ceive any
Proposals
from
them.

At the next Session, the 8th of *May*, the Archbishop reprov'd the Lower House, for not obeying his Prorogation, but taking upon them to adjourn themselves; and declar'd, they could not receive from them any thing that had been done by them as a House, in the Interval between this and the last Session: Whereupon the Prolocutor, holding a Paper in his Hands, said, he was commanded by the Lower House to bring up that Paper; and he presented it as the Act of the House that Day, and then laid it on the Table: Which Paper contain'd an Answer of the Lower House to the Papers transmitted to them from the Upper House, concerning their Right of adjourning themselves, &c. Wherein they observe, that the Upper House had no Occasion to consult Lawyers in the Case of *Toland's* Book; and that had there been Occasion for a Licence, his Grace might easily have obtain'd it from his Majesty; and therefore they could

The
Lower
House ob-
serve, the
Bishops
might
have had
a Licence,
if they had
asked it.

not

not but repeat their humble Suit, that their Lordships would not finally decline giving that Assistance, that had been already desired by the Lower House, lest what was intended for the Service of Religion should be turn'd to its Disadvantage, and a very bad Use made of their Lordships omitting to express any Mark of Dislike to so ill a Book : They also justify'd their Proceedings in the Case of Ad-journments, and shew'd, that their House was become perfectly useless, by the Difficulties their Lordships put upon them.

To which the Upper House drew up a Reply ; importing, that they did not think it safe to censure *Toland's* Book, till they had the Royal Licence for it: That those Licences had always been granted *ex mero motu*, and not upon the Petition of the Clergy ; and indeed, they did not think it advisable to desire such a Licence, till a better Spirit appeared in the Lower House : That their Lordships had endeavoured to procure a Law to regulate the Press, and prevent the publishing of impious Books, but without Success ; and that in the mean time, the Bishop of the Diocese (the Bishop of *London*, who took part with the Lower House) was the proper Person, as the Law stood, to proceed against *Toland* ; and if he did not, he alone ought to bear the Blame, and not the Upper House of Convocation, who, for ought appear'd, had no such Power.

The Bishops afterwards proposed a Committee of both Houses, to inspect the Acts of each House in this Convocation ; but the Lower House did not think fit to agree to such a Committee : And when the Schedule of Prerogation was brought down to the Lower House,

A. 1701-2

14 W. III.

The Bishops reply, Licences were

granted when the King saw fit, without applying for them.

And that they had no Power to censure any Book.

The Bishops propose a Committee to inspect the Acts of both Houses.

A.D. 1701 *House*, the Prolocutor refus'd to intimate it to them, and adjourn'd the House to the next *13 W. III.* Day: And on the 30th of *May*, 1701, the Prolocutor carried up a Representation against Bishop *Burnet's* Exposition of the 39 Articles; but he was told, the Upper House could receive nothing from them, till the late Irregularity of the refusing to meet the Committee of Bishops to inspect the Books of the Convocation, was set right.

Bishop
Burnet's
Exposition
of the 39
Articles
censured
by the
Lower
House.

The Objections the Lower House made to Bishop *Burnet's* Explanation of the 39 Articles were, That it tended to introduce such a Latitude and Diversity of Opinions, as the Articles were framed to avoid: That there were many Passages in the Exposition, that appeared contrary to the true Meaning of them, and to other received Doctrines of the Church: And some things were of dangerous Consequence to the Church, and derogated from the Honour of its Reformation.

Some of
the Lower
House pro-
test against
the Pro-
ceedings of
the Major-
ity of
their own
House.

Still the Bishops insisted, that they would not receive this, or any thing else, from the Lower House, till the abovesaid Committee was agreed to; and Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, with eleven or twelve more of the Lower House, came up to their Lordships the next Day, and exhibited a Complaint against their Brethren of the Lower House, in Writing; importing, That they had mov'd in the Lower House of Convocation, that they might enter their Protest against all intermediate Sessions of the Lower House betwixt his Grace's ordinary Prorogations; but that it passed in the Negative: And that a Question being afterwards put, Whether the said Vote should be registred, that likewise was carried against

against them : Whereupon they beg'd leave to be admitted to enter their Proteſts againſt all ſuch intermediate Sessions ; which was granted.

At the next Session, the 6th of *June*, the Prolocutor brought up to the Bishops, a Representation of the Lower House, in Defence of their Proceedings ; wherein they still insist, that being a distinct House, with a Power of dissenting from the Proposals of the Upper House, they conceived themselves entirely at Liberty, to admit or decline the Appointment of Committees.

To this the Upper House answered, That they had examined the Registers of former Convocations, and found it was the common Method for the President, with the Concurrence of the Bishops, to appoint such Committees, and to require the Lower House to send a certain Number of their Body to attend them ; and that the Lower House had never before refused to comply with such an Appointment : That the Lower House, by their present Refusal, had departed from the Order and Usage of Convocations, disobey'd the established Authority of the President and Bishops, and thereby broke the regular Subordination of the Clergy to their Metropolitan and Bishops, and the Intercourse between the two Houses of Convocation.

That the Lower House were not an independent Body, the whole Convocation was but one Body, they met together at first in one Place ; and, tho' the lower Clergy had afterwards, by the Appointment of the President, a particular Place assign'd them, to treat and debate in apart ; yet, whenever the President pleas'd, they were oblig'd to return to

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The
Lower
House in-
sist on their
Privileges.For which
the Upper
House cen-
sure them.They de-
ny the
Lower
House to
be an in-
dependent
Body.

A. 1701-2 the Upper House, where they first assembled ;
14 W. III. and both Houses were always continu'd and
 prorogu'd by one Instrument or Act : That
 the Subject of their Debates also was often ap-
 pointed by the President, and Matters of Form
 and Methods of proceeding directed by him :
 That he, as Head of that one Body, appoint-
 ed Committees of both Houses, as in the pre-
 sent Case ; and, as such Appointments were
 always obey'd, the Lower House ought at this
 time so far at least to have comply'd with the
 Order made by the President, as to attend the
 Bishops in the Committee appointed by him,
 tho' they might not think themselves thereby
 oblig'd to concur in the Resolutions of such
 Committee but might have agreed or dis-
 agreed as they saw Occasion.

They ad-
 judge the
 Proceed-
 ings of the
 Lower
 House null
 and void.

The President and Bishops did also adjudge,
 That all Proceedings upon intermediate Days,
 transacted by the lower Clergy, acting as a
 House of Convocation, were irregular, null
 and void, as being in an Assembly of Presby-
 ters, not warranted by Law ; and acting not
 only independently of their Metropolitan and
 Bishops, but in Opposition to the Authority,
 which the Constitution of the Church, and the
 Laws of the Land vested in them.

The Bi-
 shops justi-
 fy Dr.
Burnet's
Exposition
of the 39
Articles.

A Committee of the Bishops afterwards
 came to the following Resolution, in relation
 to the Complaint and Censure of the Bishop
 of *Sarum's* Exposition of the 39 Articles
 made by the Lower House, (*viz.*)

1. That the Lower House has no Manner
 of Power, judiciously to censure any Book.
2. That they ought not to have enter'd on
 the Examination of the Book of any Bishop
 of this Church, without first acquainting the
 Pre-

President and Bishops with it. 3. That the Lower House of Convocation's censuring the Book of the Bishop of *Sarum* in general Terms, without mentioning the particular Passages on which the Censure was grounded, was defamatory and scandalous. 4. That the Bishop of *Sarum*, by his excellent History of the Reformation, approv'd by both Houses of Parliament, and other Writings, had done great Service to the Church of *England*, and justly deserv'd the Thanks of the House. 5. That tho' private Persons may expound the Articles of the Church, yet it cannot be proper for the Convocation at this time to approve, and much less to condemn, such private Expositions.

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And declare, that the Lower House had no Authority to examine the Works of any Bishop. And that their Censure was scandalous.

In the next Session, held the 20th of *June*, the Prolocutor came to the Upper House, attended by the greatest Part of the Lower House, and offer'd to deliver in two several Papers: To whom the President said, That he could receive no Paper from him, but that containing the Particulars of the general Charge exhibited against the Bishop of *Sarum*'s Exposition of the 39 Articles; which, at the Request of the said Bishop, he was now ready to receive: The Prolocutor reply'd, he had two Papers to present his Grace; but, without the Direction of the Lower House, could not present the one without the other; and therefore he would return, and take the Opinion of the House thereupon: But, before he return'd, the Convocation, by Virtue of a Writ directed to the Archbishop, was prorogu'd to *August* the 7th; and so from time to time, till the Convocation, as well as the Parliament, was dissolv'd.

The Convocation
An. 1700,
dissolv'd.

A. 1701-2

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Another

Anno

1701-2.

They
agree up-
on a Loyal
Address.

A Convocation of the Clergy being sum-
mon'd again, when the next Parliament met
(viz) in *January* 1701-2, they assembled at
St. Paul's; and, having heard Divine Service,
the Lower House were directed to chuse a
Prolocutor, and the Choice falling on Dr.
Woodward, Dean of *Sarum*, who was ap-
prov'd by the President, both Houses agreed
on an Address to his Majesty, which they pre-
sented him at *Kensington*, the 22d of the same
Month: In this Address, they shew their Re-
sentment at the *French King's* proclaiming the
Pretender, promising their utmost Endeavours
to assist and defend his Majesty's sacred Per-
son, and to maintain his Right to the Crown
of these Realms, and the Succession thereof in
the Protestant Line, concluding with a Prayer
for the King's long and happy Reign.

The Pro-
locutor
of the
Lower
House
dies.

The Con-
vocation
dissolv'd
by the K's
Death.

This was the only Thing of moment done
in this Convocation, the Archbishop pro-
roguing them on the Death of Dr. *Woodward*,
their Prolocutor, who departed this Life the
13th of *February* 1701-2; and the King's
Death happening the 8th of *March*, before
the Archbishop could be prevail'd with to suf-
fer the Lower House to chuse another Prolocu-
tor, the Convocation was dissolv'd of course;
tho' it is said, some of the Members of the
Lower House met after the King's Death, on
a Presumption, that the Convocation, as well
as the Parliament, was to continue sitting on
a Demise of the Crown, by Virtue of the late
Act of Settlement; but, on better Informa-
tion, they thought fit to return home: The
House of Commons, in this Dispute, took
the Part of the Lower House of Convocation.

Bishop *Burnet* mentioning the Convocation
that

that assembled in the latter End of the Reign of King *William*, says, that the new Ministry, of which the Lord *Rochester* was the chief, prevail'd on King *William* to let them sit: That Dr. *Atterbury* wrote a Book concerning the Rights of Convocation, full of Mistakes, a Thread of Ignorance run through the whole. However; the Clergy (equally ignorant in the Opinion of this profound Censor) hop'd to recover many lost Privileges by the Help of his Performances: They fancied they had a Right to be Part of the Parliament, so look'd upon him as their Champion, and on most of the Bishops as *Betrayers of the Rights of the Church*; and this was encourag'd by the new Ministry: They were displeased with the Bishops for adhering to the old Ministry; and hop'd, by the Terror of a Convocation, to have forc'd them to apply to them for Shelter. The Convocation pretended they had a Right to sit whenever the Parliament sat, and could not be prorogu'd, but when the Two Houses were prorogu'd: That they had no need of a Licence to enter upon Debates, and prepare Matters (tho' the Practice of an hundred Years was against them:) They thought the Convocation lay under no farther Restraint, than that the Parliament was under; and as they could pass no Act without the Royal Assent, so they confess'd they could not enact or publish a Canon without the King's Licence. The Bishop adds further, That the giving of Money being yielded up, which was the chief Business of Convocations; *they had, after that, nothing to do, they sat only for Form sake, and were adjourn'd of course*: Nor, did they ever pretend, notwithstanding all the Danger that Religion

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Bp. Burnet's Account of the Convocations An. 1700, and 1701-2.

The Misunderstanding between the Two Houses of Convocation, occasion'd by the Bishops adhering to the old Ministry.

The Bishop asserts, that the Convocation had now nothing to do.

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'That the
inferiour
Clergy
were *Jacobites*,
&c.

Remarks
on these
Disputes
of the
Clergy.

ligion was in during the former Reigns, to sit and act as a Synod; but now they demanded it as a Right: They complain'd of their being so often prorogu'd, as a Violation of the Constitution, for which all the Bishops, but more particularly the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was cried out upon: They said, that he, and the Bishops look'd so much to their own Interests, that they forgot the Interests of the Church, or rather betray'd them; and then he proceeds in his usual Strain to represent the inferiour Clergy as a Pack of ignorant *Jacobites* and Enemies to the Government, as well as the Bishops of *London*, *Rochester* and *Exeter*, who approv'd their Proceedings; and the same Character we find he gives every Man in the three Kingdoms, that would not come into the Measures of Bishop *Burnet* and his Latitudinarian Friends.

Whether the Lower House of Convocation had a Power to adjourn themselves, and act independently of the Upper House, as the House of Commons do, is not for me to determine; I shall only observe, that, if the Lower House was in one extreme, 'tis very certain that the Upper House run into another, by endeavouring to render Convocations perfectly useless: They tell us, that the Convocation could not so much as treat or debate on the Affairs of Religion without the Royal Licence; and that the Bishops would not endeavour to obtain one, because *they did not like the Spirit of the Lower House*: Nay, Dr. *Burnet*, who seems to have been the chief Manager for the Upper House against the Lower, affirms, p. 281, That, since the Convocation parted with their Right of granting Money,

Money, *they have now nothing to do, and sit only for Form sake*; from whence it appears, that this Reverend Bishop was for laying Convocations entirely aside as unnecessary, or rather destructive to his Schemes of Government; It is not at all strange therefore to find him endeavouring to render them useless, when they were assembled: The Dissenters and Free-thinkers about Court were much more in the Bishop's Favour than the Church, whose Bread he eat, and with whose Honours he was cloathed; and therefore he could not think it fit the Clergy should assemble to consider the State of Religion, or defend their Rights: It was a Party Quarrel by Bishop *Burnet's* own Confession, and the greatest Objection he had to the Lower House, and the inferiour Clergy, was, that they were Friends to the present Administration, and zealous for the Prosperity of the Church.

Give me leave to add, that, if Convocations are really useless, as Bishop *Burnet* suggests, they are the only Ecclesiastical Councils that ever were thought so by the Fathers of the Church themselves; and the Clergy of the Church of *England*, the only Society in the World that ever could subsist without a Council or Representative to consult their Interest and Security: But, if the Reader desires to make himself Master of this Controversy, let him peruse that judicious Work, entitled *The State of the Church and Clergy of England*, written by his Grace, the present Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and another Book written by Dr. *Aiterbury*, late Bishop of *Rocheſter*, entitled, *The Rights of an English Convocation*. I shall only transcribe a Paragraph or two from each

A. 1701-2 each of these, and for the rest refer the Reader to the Books themselves.

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The Archbishop of Canterbury's Opinion concerning Convocations.

His Grace, p. 86, of his *State of the Church and Clergy of England*, says, "Tho' the King has, I conceive, such an Authority by Law over our Convocations, that he may pro-
" rogue them when he will, and grant them
" a Licence or not to act as he pleases; yet
" still I have affirm'd, and I see no Cause to
" retract my Assertion, that this Authority he
" is obliged in Conscience to exercise, for the
" publick Good of the Church and Realm;
" and therefore ought not either to hinder their
" sitting, or to restrain their acting, when it
" would be for the Advantage of either that
" they should meet, and do the Work that
" belongs to them.

" As therefore, in the Civil Affairs of the
" Realm, the Prince has his other Council to
" advise him, and, upon their Deliberations,
" proceeds to act not only with greater Ad-
" vantage to the Publick, but with better Satis-
" faction to himself; so likewise in those which
" concern the State of the Church, I make
" no doubt, but that it is the Duty, as well
" as Wisdom of a Christian King, to consult
" of all these Matters with those *who have*
" *the Government of it committed to them by*
" *God*; and, by their Direction and Assistance,
" to manage himself in the Exercise of this
" great Branch of the Royal Supremacy; and
" neither obstinately to refuse the Clergy Li-
" berty to assemble, when *they* think it would
" be for the Service of the Church, and the
" Benefit of Religion, to come together; nor
" yet unreasonably require their Attendance,
" when

“ when there is nothing at all, or nothing of
 “ any Consequence to be done by them.

“ But, however, should it fall out, as yet
 “ it is to be hoped it shall not in a Christian
 “ Kingdom, that the Prince should neglect his
 “ Duty in this Particular, and so not give his
 “ Clergy the Opportunity of meeting and act-
 “ ing, when it would be of a real Benefit to
 “ the Church that they should assemble and
 “ provide for the State of it; in that Case, I
 “ conceive, it would be the Duty of those,
 “ who are the Fathers and Governors of it, to
 “ apply to him for his Permission to come
 “ together; to remonstrate with Humility,
 “ and yet with Christian Freedom, the Neces-
 “ sities of the Church, the Evils that are to
 “ be remedied, and the Reason they have to
 “ hope that by their assembling they may pro-
 “ vide some Remedy for them; and to press
 “ him, in the Name of God, and in pursu-
 “ ance of that Trust which the Publick has
 “ reposed in him, to give a favourable An-
 “ swer to their Requests.

“ When this is done, if the Prince continue
 “ deaf to their Remonstrances, and refuse them
 “ the Liberty they so reasonably and dutifully
 “ desire of him; then, indeed, they may have
 “ just Cause to complain that he abuses his
 “ Authority, and to consider what is next to
 “ be done for the Honour of God, and the
 “ Safety of his Church committed to them:
 “ But otherwise, I cannot think it too soon to
 “ complain of the Prince, that he does not
 “ suffer the Clergy to meet and act, whilst
 “ they have not so much as once applied to
 “ him for his Permission, nor done any thing

A. 1701-2 " to convince him that it is needful for them
 " so to do.

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" To conclude: Should we ever be so un-
 " happy, under a Christian Magistrate, as to
 " be denied all Liberties of these Assemblies,
 " tho' the Governors and Fathers of the Church
 " should, with all their Care and Interest, en-
 " deavour to obtain it; should he so far abuse
 " his Prerogative, as to turn it not only to the
 " Detriment, but to the Ruin, of all true Re-
 " ligion and Morality amongst us, and there-
 " by make it absolutely necessary for some-
 " thing extraordinary to be done to preserve
 " both; in such a Case of Extremity, I have
 " before said, and I still adhere to it, that the
 " Bishops and Pastors of the Church must re-
 " solve to hazard all in Discharge of their
 " Duty.

" They must meet, consult, and resolve on
 " such Measures as, by God's Assistance, they
 " shall think their unhappy Circumstances to re-
 " quire; and be content to suffer any Loss, or
 " to run any Danger, for their so doing: For
 " then the Prince would only have the Name
 " of a Christian, but would act like an Infi-
 " del; and so, having thrown off the Care
 " and Protection of the Church, it would na-
 " turally return to the Bishops and Pastors, to
 " whom Christ committed it, to take upon
 " themselves the Care and Protection of it."

Bishop At-
 terbury's
 Rights of
 an English
 Convoca-
 tion.

The Bishop of Rochester, in his *Rights of an English Convocation*, p. 24, says, " So far are
 " the Clergy of England from being unrea-
 " sonable or singular in their Desire of such
 " Meetings, that there is no Part of the Re-
 " form'd Church besides that does not duly
 " hold them: They are constantly kept up in
 " the

“ the *United Provinces* ; and even in *France* *A. 1701-2*
 “ they were never deny’d the Protestants, as
 “ long as the Use of their Religion was al- *14 W. III.*
 “ low’d them : These Assemblies having been
 “ always esteemed, by all Christians, as the
 “ best and most proper Means for the Preser-
 “ vation of Unity, and Suppression of Errors
 “ and Disorders in the Church of God.

“ To draw nearer home : What we plead
 “ for has been allow’d the present *Scotish* Kirk,
 “ nay and something more than we plead for ;
 “ their Assemblies have sat often since the Re-
 “ volution, and done Business with a witness.
 “ If a thorough purging of Churches and
 “ Universities ; if exercising their Ecclesiasti-
 “ cal Jurisdiction over the whole Kingdom
 “ (as well over those who renounced their Go-
 “ vernment, as those who own’d it) be doing
 “ Business ; if to excommunicate, suspend and
 “ deprive at Pleasure ; if to be Patrons-Ge-
 “ neral of all Livings in the Kingdom, and
 “ to induct as well as to eject what Persons
 “ they thought fit ; if by any Act of theirs
 “ (for so the style runs) to appoint national
 “ Fasts, and to settle general Rules for Church-
 “ Discipline and Government, without so much
 “ as asking Leave of the Civil Power, be
 “ doing Business ; then, I say, the *Scotish* As-
 “ sembly have effectually done it : They have
 “ acted up to the utmost Extent of their pre-
 “ tended divine Charter of Privileges, and
 “ have scarce been withstood in any one Branch
 “ of it ; for tho’ the King’s Commissioner has
 “ sat with them, yet has he not been allowed
 “ either to interpose in their Debates, or to
 “ have a Negative on their Resolutions, no
 “ nor so much as to confirm them ; and when

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he pretended to adjourn or dissolve the Synod, they protested against it, and appointed a new Meeting of their own, without any Regard to his Authority; and, in the Intervals of their Sessions, they have had a standing Committee of their Members, who have been, as it were, a perpetual Assembly. These are the high Favours and Indulgencies that have, with a liberal Hand, been bestow'd on our Neighbours in *Scotland*, to the utter Abolishment almost of the Civil Magistrate's Supremacy in Church-Affairs. Shall they, who deny the Prince his Due, have more than their Due allow'd them? And shall not those have so much as their Due, who allow him every thing that either the Law of God or the Law of the Land allows him? Shall not the modest Claim of an Episcopal Church, which professes all due Subjection to the State, put in for as fair a Hearing as the unreasonable Pretensions of an Holy Kirk, that acknowledges no Superior but Christ Jesus? Nor have those of the Presbyterian and Congregational Way been less indulged here at home; for that they too have their Convocation in as regular and full, tho' not in so open a manner, as the Members of the Church of *England* desire to have, appears from that circular Summons which about eighteen Months ago was issued out, and casually came into a Hand that it did not belong to: Nay, the Privilege we claim is not denied to any the most wild and extravagant Sect among us; even Quakers themselves have their annual Meetings for Ecclesiastical Affairs, and are known to have, and allow'd to hold them,

“ them. Shall Schism and Enthusiasm (to say
 “ no worse) have the free Liberty of these
 “ Consults, for the Propagation of their In-
 “ terest; and shall an Apostolick and Esta-
 “ blish’d Church want it? God forbid!

“ In Popish Countries indeed these Synods
 “ are discountenanced and out of Use, not-
 “ withstanding the late Decree of the Council
 “ of *Trent*, which orders that they shall be
 “ held once at least in three Years: But true
 “ Protestants and true *Englishmen* will like this
 “ Fashion the worse for being of Popish Ex-
 “ traction, and for coming from a Country,
 “ where both Civil and Ecclesiastical Liberty
 “ have expired long ago; as they are not any
 “ where observed to live long after one ano-
 “ ther.”

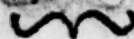
Having given the History of King *Wil-* King *Wil-*
liam's Reign, and made some Remarks upon *liam's* Cha-
 the principal Transactions related by Bishop racter.
Burnet during that Period, I proceed, in the
 next place, to enquire into the real Character
 of this Prince; it being rightly observed, that
 most of the Histories of the late Reigns, espe-
 cially that Part of them relating to the Cha-
 racters of our Kings, have been either Panegy-
 ricks, or Invectives.

It is true, the great Things King *William*
 has done for this Nation, particularly his deli-
 vering us from Popery and Slavery, must in-
 cline every grateful *Englishman* to pay a just
 Regard to his Memory; but then the Laws
 of History will not permit us to conceal all
 his Errors and Failings, and to represent him
 rather as a God than a mortal Man; and
 should our Fondness for him incline us to be
 never so partial, Posterity possibly will disco-

“ ver

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ver our Byass, and conclude there is more of Fiction than Truth in the Relation. The World are now grown too inquisitive, to be put off with the bare Word or *Oath* of the Writer; they will lay Things together, and consider if he speaks inconsistently, if he draws wrong Inferences, or is byass'd by Affection or Prejudice; they will consult those on the other side, and no more rely upon any one Historian, how great soever his Name may be, than they would rely upon the Opinion of a single Divine or Lawyer in an intricate Case of great Importance.

Bishop *Burnet*, in a Sermon preach'd before Queen *Anne*, soon after her Accession, breaks out in a kind of Rapture, on mentioning his great Patron King *William*; and says, " We have seen a Person raised up and long supported, by very signal Providences, in a Course of thirty Years, to be the great Fence, both of Liberty and Religion, against a Deluge of Conquest and Destruction that was breaking in and carrying all before it; till he, young and unexperienced as he was, stood in its Way, and stopped its Fury: He rescued his Country then when it was almost quite swallow'd up; and, after he had rescued and settled his own Country, *he was called on to save us*. I hope those two great Years of 72 and 88 are not, and cannot be forgotten: We were at first deliver'd, and have been now for thirteen Years preserved, by him, in so *unaccountable* a manner, that, in the Progress of a long devouring War, one of the greatest and longest in any History, we have lived in profound Peace at home, under a just and merciful Administration,

“ tion. His long Practice in Affairs ; his *A. 1701-2*
 “ Judgment, that was so exact, and of such
 “ Penetration ; the great Reputation he had *14 W. III.*
 “ gained all the World over, and the great
 “ Figure the Nation made in his Hands, all
 “ others centring in him, or depending on
 “ him, were too visible to need any Enlarge-
 “ ment.”

Thus did the Preacher display his Oratory, without reflecting on the Justice of the Character, or how it agreed with what he himself had advanced on other Occasions. From these Flights in his Sermon, one would have expected to have seen another *Alexander* or *Cæsar*, or a *Gustavus* at least, with a handful of Men subduing whole Kingdoms and Nations, and crown'd with innumerable Victories : But what must Posterity think of this Historian, when they find him in other Writings arraigning the Conduct of this very Prince in Peace and War ? When they find his Hero so seldom victorious, and so many important Towns taken before his Face in both those Wars he mention'd (in 72 and 88 ?) And when they see this Nation making a much greater Figure under the Government of a Woman, under that very Princess before whom he deliver'd this Encomium of her Predecessor ? Will they not look upon this celebrated Preacher to have had more of the Poet in his Labours, than of the Historian or Divine ? History demands a strict Regard for Truth ; much more Discourses in a Christian Oratory, where the Preacher pretends to deliver nothing but the *Word of God*, and to interpret the sacred Oracles of Divine Truth.

It is true, the *Dutch* in 72, ruined almost by their intestine Divisions, when they saw the
French

A. 1701-2 *French* upon their Frontiers with an hundred, and twenty thousand Men, thought fit to lay aside their Animosities, and to pitch upon the Prince of *Orange* for their General and Stadtholder, whose Ancestors had held that great Post with the highest Applause; but the Prince was far from being able to defend even the Banks of the Rhine against this formidable Power; he was forced to retire, and leave three entire Provinces to the Mercy of the *French*, and to drown part of the Country to save the rest; till the Allies of the *Dutch*, the *Germans* and *Spaniards*, made a Diversion in their Favour, and the *English* shew'd an Inclination to join them: And then, after the *French* King had kept his Court for a Year in the very City of *Utrecht*, he found himself under a Necessity of retiring, lest his Retreat should have been cut off by the *Germans*.

This is a just Account of the Conduct of the Prince of *Orange*, and of the miraculous Providences of the War of 72, which the transported Bishop mentions in his Sermon: How it agrees with this great Prelate's romantick way of representing common Things, Posterity will judge for themselves.

We may, in the next place, take a Review of the great Deliverance of these Nations by the same Prince, in the Year 88, and the War that follow'd it; and consider what there was so surprizing and miraculous in either, as to occasion our historical Prelate to burst out into Transports of Rapture.

The *Dutch* were apprehensive of an Alliance between King *James* the second and the King of *France*, which might prove destructive to their State: The Prince of *Orange* had Reason

to

to believe, that Popery and an arbitrary Government would be introduced in *England*; the Consequence of which would probably be the Exclusion of himself and his Princess from that Crown, to which they were nearly allied: and the *English* Nation, entertaining the same Sentiments, invited him over to protect their Religion and Liberties, and procure them a Free Parliament, that might settle them upon such a Foundation as should preserve them from Popery and arbitrary Power: And as the Prince was supported and encouraged in this Enterprize by the States, and by the Emperor and the Princes of *Germany*, and was assured not only of the Affections of the *English* in general, but of the Revolt of King *James's* Fleet and Army, on his Arrival; what was there miraculous, nay what was there to discourage a Prince of ordinary Ambition and Resolution to undertake the Enterprize? Or, indeed, what Inducements were there wanting (if he had any Regard to his own Glory and Interest) to incite him to undertake it? He had a View, no doubt, to the Preservation of *Holland*, to the delivering *England* from Popery and Slavery, to the securing his own Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and of forming a Confederacy against *France* for the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, of which he had all the Reason in the World to expect he should be the Head; and he had the Happiness to see this glorious Enterprize crown'd with Success: But this was so far from being a Compensation for the Toils and Hazards he had run to save us, in the Opinion of our judicious Bishop, that he grew weary of his ungrateful Subjects, and every now and

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A. 1701-2 then appear'd so disgusted, that he was upon the point of abandoning or abdicating three flourishing Kingdoms, and leaving us to ourselves. But these Suggestions, surely, can obtain no Credit with any, but the Disciples of Bishop Burnet.

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I proceed, in the next place, to take a View of the surprising Conduct of this Prince in his Wars, after he mounted the *British* Throne: At Sea, his Fleet was once beaten, and once victorious: In *Ireland*, at the Battle of the *Boyne*, he gain'd a compleat Victory, having a great Superiority of regular Troops, while most of King *James's* Forces were new raised Men, little better than Militia: He attack'd the *French* at *Steinkirk* in *Flanders*, Anno 1692, and being mistaken in the Ground, did not succeed: The *French*, by Stratagem, induced him to divide his Army, Anno 1693, and then fell upon him at *Landau*, and gain'd an entire Victory: They took the strong Towns of *Mons*, *Namur*, *Charleroy*, *Aeth*, and others, before his Face; and he took *Namur* from them again: But what was there surprising or miraculous in all this?

As to Religion, it is very certain, and the King ought to have the Glory of it, that he fav'd the Church of *England* from Destruction; but it is no less certain, that the Episcopal Church of *Scotland* was ruin'd at the Revolution: The Presbyterians of that Kingdom unfortunately had the King's Ear, and represented their Numbers in that Kingdom to be as many more as they were, and the Episcopal Church as Enemies to his Government; infomuch, that they had not a Toleration allow'd them, tho' the Dissenters of all Kinds were

were tolerated in *England*. And indeed the King, in one of his Speeches, recommended the taking off the Penal Laws and Test in *England*, that the Dissenters might have a Share in all Places of Trust and Profit.

A. 1701-2
14 W. III.
~

This Prince also has the Honour of securing our Civil Rights and Liberties, which abundantly atones for all the little Irregularities and Mistakes in the Administration; even his large Grants to Foreign Favourites, and his residing every Summer in *Holland*, ought not to be remember'd with Resentment, when we consider he secured to us all that was valuable, and settled the Crown in the Protestant Line; by which we, at this Day, enjoy such numerous Benefits, under the happy Dominion of the illustrious House of *Hanover*.

But it can never be admitted, that the *English* were ungrateful to him, as Bishop Burnet suggests, p. 305; where he says, *He loved the Dutch, and was much beloved among them; but the ill Returns he met with from the English Nation, their Jealousies of him, and their Perverseness to him, had too much sour'd his Mind, and in a great measure alienated him from them.* The Bishop would have done well to have given some Instances of this; for, as he dwells altogether in Generals, we must, according to his own Rule in other Cases, look upon this Charge as a Calumny.

Besides, What did the *English* omit to shew their Respect and Duty to this great Prince? Did they not pass by both his own Princess and the Princess of *Denmark* to set the Crown upon his Head? Did they not raise immense Supplies, such as were never known in former Reigns, to support him on the Throne? Did

A. 1701-2 they not settle on him the greatest Revenue that ever any King of *England* enjoy'd before? Did they not connive at his being governed by Foreign Councils, and entertaining Foreign Favourites, and gratifying them with *English* Posts and *English* Treasure? Did not the whole Nation, as one Man, resent the *French* King's proclaiming the Pretender, and not only promise to maintain his Title with their Lives and Fortunes, but actually raised Forces by Sea and Land, and immediately enter'd into all the Measures propos'd by this Prince, to begin a vigorous War against *France*? Does not the King, in almost every Speech, acknowledge the Affection that his Subjects had always shewn for his Person and Government; and return them his hearty Thanks for their Confidence in him, and the great Supplies they granted? How is it possible, after all this, to believe, that he thought the *English* ungrateful, or that he was alienated from them? This is a Paradox therefore I must leave for the Friends of Bishop *Burnet* to make out.

The K's
Person de-
scribed.

However, the Description this Author gives us of the King's Person is just enough, there being nothing of party or sinister Design in this: His Majesty had a thin and weak Body, his Stature rather low than tall; he had brown Hair, a long pale Visage, large brisk Eyes, a *Roman* Nose, a grave Countenance, but very little of Majesty in it; and his weak infirm Constitution occasion'd his making but an indifferent Figure, either riding or walking: He seems to have had no Ear; for, tho' he usually commanded the Confederates Army in Person, neither Trumpets, Hautboys, or any other Musick, was heard at his Quarters; a profound Silence

Silence reign'd there, no Plays, Drinking, Revelling, or even innocent Diversions, were seen in the Royal Apartments; and, except that he dined and supped publickly, and rode out once or twice a Day, when he was in the Camp, he was seen very little: The rest of his Time he was shut up with two or three select Friends, whose Conversation he most delighted in; and, when he did appear in Publick, scarce three Words dropped from him in an Hour, as the Writer of these Sheets observed in the Campaign of 1696, when he lay at the King's Quarters in *Flanders*. I never could learn any Vice he was addicted to; his Passion for his Favourites were his grand Foible: Indeed, if Ambition be a Vice, he seems to have had a Share of that, when he insisted on reigning without his Queen; tho', perhaps, even this may be ascribed to other Causes: It is not improbable, that Queen *Mary* chose to be purely passive in the Revolution; her great Tenderness for her Father might not suffer her to assume the Government; at least, the King and his Council might think the Nation more effectually secured against the Return of King *James*, by his taking the Administration of the Government upon him, than by leaving it in the Hands of the Princesses.

As to the King's Title, this is largely discuss'd in the Debates on the Abdication and Vacancy of the Throne, and the Remarks upon them; to which I refer the Reader: I shall only add here, that King *William* was the posthumous Son of *William* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, by the Princess *Mary*, eldest Daughter of King *Charles* the first; and that, on the 4th of *November* 1677, he married his first
 The K's Title.
 His Marriage.
 Cousin

A. 1701-2 Cousin the Princess *Mary*, eldest Daughter of
 14 W. III. *James* Duke of *York* (afterwards King of *Eng-*
land) by whom he had no Issue; nor did he
 ever marry again after her Death, which hap-
 pen'd the 28th of *December* 1694.

Noblemen created or promoted in the Reign
 of King WILLIAM III.

- Pr. George. Prince *George* of *Denmark*, was created Ba-
 ron of *Oakingham*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Duke
 of *Cumberland*, with Precedency of all Dukes,
 by Act of Parliament, *April* 9, 1689.
- Powlet. *Charles* Powlet, Marquis of *Winchester*, was
 created Duke of *Bolton*, *April* 1689.
- Bentinck. *William* Bentinck, Esq; Groom of the Stole,
 was created Baron of *Cirencester*, Viscount
Woodstock, and Earl of *Portland*, *April* 1689.
- Bellasis. *Thomas* Lord Viscount *Falconberg*, created
 Earl of *Falconberg*, *April* 1689.
- Mordaunt. *Charles* Lord Viscount *Mordaunt*, created
 Earl of *Monmouth*, *April* 1689.
- Montague. *Ralph* Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*, created
 Earl of *Monthermer*, and Earl of *Montague*,
April 1689.
- Churchill. *John* Lord *Churchill* of *Sandridge*, created
 Earl of *Marlborough*, *April* 1689.
- Sidney. *Henry* *Sidney*, Esq; youngest Brother of *Phi-*
lip Earl of *Leicester*, created Baron of *Milton*,
 and Viscount *Sidney* of *Shepey* in *Kent*, *April*
 1689.
- Cholmond- *Hugh* Lord *Cholmondley*, in *Ireland*, made
 ley. Baron *Cholmondley* of *Nantwich* in *Cheshire*,
April 1689.
- Osborne. *Thomas* *Osborne*, Earl of *Danby*, created
 Marquis of *Carmarthen*, *April* 1689.

Frederick

Frederick de Schomberg, Marshal of France, A. 1701-2
 &c. created Duke of Schomberg, Marquis of
Harwich, Earl of *Brentford*, and Baron *Teyes*,
 April 10, 1689. 14 W. III.
 Schomberg.

Arthur Herbert, Esq; Vice-Admiral of Eng-
 land, created Baron of *Torbay*, and Earl of
Torrington, May 29, 1689. Herbert.

John Ashburnham, Esq; created Baron *Ash-*
burnham of *Ashburnham-Hall* in the County of
Suffex, June 4, 1689. Ashburn-
 ham.

Richard Lumley, Viscount *Lumley*, created
 Earl of *Scarborough* in the County of *York*,
 April 15, 1690. Lumley.

Henry Booth, Lord *Delamere*, created Earl
 of *Warrington* in the County of *Lancaster*,
 April 15. Booth.

Henry Lord Grey of Ruthyn, created Vis-
 count *Longueville*, April 15, 1689. Grey.

Colonel *John Cutts*, created Baron of *Gou-*
ran in *Ireland*, December 6, 1690. Cutts.

General *Ginkle*, created Earl of *Atblone* in
 the County of *Roscommon*, and Baron of *Agrim*
 in the County of *Galway* in *Ireland*, February
 20, 1691. Ginkle.

William Farmer, Bart. created Baron of
Lempster in the County of *Hereford*, April 12,
 1692. Farmer.

Charles Butler, Earl of *Arran*, Viscount
Tirlough, and Baron *Butler* of *Cloghernam* in
Ireland, created Lord *Butler* of *Weston* in the
 County of *Huntingdon*, January 1693. Butler.

Charles Earl of Shrewsbury, created Mar-
 quis of *Alton*, and Duke of *Shrewsbury*, April
 1694. Talbot.

John Earl of Mulgrave, created Marquis of
Normanby, May 1694. Sheffield.

- A. 1701-2* *Henry Herbert of Ribisford* in the County of
14 W. III. *Worcester, Esq;* created Baron of *Cherbury* in
 the County of *Salop*, May 1694.
- Herbert.* *Thomas* Lord Marquis of *Carmarthen*, then
Osborne. President of the Council, created Duke of
Leeds, May 1694.
- Russel.* *William* Earl of *Bedford*, created Marquis
 of *Tavistock*, and Duke of *Bedford*, May 1694.
- Cavendish.* *William* Earl of *Devon*, Lord Steward of
 the Household, created Marquis of *Hartington*,
 and Duke of *Devon*, May 1694.
- Holles.* *John Holles*, Earl of *Clare*, created Mar-
 quis of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcastle*, May
 1694.
- Newport.* *Francis* Lord Viscount *Newport*, Treasurer
 of the Household, created Earl of *Bradford* in
 the County of *Salop*, May 1694.
- Nassau.* *William de Nassau*, Seigneur de *Zulestein*,
 Master of the Robes to King *William*, created
 Baron of *Enfield*, Viscount *Tunbridge*, and Earl
 of *Rockford*, May 10, 1695.
- Grey.* *Ford* Lord *Grey* of *Werk*, created Viscount
Glendale, and Earl of *Tankerville*, May 11,
 1695.
- Hamilton.* The Lord *George Hamilton*, created Earl of
Orkney in *Scotland*, January 10, 1695.
- Thompson.* Sir *John Thompson*, Bart. created Baron of
Haversham in the County of *Bucks*, May 4,
 1695.
- Lowther.* Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther*, Bart. created
 Baron *Lowther*, and Viscount *Lonsdale*, May
 28, 1696.
- Keppel.* *Arnold Joost van Keppel*, created Earl of *Al-
 bemarle*, Viscount *Bury*, and Baron *Ashford* in
Kent, February 10, 1696.

Sir *John Somers*, Lord Keeper, was created *A. 1701-2*
 Baron of *Evesham*, or *Esham*, in the County *14 W. III.*
 of *Worcester*, April 22, 1697.

Thomas Lord Coventry of *Allesburgh*, created *Somers.*
 Viscount *Deerhurst*, and Earl of *Coventry*, *Coventry.*
 April 26, 1697.

Admiral *Edward Russel*, created Baron *Rus-* *Russel*,
fel of *Shingey* in the County of *Kent*, Viscount
Barfleur in *Normandy*, and Earl of *Orford* in
Essex, May 7, 1697.

Edward Lord Viscount Villiers, created Earl *Villiers.*
 of *Jersey*, Sept. 24, 1697.

Henry de Auverquerque, eldest Son of *Henry Auver-*
de Nassau de Auverquerque, Master of the *querque.*
 Horse to King *William*, created Earl of *Gran-*
tham, Viscount *Bolton*, and Baron of *Alford*
 in the County of *Lincoln*, Dec. 24, 1698.

Christopher Vane, created Lord *Barnard* of *Vane.*
Barnard-Castle in the County of *Durham*,
 July 8, 1699.

Charles Montague, Esq; created Baron *Hali-* *Montague.*
fax in the County of *York*, Dec. 13, 1700.

An Abstract of the principal Statutes pass'd in
the Reign of King William III, exclusive of
those relating to Taxes and temporary Acts
already mention'd.

By 1 *W. and M. Sess. 1. Cap. 12.* A Pre- Statutes
 mium of five Shillings a Quarter is given for pass'd in
 Wheat exported; three Shillings and Six- the Reign
 pence for Rye, and two Shillings and Six- of *Wil-*
 pence a Quarter for Malt and Barley export- iam III.
 ed; when Wheat is under forty-eight Shil- Exporta-
 lings a Quarter, Rye thirty-two Shillings, and tion of
 Malt and Barley under four and twenty Shil- Corn en-
 lings a Quarter. courag'd.

A. 1701-2 By 1 *W.* and *M. Cap.* 18. All the Acts, requiring the Dissenters to conform to the Church of *England*, are repeal'd.

14 *W.* III. Toleration Act. By 1 *W.* and *M. Cap.* 26. The Presentations to Benefices belonging to Papists are vested in the Universities.

Benefices, Popish Universities. Rights and Liberties asserted. The Crown settled on the Protestant Branches. By 1 *W.* and *M. Sess.* 2. *Cap.* 2. The Rights and Liberties of the Subject are asserted, and the Crown settled on King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and the Survivor of them (the Regal Power to be only in the King during their joint Lives) and afterwards on their Issue; Remainder to the Issue of the Princess *Anne*; Remainder to the Issue of King *William*: And all Papists and Persons marrying Papists are excluded the Succession, and the Crown to devolve on the next Protestant Heir.

Tythes of Flax and Hemp. By 3 *W.* and *M. Cap.* 3. Four Shillings an Acre is to be paid for the Tythe of every Acre of Hemp and Flax. By 11 and 12 *W.* III. Five Shillings *per* Acre.

Clergy taken from Robbers. By 3 and 4 *W.* and *M. Cap.* 9. Clergy is taken away from such as rob any Dwelling-House or Out-house in the Day-time of the Value of five Shillings: And Persons, buying or receiving stolen Goods, knowing them to be stolen, to be deem'd Accessaries after the Fact: Persons robbing their Lodgings, or stealing Goods they are to use by Contract or Agreement, to be adjudg'd guilty of Felony.

Deer-stealing. By 3 and 4 *W.* and *M. Cap.* 20. No Person may hunt Deer in any Park, &c. on Pain of twenty Pounds, and thirty more for every Deer wounded, taken or kill'd.

Poor. By 3 and 4 *W.* and *M. Cap.* 11. It is declar'd what shall make a Person an Inhabitant of any Parish.

By

By 3 and 4 *W. and M. Cap.* 12. The Rates of Carriage of Goods are to be set, and further Rules are made for repairing Highways.

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14 *W. III*

Rates of Carriage. Highways. Fraudulent Wills. Special Bail. A Reward for taking a Highwayman.

By 3 and 4 *W. and M. Cap.* 14. All Wills of Lands, Rents, &c. are made void, as to Creditors upon Bonds, and other Specialties.

By 4 *W. and M. Cap.* 4. Special Bails may be taken by Commissioners in the Country.

By 4 and 5 *W. and M. Cap.* 8. Every Person, who shall apprehend a Highwayman, shall have a Reward of forty Pounds, besides his Horse, Furniture, Arms, Money, and other Goods taken with him, provided the Right of no Person be taken away, from whom they were feloniously taken.

By 4 and 5 *W. and M. Cap.* 12. Parishioners of a Church united, shall contribute to the Repairs and Ornaments of the Church to which it is united.

United Parishes.

By 4 and 5 *W. and M. Cap.* 16. Lands mortgag'd or incumber'd a second time, shall be forfeited to the second Mortgagee or Creditor, upon a real Security without Redemption.

Fraudulent Mortgages.

By 4 and 5 *W. and M. Cap.* 21. Declarations deliver'd to a Prisoner, or to the Jaylor, or his Servants, shall be a good Service.

Declarations to Prisoners.

By 4 and 5 *W. and M. Cap.* 23. Constables are empower'd to search the Houses of unqualified Persons for Game; and a Forfeiture not under five Shillings, and not exceeding twenty, to be paid by every unqualified Person for every Hare, Partridge, &c. found in his Custody, one Moiety to the Informer, and the other to the Poor: And Persons keep-

Game.

A. 1701-2 ing Dogs, Nets, Snares, &c. are made sub-
 14 W. III. ject to the like Penalty.

Fishing. No Person may keep any Net, Angle, or Engine, for taking of Fish, except the Makers; and the Owners of Fisheries or Rivers, and such Owners and their Deputies, may seize and keep such Nets, &c. to their own Use: And Justices of Peace may by Warrant order the Houses of any Persons suspected of keeping Nets, &c. to be search'd, and the same to be seiz'd, and either keep or destroy them: This not to extend to Fishermen in navigable Rivers.

Inferiour Tradesmen, Apprentices, &c. hunting, fishing or fowling, subject to the Penalties of this Act, and to pay full Costs in Actions of Trespas.

Mines.

By 5 W. and M. Cap. 6. All Persons possess'd of Copper, Tin, Iron, or Lead-Mines, may enjoy the same, notwithstanding their being claim'd as Royal Mines; provided, that the Crown, paying for the Ore the Rates mention'd in the Act, may have the same.

Orphans
 of London.

By 5 and 6 W. and M. Cap. 10. An Interest of four *per Cent.* is given to the Orphans of the City of London, for the respective Sums due to them from the City; for the Security whereof, the City-Lands, &c. are made liable.

Hackney-
 Coaches.

By 5 and 6 W. and M. Cap. 22. Seven hundred Hackney-Coaches are order'd to be licens'd in London, to pay fifty Pounds each for a Licence, and an annual Rent of four Pounds for one and twenty Years: And a Rent of eight Pounds *per Annum* is reserv'd upon all Stage-Coaches; whose Licences are to be renew'd

Stage-
 Coaches.

new'd every Year. The Rates of Hackney-Coaches are hereby settled.

A. 1701-2

By 6 *W.* and *M. Cap. 2.* A Parliament was to be held once in three Years at least, and no Parliament to continue longer than three Years.

14 *W. III.*Triennial
Parliaments.

By 6 and 7 *W. III. Cap. 6.* A Tax was laid upon Marriages, Births, and Burials; and upon Batchelors and Widowers; to which the Reader may have Recourse to satisfy his Curiosity, but the Act is expir'd.

Tax on
Marriages,
Births,
and Bu-
rials.

By 6 and 7 *W. III. Cap. 2.* A Penalty of two Shillings is inflicted for every Oath or Curse, except on common Soldiers, Servants, and Day Labourers, who are to pay but one Shilling for each.

Penalty of
Curfing
and Swear-
ing.

By 7 and 8 *W. III. Cap. 1.* It was enacted, The old Money should be re-coin'd.

The Mo-
ney re-
coin'd.

By 7 *W. III. Cap. 3.* Every Person, accus'd of High-Treason, is to have a Copy of his Indictment, a Copy of the Pannel and Counsel allow'd him; and no Person to be indicted, tried or convicted, but on the Oaths of two Witnesses; and, unless the Indictment be found within three Years after the Offence, upon the Trial of any Peer or Peerefs, all the Peers have a Right to sit and vote: This Act not to extend to Impeachments, or to Treasons concerning the Coin, &c.

Trials for
High-
Treason
regulated.Peers Tri-
als.

By 7 *W. III. Cap. 4.* Every Person, giving or promising, directly or indirectly, by himself or others, any Money, Meat, Drink, Entertainment or Present to any Person for his Vote after the Writs are out, and before the Election is over, is disabled to serve in Parliament on such Election.

Bribery at
Elections
prohibited;

By.

A. 1701-2

14 W. III.

Small

Tythes re-

coverable

before Jus-

tices of

Peace.

False Re-

turns of

Parlia-

ment Men

punish'd.

Parlia-

ment to

assemble,

and sit on

a Demise

of the

Crown.

Bounty to

Seamen

for regi-

string in

the Royal

Navy.

Seamen al-

low 6d. a

Month to

Green-

wich-Hof-

pital.

By 7 W. III. Cap. 6. Small Tythes, under

the Value of forty Shillings, may be recover'd

by the Warrant of Two Justices of Peace,

after they have summon'd the Parties and heard

the Cause.

By 7 and 8 W. III. Cap. 7. If any Person,

returning a Member of Parliament, contrary

to the last Determination of the House of Com-

mons, the Party duly elected, shall recover

double Damages and Costs; all Contracts and

Securities to procure a Return are declar'd void,

and the Party giving them forfeits 300 l.

By 7 and 8 W. III. Cap. 15. The Parlia-

ment shall not be dissolv'd by the Demise of

the Crown, but may assemble, sit and act, for

six Months, unless sooner dissolv'd by the Suc-

cessor; and, if there be no Parliament in Be-

ing, the preceding Parliament shall assemble,

Ec.

By 7 and 8 W. III. Cap. 21. A Bounty of

forty Shillings *per Annum* is given to every

Seaman, who shall register himself in the Roy-

al Navy; and none shall be capable of being

a Commission or Warrant-Officer, but those

who are so register'd: They shall be exempted

from serving on Juries in the Militia, or any

Parish-Office, Ec. on Shoar: They shall be

entitled to be provided for in *Greenwich-Hos-**pital*, when disabled; as shall also the Wi-

dows and Children of such as are kill'd in the

Service: But Seamen, absenting themselves

from the King's Service, when summon'd on

Board, lose the Benefit of this Act, and shall

serve six Months without Pay; Six-pence *per*

Month to be allow'd by every Seaman out of

his Pay, for the Support of *Greenwich-Hospi-**tal*: Seamen, above fifty-five Years of Age,

exempted

exempted from serving on board: No Seaman register'd shall be oblig'd to serve as a Land-Soldier.

A. 1701-2

14 W. III.

By 7 and 8 W. III. Cap. 22. No Goods shall be imported or exported, to or from any of the *British* Colonies or Plantations in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, but in Ships built in *England*, *Ireland*, or the Plantations, and navigated by three-fourths Mariners of the said Places, on Pain of Forfeiture of Ship and Goods; nor shall it be lawful to put on Shoar in *Scotland* or *Ireland* any Merchandize of the Growth or Product of the Plantations, unless they have been first landed in *England*, and paid the Duties there; no Persons claiming any Right or Property in any Islands, or Tracts of Land in *America*, shall sell or dispose of the same to any that is not a Subject of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*.

Plantation
Trade re-
gulated.

By 7 and 8 W. III. Cap. 25. There shall be forty Days between the Teste and Return of Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, and the Returning-Officer shall proceed to Election within eight Days after the Return of the Writ in Boroughs: In Counties the Election shall be at the usual Place at the next County Court after the Return of the Writ, unless the same happen within six Days, and then it shall be adjourn'd to a convenient Day, and ten Days Notice given of the Election; every Freeholder to swear he has forty Shillings *per Annum*.

Directions
for the
Election of
Members
of Parlia-
ment.

By 7 and 8 W. III. Cap. 29. Waggoners Carriages were order'd to draw their Carriages with Pairs, as Coaches are drawn; but this was found impracticable, and therefore repeal'd.

By

A. 1701-2 By 7 and 8 *W. III. Cap. 3.* It is enacted,
14 W. III. That the solemn Affirmation of a Quaker
 shall be accepted instead of an Oath.

Quaker's
Affirma-
tion.
Clandef-
tine Mar-
riages pu-
nish'd. By 7 and 8 *W. III. Cap. 35.* Every Par-
 son, who marries a Couple without Licence
 or Banns, forfeits 100 *l.* one Moiety to the
 King, and the other to the Prosecutor: Every
 Man so married forfeits 10 *l.* and every Pa-
 rish-Clerk and Sexton assisting 5 *l.*

Charitable
Uses. By 7 and 8 *W. III. Cap. 37.* The King is
 empower'd to license any Person, to purchase
 or alien Lands in Mortmain; and they shall
 not be liable to Forfeiture by such Alienation
 or Acquisition.

Linnen
Manufac-
ture. By 7 and 8 *W. III. Cap. 30.* It is allow'd
 to import Hemp, Flax, Thread, Yarn, and
 Linnen, of the Growth and Manufacture of
Ireland; and all *English*-made Sail-Cloth may
 be exported Custom free.

Suits fri-
volous. By 8 and 9 *W. III. Cap. 11.* Several Pro-
 visions are made for preventing frivolous and
 vexatious Suits.

High-
ways en-
larg'd,
or en-
clos'd. By 8 and 9 *W. III. Cap. 16.* Justices of
 Peace, at their Quarter-Sessions, are empow-
 er'd to make Orders for the enlarging of High-
 ways, and to give Relief where Persons are
 injur'd on a Writ of *ad quod dampnum*, for
 enclosing a Highway.

Escapes.
Privileg'd
Places. By 8 and 9 *W. III. Cap. 27.* Creditors are
 reliev'd against Escapes from Prisons, and pre-
 tended privileg'd Places are suppress'd.

Poor
Certificate. By 8 and 9 *W. III. Cap. 30.* Poor Persons
 are allow'd to remove into other Parishes, on
 carrying Certificates with them, that their own
 Parishes will receive them again if they be-
 come chargeable: And Persons, who receive
 Badges. Collection, are requir'd to wear a Badge upon
 their

their right Shoulders: Justices of Peace are empower'd to give Costs in Appeals concerning the Settlement of the poor Servants not deem'd to have Settlement; unless they are hired for a Year, and serve a Year: Persons refusing to take poor Children Apprentices, bound out by the Parish, forfeit 10 *l*.

A. 1701-2

14 W. III.

Costs.

Servants.

Apprentices.

By 8 and 9 W. III. Cap. 31. Co-partners and Joyntenants may be compell'd to make Partition of their Lands with more Ease than formerly.

Partition.

By 8 and 9 W. III. Cap. 32. The Number of Brokers is restrain'd, and Rules made to prevent the ill Practices of Brokers and Stock-Jobbers.

Brokers

and Stock-

Jobbers.

By 8 and 9 W. III. Cap. 36. The Manufacture of Lustrings and Alamodes in this Kingdom is encourag'd, and the Importation of foreign Lustrings and Alamodes restrain'd.

Manufac-

ture of

Lustrings

and Ala-

modes en-

courag'd.

By 9 and 10 W. III. Cap. 11. It is declar'd, That no Certificate Man shall gain a Settlement in any Parish, unless he execute some annual Office, or *bona fide* take a Lease of a Tenement of 10 *l*. *per Annum*.

Settle-

ments of

the Poor.

Certificate

By 9 and 10 W. III. Cap. 15. The Submission to any Arbitration or Umpirage may be made a Rule of Court by Consent, and the Person, refusing to obey such Arbitration, is made subject to all the Penalties of contemning a Rule of Court.

Submission.

to an Ar-

bitration

made a

Rule of

Court.

By 9 and 10 W. III. Cap. 17. Inland Bills of *Exchange* may be protested like foreign Bills.

Inland

Bills of

Exchange.

By 9 and 10 W. III. Cap. 20. The Trade to *Africa* is regulated; whereby any Person, paying ten *per Cent* towards repairing the

African

Trade re-

gulated.

A. 1701-2 Company's Forts, &c. is admitted to trade thither separately.

14 W. I I.

Hawkers and Pedlars to be licens'd. By 9 and 10 W. III. Cap. 27. All Hawk-ers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, are oblig'd to take Licences annually, for which they pay four Pounds; and four Pounds more annually for every Horse, Ass, or Mule, bearing or drawing a Burthen.

Silver Manufactures exported.

By 9 and 10 W. III. Cap. 28. It is made lawful to export Watches, Sword-Hilts, and other Silver Manufactures.

Blasphemy punishable.

By 9 and 10 W. III. Cap. 32. Any Person, who, by Writing, Printing, Preaching, or advised Speaking, shall deny any one of the Persons in the Holy Trinity to be God, or assert there are more Gods than one, or deny the Christian Religion to be true, or the Scriptures to be of Divine Authority, he shall be incapable of any Office, Civil, Military, or Ecclesiastical; and the Offices, Places and Employments enjoy'd by such Person, shall be void: And, on a second Conviction, such Person shall be in the Condition of an excommunicated Person, disabled to sue, to be an Executor, receive a Gift, Legacy, &c.

But the Offender, renouncing such erroneous Opinions in Court, within four Months after such Conviction, is discharg'd of the Penalties and Disabilities incurred; and no Person can be prosecuted by this Act, unless the Information be given to some Magistrate within four Days, and the Prosecution be within three Months after the Information.

Nurseries appropriated in the Forests for Ship Timber.

By 9 and 10 W. III. Cap. 6. The Crown is impower'd to enclose two thousand Acres of *New Forest* in *Hampshire*, for a Nursery of Timber for the Royal Navy, and other Parcels

cels from Time to Time, after the Timber in *A. 1701-2*
 this is out of danger of being spoil'd by Cat-
 tle: The whole Forest containing 85454 A-
 cres. *14 W. III.*

By 10 and 11 *W. III.* Any Person keep- Lotteries
 ing a Lottery forfeits 500*l.* and the Person prohibited,
 who draws or throws at it 20*l.*

By 10 and 11 *W. III. Cap. 23.* All Per- Clergy ta-
 sons, who by Night or Day privately steal ken away
 out of any Shop, Warehouse, Coach-house or from Roo-
 Stable, Goods to the Value of Five Shillings, bers of
 tho' such Place be not broke open, and whe- Houses
 ther the Owner be within or not, shall lose and Out-
 the Benefit of Clergy. — All Persons, who A Reward
 take or prosecute such Felons, are exempted for taking
 from Parish and Ward Offices. Any House- such Fe-
 breaker or Felon, excluded Clergy, volunta- lons.
 rily discovering two of his Accomplices before
 he is taken, entitled to a Pardon.

By 11 and 12 *W. III. Cap. 4.* If any one Popish
 apprehend and convict a Popish Priest or Je- Priest, a
 suit, he shall have the Reward of 100*l.* Reward of
 And if any Popish Priest or Jesuit shall be 100*l.* for
 convicted of executing his Function; or if him.
 any Papist shall keep School, or educate or Popish
 board Youth, he shall suffer perpetual Impri- Priest or
 sonment. Every Papist who shall not, within School-
 six Months after he is eighteen Years of Age, Master to
 take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, suffer per-
 and subscribe the Declaration of 30 *Car. II.* petual Im-
 shall be disabled to inherit any Lands, Tene- prison-
 ments, or Hereditaments in this Kingdom ment.
 (but not his Heirs;) and during such Person's Papists dis-
 Life, and until he takes the said Oaths, the abled to
 next of Kin, who shall be a Protestant, shall inherit
 have and enjoy the said Lands, &c. And no Lands.
 Papist shall by himself, or any in Trust for Papists dis-
 him, purchase any Lands, &c. or Profits out abled to
 purchase.

A. 1701-2 of the same; and such Purchases, if made, shall be void, upon Complaint to the Lord Chancellor: That Popish Parents of Protestant Children, in order to compel them to change their Religion, refuse them a fitting Maintenance, the Lord Chancellor may take Order therein.

14 W. III.

Popish Parents oblig'd to maintain their Protestant Children.

Subjects enabled to inherit, tho' the Father or Mother be an Alien.

Indian Silks and Calicoes prohibited.

Silks and Calicoes prohibited.

By 11 and 12 *W. III. Cap. 6.* His Majesty's natural-born Subjects are enabled to inherit the Estates of their Ancestors, either lineal or collateral, notwithstanding the Father or Mother were Aliens.

By 11 and 12 *W. III. Cap. 10.* All wrought Silks, Bengals, and Stuffs mix'd with Silk or Herba, of the Manufacture of *Persia, China, or India*; and all Calicoes painted, dy'd, printed, or stained there, are prohibited to be worn in *England*; but may be exported elsewhere.

Plantation Governors punishable here.

By 11 and 12 *W. III. Cap. 12.* The Governors of Plantations may be punish'd in this Kingdom, for Oppression or other Crimes committed in their respective Governments.

Duties on Corn and Woollen Manufactures taken off.

By 11 and 12 *W. III. Cap. 20.* All Duties upon the Woollen Manufactures, Corn, Grain, Bread, Biscuit, and Meal exported, are taken off.

Watermen

By 11 and 12 *W. III. Cap. 21.* Rules and Orders are made for the better Government of the Watermen upon the River *Thames*.

Settlement of the Crown on the *Hanover* Family. Limitations on the Successor.

By 12 *W. III. Cap. 2.* The Crown is limited to the Princess *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants; but it is provided, that such Successors shall join in Communion with the Church of *England*: That this Nation shall not be obliged to enter into a War in Defence of their Foreign Dominions; That such Prince shall not go out of the Kingdom,

Kingdom, but by Consent of Parliament: That the Resolutions taken in Council shall be sign'd by the Privy-Counsellors: That no Foreigner shall be of the Privy-Council, or Member of either House of Parliament, or be capable of any Place of Trust, or of a Grant of Lands, tho' naturaliz'd: That the Judges Commissions shall run *quam diu se bene gesserint*: That no Pardon shall be pleaded to an Impeachment; and all Laws and Statutes, for the securing the Establish'd Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the People, are confirm'd.

By 12 W. III, Cap. 3. Actions may be prosecuted in the Courts at *Westminster*, &c. against any Person entitled to Privilege of Parliament, immediately after a Dissolution or Prorogation, until the Parliament re-assemble; and immediately after an Adjournment of both Houses for above fourteen Days, until re-assembled: The said Courts, in these Intervals, being empower'd to proceed to Judgment, and make final Orders; provided that no Person, entitled to Privilege of Parliament, be subject to Arrests during the Time of Privilege (*viz.* till forty Days after a Prorogation or Dissolution, and forty Days before the assembling of a Parliament.)

And Persons having Actions against Lords of Parliament, may have such Process against them during the said Times, as they might out of Time of Privilege; and any one may have Process against a Member of the House of Commons, or other Person entitled to Privilege, during the Time aforesaid, by original Bill, Summons, Attachment, and Distress infinite; which the said Courts are empower'd to issue against them, till they appear or file Common Bail: And Persons exhibiting Bills against

A. 1701-2

14 W. III.

Privilege
of Parlia-
ment re-
strain'd.

A. 1701-2 against them in the *Chancery, Exchequer, or Dutchy*, may proceed, upon leaving a Copy of the Bill with the Defendant, or at his House or Lodging; and, for want of Appearance or Answer, or for Non-performance, or Breach of Orders or Decrees, the Court may sequester the Estate of the Party, as is usual where the Defendant is a Peer; but not to arrest the Body of any Member, or other privileg'd Person, during Continuance of Privilege.

Cotton Library.

By 12 *W. III. Cap. 7.* Provision is made for the settling and preserving the *Cotton Library*, in the Name and Family of the *Cottons*, for the Benefit of the Publick.

Corresponding with the Pretender, or his Agents, Treason. Oath of Abjuration first enjoin'd.

By 13 *W. III. Cap. 3.* The Pretender is attainted of High-Treason, and the corresponding with him, or any Person employ'd by him, or paying Money to his Use, is made High-Treason.

By 13 *W. III. Cap. 6.* All Persons in Offices, Civil or Military; all Ecclesiastical Persons, Members of Colleges of the Foundations, being eighteen Years of Age; all Tutors, School-masters, Ushers, Dissenting Teachers, Lawyers, Attornies, Proctors, Clerks, and Notaries, are required to take the Oath in this Act; containing an Abjuration of the pretended Prince of *Wales*. Every Peer and Member of the Commons are obliged to take the said Oath, before they sit in the House, during any Debate.

By this Act it was made High-Treason to conspire the Death of the Princess *Anne*, or to hinder her Succession to the Crown; which Clause was probably occasion'd by a Rumour that there was a Design to exclude her.

End of the Twelfth Volume,





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